هكذا من الأصل

Saturday July 12 1975
No 59,446
Price ten pence

THE TIMES

Saturday Review: The first detective novel, page 7

Pay curbs start of long-term strategy

The Government measures to combat inflation published yesterday fixed an upper limit of £6 a week for pay increases during the next year's pay round, with a cut-off point on salaries of £8,500. They are to take effect from August 1 for a full 12 months but the Chancellor of the Exchequer made clear that they would be only the first phase in a policy of pay curbs that will last for several years. The TUC and moderate union leaders joined in approving the measures but left-wing trade unions predicted that the package would not work. While the Shadow Cabinet is expected to support the Government, it is likely that Tory reservations will be expressed in a reasoned amendment. Shadow ministers expressed serious misgivings on whether the Government's measures were equal to the task of conquering inflation.

The main points of the new policy

A limit of £6 a week on pay rises in the next negotiating round

No rises for those earning more than £8,500 a year

The scheme to operate for 12 months from August 1

Legal discrimination against employers who seek to pay more than £6 a week

Statutory power to prevent excessive rises being passed on under the Prices Code

No help for nationalized industries that make excessive pay deals

Restricted rate support grants for local authorities doing the same

£70m more for food subsidies next financial year and £80m more to keep council rent rises down

On other pages

Restrictions will last for several years, Chancellor says

By David Wood
Political Editor

Although the Government's "compulsory voluntary pay policy" (as Labour wags describe it) has been introduced to run from August 1 for a full 12 months, the Chancellor made clear yesterday that it is to be the first phase in a statutorily policed pay policy that will run for several years.

The policy, as announced by the Prime Minister in the Commons yesterday and expounded by him and the Chancellor at a subsequent news conference, fixes an upper limit of £6 a week for wage increases during the next year's pay round, with a cutoff point on salaries of £8,500.

Not everyone will suffer a fall in living standards. Mr Healey said that a married couple on two thirds of average earnings would receive a slight increase over the next year of 2 per cent, but at £7,000 there would be a fall of 6 per cent on real net income, after allowing for tax and contributions.

But Mr Healey had tough words for anybody who thinks that belts must be tightened only for one year. It was not a once-for-all policy. It was part of a programme to bring inflation under control.

Whatever reservations the Opposition may have about the effectiveness of the Government's package, the possibility has to be reckoned with that any likely government would exploit the Labour Government's understanding with the TUC and CBI by perpetuating some form of incomes policy. That means Parliament is now dealing with what promises to be a permanent move away from *market forces and towards the* corporate state.

The Government's devices for enforcing a £6 a week upper limit on pay rises during the next year include use of existing statutory powers and new *legislation. As Mr Wilson and* other ministers put it, the Government is merely introducing a statutory element to reinforce a policy that has been voluntarily accepted by both the TUC and the CBI.

There will be a Bill published next week for passage to Royal Assent before Parliament rises for the long summer recess. It will remove from employers, public and private, any contractual obligation that might otherwise compel them to pay beyond the set limit; prevent payment of staged increases above the limit; permit the Government to impose selective sanctions on individual local authorities who defy the pay orders; and enable the *Price Commission to disallow* the whole of any wage increase in excess of the limit.

Behind that Bill comes legislation to apply reserve powers of punitive sanctions in the private sector where the pay limit is breached.

The evidence suggests that Mr Healey wanted those powers immediately, but was defeated in Cabinet by Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment and figurehead of the Labour left wing, who argued that a hypothetical Bill would be asking for trouble.

Yesterday, however, Mr Wilson confirmed that the Bill will be published in draft form to warn the private sector that the hypothetical situation must not arise; and he added that it would be possible for Parliament to debate it.

Mr Foot also seems to have carried the Cabinet against Mr Healey's objections to increased public expenditure of £70m for food *subsidies and* £80m for the tempering of council rent increases.

The question remains, how compulsory or voluntary the pay policy is. It is a question of fundamental importance to Labour's left-wing, who were yesterday discussing it and determining whether resignations were necessary where ministers were involved.

In effect, the Government is claiming, that the TUC and the CBI have approved the essentials of the package, and that therefore it is the Government's duty to ensure that everybody keeps it. In that sense, it is not to be regarded as an enforced policy

As Mr Wilson said in the *Commons*: "We intend to ensure observance of the new pay policy by employing the full battery of weapons available. . . . As employer the Government will ensure that all settlements in respect of its employees . . . comply with the pay limit. It will call on all other public sector employers to do the same.

"That meant that for the nationalized industries and services no money would be made available for excess settlements", *he said. Those seeking* to negotiate settlements above the agreed limits must face the certain consequence that there would be an inescapable cutback in the present expenditure of the board or corporation concerned, directly affecting employment in that industry.

Mr Healey and Mr Wilson made clear that unless local authorities kept a tight grip on pay and reduced staff the Government would hit back by cutting the rate support grant *and reducing grants* for capital spending programmes.

In the private sector, the Government will punish firms who pay over the limit by denying them the benefits of the Industry Act and government orders. Legislation will *ensure* that no excess pay award can be passed on in prices.

MPs will debate the measures for two days, beginning on Monday week. Neither the Conservative nor Liberal leaders are rushing into a public commitment to support the Government motion unreservedly. But in the end they will have little choice but to remember the national interest and to back the package.

Mr Healey and Mr Wilson explaining the anti-inflation policy at a press conference yesterday.

Mrs Castle plans cuts in NHS running costs

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday announced measures aimed at helping the National Health Service to withstand a probable *standstill in its* resources over the next few years while making it better equipped to win a bigger share in future. She proposes cuts in administrative costs, joint health and local authority planning and financing of some services and more participation by health service workers and local councillors in the running of the service. Mrs Castle told the National Association of Health Authorities that it was *planned* that one third of the membership of each regional and area health authority should be drawn from local authorities. Authorities would be asked to seek ways of cutting administrative costs. Page 2

Dr Kissinger and Mr Gromyko make progress on Salt

Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, and Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, met for 12 hours in Geneva yesterday, making progress towards agreement on the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt) but afterwards being reticent about Middle East developments. Dr Kissinger flew on to Bonn last night to see the visiting Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Rabin Page 6

Prentice affair a 'national scandal'

Mr Bryan Magee, MP, has told the constituency Labour party at Newham North-East that it would be a national scandal and do the party irreparable harm if they ousted their MP, Mr Prentice. Last night Mr Prentice said his stand exemplified the need to reaffirm belief in free speech and tolerance. Page 2

Hint in India of *one-party rule*

A suggestion that India should look towards the one-party systems of government which exist in black Africa was made yesterday by the Congress Party newspaper *The National Herald*. The paper, which acts as a mirror of Mrs Gandhi's government's thinking, said that Westminster-style democracy was unsuitable for some nations Page 6

Peron defeat

Señora Perón, President of *Argentina, yesterday accepted* the resignation of Señor Lopez Rega, her closest political adviser. The President has been forced to give way to the trade unions and reshuffle her Cabinet to retain the support of organized labour Page 6

£40m VAT loss

Lack of adequate staff has been a major influence on the loss of an estimated £40m in value-added tax revenue to the Government. This was among disclosures made yesterday in the report of the Public Accounts Committee Page 16

Output slides

Output in Britain's factories and workshops is now lower than it was during the three-day emergency during the winter of 1973-74. There was a further sharp fall in output in May, according to official figures published yesterday Page 16

England collapse

England lost seven wickets for 83 runs in the first Test match against Australia at Edgbaston yesterday when caught on a rain-affected pitch. Walker took four wickets and Lillee three. England need 77 runs to avoid the follow-on Page 20

Silkin call: Local authorities must "sink their rivalries and work together", Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, said yesterday 2

Captain criticized: British Airways has criticized one of its captains after investigation of a flight between Greece and Gatwick 2

Strasbourg: British Labour MP calls for European Parliament to be given direct control over EEC spending 5

Diplomacy: Mr Callaghan's patient efforts have saved Mr Hills but what if General Amin stages a similar incident? 6

Shadow Cabinet's misgivings on adequacy of new measures

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

The Conservative Shadow Cabinet met for one hour yesterday to consider the Prime Minister's statement and while the party line is expected to be in support of the Government, there is a strong likelihood that a reasoned amendment to the proposals will be tabled.

By that device, the Conservatives will be able to express their serious reservations while not being seen to oppose the Government in the all-party commitment to reduce the rate of inflation.

Shadow ministers expressed serious misgivings whether the Government's measures were equal to the task of conquering inflation. *It was argued that* there had been no attempt to cut government expenditure. In fact, a contrary policy was being adopted, they said, with £50m spent on subsidies for rents and food.

It was also clear that the Shadow Cabinet was opposed to the idea of a £6 flat rate increase rather than a percentage increase. Shadow ministers argued that under the Government's policy some industries would be in serious difficulties.

One example quoted was the food industry, where they said that a £6 flat rate increase represented a 20 per cent increase in incomes.

There was also strong criticism that the sanctions against *proposed increases above the* £6 ceiling were one-sided. The Government had not made clear if it would assist employers who stood up against strikers seen to be demanding higher increases.

The parliamentary Liberal Party is to meet on Monday to discuss its strategy, but it seems to share some Conservatives' views that the proposed measures do not go far enough.

Mr Thorpe, party leader, said last night: "Our relief that at last action is now contemplated is tempered by the one-sided nature of the measures proposed. Anyone would think we were trying to correct a temporary relapse instead of a full-scale economic recession."

He accused the Government of abdicating to others its responsibility for attacking inflation. For the past 18 months the TUC had been given responsibility for enforcing the Government's pay policies through the social contract. Now that that had patently failed, responsibility had been turned over to the employers.

Mr Thorpe added: "We need full statutory powers over prices and wages and we need them now. We need the statutory power to impose a tax surcharge on those who really cause inflation, the individuals who demand and get pay increases far in excess of what the country can afford."

Tory attack: Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Opposition spokesman on prices and consumer protection, said last night in Gloucester that the Government's package was superficial, inadequate, unfair and still so full of uncertainty that it was unlikely to restore confidence or credibility. (Our Political Staff writes).

She added that the emergency measures in the White Paper were likely to be short-term in their effects because the action proposed was not being reinforced by the complementary measures necessary to tackle the more fundamental aspects of inflation, caused by the Government's "profligate spending and borrowing".

Union left attacks 'cut in living standards'

By Paul Routledge and Tim Jones

The TUC and moderate trade union leaders yesterday joined in approval of the Government's anti-inflation measures, but left-wing union chiefs attacked them and predicted that they would not work.

Mr Len Murray, general *secretary of the TUC, said*: "I am sure that this agreed policy on pay, prices and employment will be a success, and that unions will be second to none in making it work, thus making unnecessary any question of wider, statutory powers. This, I believe, is what the great mass of trade unionists want."

He said everyone must support the drive for national recovery. "Nobody must contract out of the fight against inflation. Only in this way can living standards and jobs be protected."

At a press conference after the White Paper had been launched, Mr Murray acknowledged that there was a difference of

Continued on page 3, col 4

Mr Wilson's feat of reconciliation

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Wilson yesterday seemed to have pulled off a feat of reconciliation that will go down in the annals of political *wizardry as one of his greatest* achievements. Out of the Babel that preceded the publication of yesterday's White Paper from the political right, left and centre, he emerged with a Commons statement that produced not a single threat of resignation or instant revolution.

On the benches behind Mr Wilson were Mr Heffer, Mr Skinner and many others of the far left, at least some of whom it was felt might erupt like Vesuvius *at what was about to* be said. Ministers and shadow ministers were squeezed shoulder to shoulder on their respective front benches.

One of the first signs that Mr Wilson had struggled victoriously through the morass of the past week was the sight of Mr Foot, the Cabinet minister most likely to have resigned over the package, seated more closely to the Prime Minister than any colleagues except the Chancellor. As though to emphasize there, Mr Wedgwood Benn sat among the more junior members of the Government.

The Prime Minister's statement and questions lasted an hour and 10 minutes. At the end it was clear that, details apart, the measures were broadly acceptable, if not entirely welcomed, in all parts of the House. Only Mr Enoch Powell took the view that it was bound to fail.

But apart from the occasional rumblings of discontent from expected quarters, it was clear that although many hurdles still lie ahead of the Prime Minister and that next week's legislation will be looked at critically, there is unlikely to be a widespread revolt by the Labour left, while much of what the Government is proposing will be accepted by the Conservatives and other opposition parties.

Mr Eric Ogden, Labour MP for Liverpool, West Derby, seemed to be speaking for most of the House when he said that the Prime Minister had asked for a year for Britain and now that ought to be given to him.

Parliamentary report, page 5

Financial Times' plans change to computer production to cut losses

By David Leigh

The *Financial Times*, widely regarded as one of the most financially secure national newspapers, yesterday announced that it was to computerize production, shedding a third of its 1,400 staff, as the only way to cut costs. Otherwise the paper would be losing £1.5m a year by 1978, its chief executive announced.

Mr Alan Hare, the managing director and chief executive, and union representatives had been told of the plan yesterday morning. Full consultation would take place and better compensation would be offered *than statutory* redundancy payments.

There would also be retraining schemes both for workers who stayed and to enable those who left to get other work.

The technology which it is planned to introduce is based on American newspaper experience; it has been recognized for several years that various forms of computer-processing suitable for modernizing Fleet Street exist.

The *Daily Mirror* announced last month plans to spend almost £3m on computer production of full newspaper pages from conventionally typed material and pictures. Other national newspapers are studying ways of following suit.

The Times is intending to reach *a firm decision* about the introduction of new technologies by the end of this year. The manufacturer of equipment has been asked to submit proposals, and others are also to be sought.

The first cuts at the *Financial Times*, involving early retirement for 93 people, will take place within three months. The main cuts will take place next year.

A non-replacement policy for journalists is already in effect. Mr Hare, although guarded on *whether involuntary redundancies* will be attempted, said the cuts would affect all areas and he was confident the need for "remedial action" would be accepted.

The union most likely to be affected is expected to be the National Graphical Association, whose members turn written matter into type. But the *Financial Times* plan, involving a £1m investment from the company's resources, will affect other areas. Advertisements will be fed into the computer system and it will also handle invoicing for them.

The *Financial Times*, which has a relatively small circulation and a large number of pages, hopes to save a third of its £6m wages bill by the automated *composing system*. The paper will continue to be printed on conventional rotary presses.

Mr Hare said the paper's long-term difficulties were in some ways as critical as those of other newspapers, and not purely attributable to the present recession. "To continue as

Continued on page 2, col 2

Dr Soares says Socialist Party will not accept subservience to armed forces

Lisbon, July 11.—Dr Mario Soares, who led his Socialist Party out of the Government early today, accused the ruling Armed Forces Movement tonight of threatening Portugal with a communist-style police state.

He reminded a press conference that the Socialists were Portugal's biggest party, having won 37.8 per cent of the votes in the April elections. "We do not accept subservience to the *armed forces*", he declared

Dr Soares was speaking for his party alone. But a senior member of the left-of-centre Popular Democratic Party (PPD) said his words reflected PPD views. The PPD which took 26.3 per cent of the votes in April, would also walk *out* of the Government, he said, unless the Armed Forces Movement (AFM) created a Western-style democracy.

Tired and red-eyed at his press conference, Dr Soares said Portugal was being driven into a dictatorship "run by a new class of bureaucrats to oppress the workers". The Communists were the chief culprits, although he insisted his party was not anti-communist.

Dr Soares said the military had broken its word to enforce the law and return the newspaper *República* to its pro-Socialist editors. The paper was shut down by Communist-led printers on May 20 and the Army let it reopen yesterday under the printers' control.

He said the Communists had engineered the take-over deliberately to provoke the Socialists' withdrawal from the government coalition.

"The basic question now", he said, "is whether the armed forces intend to govern with the support of minority parties representing a maximum of 18 per cent of the people. Or does the AFM desire to govern with the great majority of Portuguese who expressed themselves massively in favour of socialism with political democracy?" [The 18 per cent figure was the total of votes gathered by the Communists and the Portuguese Democratic Movement (MDP), a communist-front party, in the elections.]

Dr Soares attacked left-wing military officers who, he said, "pretend that the electoral process and the so-called *revolutionary* process are incompatible". He added: "The Constituent Assembly chosen by more than 90 per cent of the Portuguese people has more legitimacy than the assembly of the Armed Forces Movement".

(The military assembly this week endorsed formation of people's councils all over Portugal to supplant representative government with some kind of direct democracy.)

"They are trying to establish a parallel power which has nothing to do with democracy", Dr Soares said.

However, Dr Soares made it plain he was not burning his bridges with the military rulers. His party was preparing a plan of national reconstruction, which he hoped the military would adopt.—AP and UPI.

Our Lisbon Correspondent writes: Earlier today the military Revolutionary Council met in urgent session to consider the national crisis caused by the Socialist walk-out.

The retiring Socialist members of the Government are Dr Mario Soares, former Foreign Minister and Minister without Portfolio; Dr Salgado Zenha, Minister of Justice; Dr Jorge Campinos, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Dr Armando Bacelar, Secretary of *State for Justice*; and Dr *Pedro* Coelho, Undersecretary of State in the same ministry.

Our Paris Correspondent writes: M Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, said today that it "now seemed difficult" for the heads of the *European Community countries* in Brussels next week to give a favourable response on aiding Portugal.

M Sauvagnargues added caustically that what had happened to multi-party democracy in Lisbon was "contrary to the impressions obtained in our conversations with President Costa Gomes".

Luanda, July 11.—Mortar fire and the chatter of automatic weapons shook Luanda today, breaking a three-party Angolan truce signed in Kenya last month and killing an estimated 200 persons in two days.

The clashes between two rival black liberation movements ended four weeks of peace in the Angolan capital, which had been wracked by bitter urban warfare since January.—*UPI*.

Photograph, page 6
Leading article, page 13

US safety board orders jumbo jet design changes

From Our Correspondent
New York, July 11

The Federal Aviation Administration today issued an airworthiness directive ordering substantial design changes in all wide-bodied aircraft.

The changes, which involve the strengthening of the cabin floors, are to minimize the chances of the sort of inflight depressurization that led to the Turkish Airlines DC10 crash outside Paris after a cargo door had fallen off.

In theory, the FAA's order must be carried out by December 31, 1977. British Airways, which operates 17 Boeing 747 jumbo jets, five Tristars and one DC10, has already said that it will follow American practice.

Aerobatics team die as four planes collide

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, July 11

All five pilots of a Spanish Air Force jet aerobatics team died today when four aircraft collided and crashed near the Air Force academy on the eastern coast.

The team of experienced pilots was practising for a fly-past to take place on Saturday in connexion with graduation ceremonies at the academy, at San Javier, in Murcia. All four aircraft, Spanish built C10A Saeta jets, plunged into the Mar Menor, a large saltwater bay near Murcia.

HOME NEWS

Cuts in health service aimed at helping it survive the crisis

By Neville Hodgkinson

Measures aimed at helping the National Health Service to withstand a probable standstill in its resources over the next few years, while making it better equipped to win a bigger share in future, were announced yesterday by Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services.

She is proposing cuts in administrative costs, joint health and local authority *planning* and financing of some services, and more participation by both health service workers and local authority councillors in the running of the service.

Mrs Castle, who was addressing the first annual meeting of the National Association of Health Authorities, said that a heavy price had been paid in administrative overheads as a result of the managerial approach adopted in the reorganization of the health service. "I cannot say I can see very much efficiency in the structure of the reorganized health service", she said.

She would be inviting authorities to seek ways of reducing their administrative costs, as a proportion of their overall allocations, to what they were before reorganization. She would also be seeking their help in ending duplication of functions between area, region and her department.

Mrs Castle announced *that* she had decided to implement a proposal in the consultation paper, *Democracy in the National Health Service*, that one third of the membership of each regional and area health authority should be drawn from local authorities. The necessary statutory instruments were laid before Parliament yesterday.

Consultations were not yet complete, she said, on a proposal that the health authorities should also have two representatives of health service workers besides doctors and nurses. She added:

This will be a long overdue reform which reflects the fact that the delivery of health care is a team business and that the team comprises everyone from the humblest to the highest. A hospital cannot function without consultants but it cannot function without laundry workers either.

She had decided not to implement a proposal that community health councils should nominate two of their members to serve on area health authorities. Instead they would be entitled to send one member to area meetings with the right to speak but not to vote.

Mrs Castle said the prospects for financing the service over the next few years were bleak. "We shall be very lucky if in the next three to four years, when this country is struggling to bring inflation under control, we see any real growth whatever in the service." But in the long run, how much money was available depended *critically on the means available* for expressing the priority that the public attached.

Mrs Castle said that she had been asked why expenditure on education had risen in real terms at an annual average rate of 6½ per cent since 1950 while that on the health service had increased by only 3½ per cent a year in the same period. She added:

I am convinced that behind this higher rate of growth lies the power and influence of the strong national educational groups, combined with the system of administration of education which is local, democratic and open in character, and which has lent itself both to fulfilling and to generating demands for better educational provision.

It was a near tragedy, she said, that the health service had lacked the kind of effective pressure groups that education had. She believed that the new reorganized system, left as it was, would similarly fail. *That was why she thought the* addition of extra local authority people, democratically elected, would strengthen "the arm of you all in the service".

Councils are urged to 'sink their rivalries'

From Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent
Eastbourne

It is vital that the two tiers of local government work together effectively and efficiently at this time of severe restraint on public expenditure, Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, said yesterday.

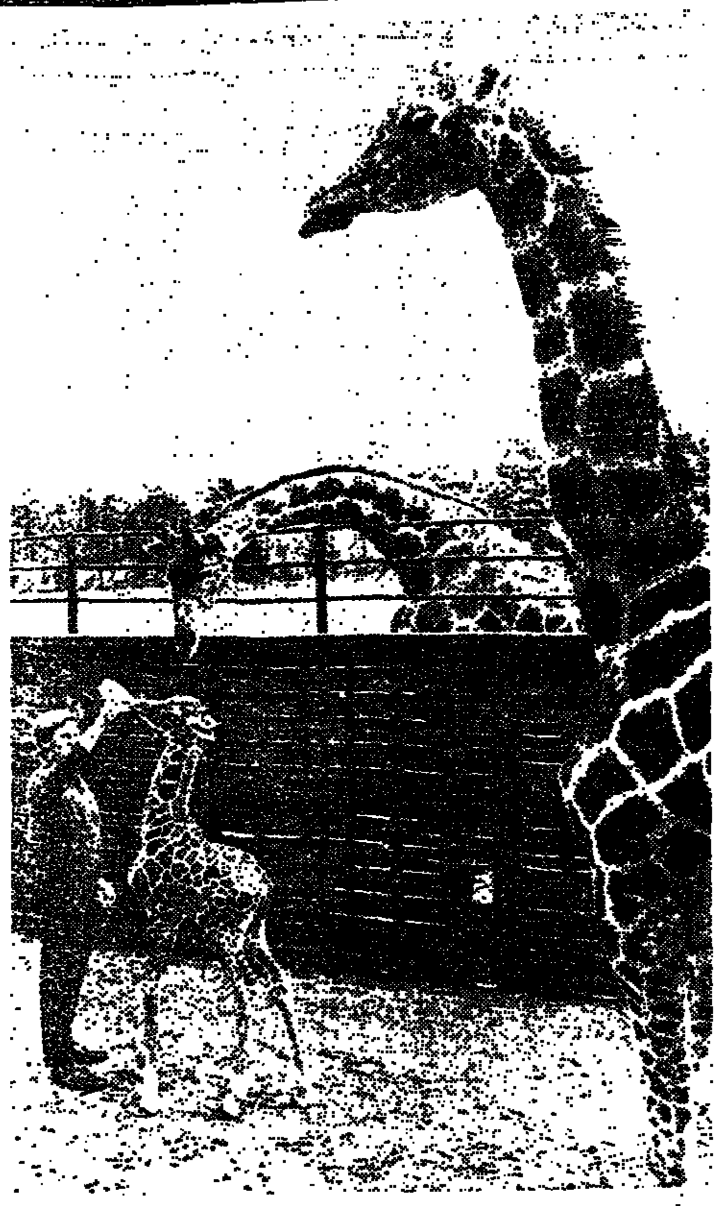
He told delegates to the annual conference of the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives that he had strongly opposed the county and district tiers proposed in reorganization, but the new system was in *being, and it was part of the* chief executives' job to make it work.

The two-tier system had created difficulties, particularly in the planning field, and had caused a shortage of planners. Local authorities must "sink their rivalries and work together" if those difficulties were to be surmounted, he said.

Referring to the Community Land Bill, Mr Silkin said the proposals on land acquisition management schemes allowed the counties and districts to coordinate policies in the light of local circumstances.

He added that he had hardly seen any comments on the community land scheme which did not exaggerate its cost and *diminish its benefits.* "The period ahead for local authorities is going to be a very tough one indeed, and I do not wish to underplay that. But we must not lose sight of our goal, we must not lose sight of the fact *that this scheme will be* profitable."

A plea for stability in local government was made by Sir Stanley Holmes, chief executive of Merseyside metropolitan county. "The more clearly responsible ministers in the country say that for X years the system is here to stay, the more you will get cooperation between districts and counties",



Scott, a baby giraffe born on June 27, accepting a feed, watched by his mother (right) at Whipsnade Zoo.

European health aid pact proposed

From Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent
Dublin

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe will be asked this autumn to approve negotiations for an international agreement on medical help between western and eastern European countries. The agreement would ensure that tourists, students and others falling ill or suffering accidents when *abroad would get full medical* treatment.

The move comes after a conference of social security experts from the 18 member-countries of the Council of Europe, which ended in Dublin yesterday. The experts agreed that an agreement was both technically possible and desirable. But the political decision to go ahead with negotiations must be made by the Committee of Ministers.

M Otto Messer, deputy director of the council's Directorate of Economic and Social Affairs, said yesterday that there was a real difficulty for tourists who fell ill and did not have the necessary social security cover to get treatment. The recommendation from the conference aimed at ensuring they would get necessary help, including being brought home if necessary.

Five eastern European countries have expressed interest in such an agreement: Bulgaria, *Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary* and Yugoslavia. If the Committee of Ministers approves the idea, details of an agreement will be worked out in cooperation with the International Labour Organization, *which prepared a preliminary* study. It is hoped that an international treaty will be signed in 1977.

At a press conference in Dublin yesterday the experts also disclosed that the council's *Convention on Social Security*, drawn up in 1973, is likely to take effect by the end of this year. The convention, which is the widest proposed anywhere in the world and would ensure social security coverage for the *self-employed and migrant* workers, has been ratified by Austria.

Luxembourg is expected to sign shortly and the Irish Government by the end of the year.

Home Office told to admit patrial wives

By a Staff Reporter

The Court of Appeal yesterday ordered the Home Office to reconsider the cases of two immigrant wives who were refused permission to join their husbands who are United Kingdom citizens in Britain.

Overturning a High Court judgment in April which had upheld the *Home Office's* refusal, the court decided that the wives, from Pakistan and Bangladesh, were justified in flying to London without first obtaining certificates of patriality in their countries of origin.

Until yesterday the Home Office's policy was to accept applications for certificates of patriality only in the country of origin. Any wife who arrived without a certificate was refused permission to enter the United Kingdom.

The court held that there was no good reason why applications by patrials should not be dealt with here. The two wives involved were Mrs Maimuna Phansopkar, who came to live with her husband, Allimiya, in Peterborough, and Mrs Laiun Rouf, whose husband, Abdul, lives in London.

Mr David Stephen, director of the Runnymede Trust, welcomed the decision as "a profound development for the humane administration of the immigration laws".

He explained that dependants of United Kingdom citizens by birth, registration, or naturalization had a legal right of entry and the required documentation was *only* a test of their eligibility. "We have felt for some time that that documentation was interfering with the exercise of those legal rights", he added.

The decision is likely to have the greatest effect for potential immigrants from Pakistan. When Pakistan left the Commonwealth, immigrants holding Pakistani passports risked losing their status as Commonwealth citizens.

To avoid becoming aliens, many *took out* United Kingdom citizenship under the Pakistan Act, passed two years ago. Thus many wives and dependants who have acquired an absolute right of entry to Britain are likely to be left in Pakistan.

Mr Larry Grant, who handles some legal work for the National Council for Civil Liberties, said the decision restored the position to what many lawyers believed the law to be.

He did not believe many people would be affected. The Home Office would be able to cope with an extra burden. Administrative delays had been caused as much by Home Office policy as staff shortage, he said.

Giving judgment, Lord Justice Scarman gave the opinion that the present Home Office practice was an infringement of Magna Carta and of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The only comment the Home Office would make yesterday was: "We will consider the judgment when we receive a transcript of the hearing." Leave to appeal to the House of Lords *was granted on condition* that the Home Office pays the *costs* of both parties.

Law Report, page 3

Captain criticized for flying damaged plane

By Arthur Reed

British Airways yesterday accepted the findings of a report by government aviation accident investigators which said that a flight between Heraklion, Greece, and Gatwick, London, with 156 passengers had been made in a Boeing 707 airliner the structural strength of which had been impaired. "Action has been taken to ensure that there can be no repetition", the airline said.

The damage occurred after the aircraft's commander had made a hard landing at Heraklion on the outward journey for British Airtours on June 6, 1974. The accident report said that damage substantially reduced structural strength in the area of number two engine pylon.

But in spite of advice the commander did not initially accept that a hard landing had been made, and formed the opinion that the damage was not such as to make the aircraft unfit for flight. *British Airways* said yesterday:

We consider that the captain did not exercise the judgment expected of him. Had he not retired as he had planned four days after the incident, he would have faced the possibility of major disciplinary action.

Boeing G-APFH is no longer in service with British Airways.

Labour MP says ousting of Mr Prentice would harm party and be national scandal

By Penny Symon
Political Staff

In a strongly worded letter to the constituency Labour party, at Newham, North-East, Mr Bryan Magee, a Labour MP, has declared that the ousting of Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, from his constituency would be a national scandal and do the party irreparable harm.

Mr Prentice, who has displeased the left wing of the *party in his constituency, will* face a general management which will decide whether to ask him to stand down at the next election.

Mr Magee, who represents Waltham Forest, Leyton, near by, has *written to Mr Claude* Calcott, secretary of the constituency party, saying that there are those who would prefer that the troubles of Mr Prentice be kept secret, but that *was an impossible position to* sustain, since the matter had profound significance for the entire Labour movement.

He said that the Labour Party could carry on only if there was mutual tolerance between members *with differing views.* Argument was fine, but if any section of the party started to try to throw out groups or individuals who disagreed with it, it would soon come to represent a very much narrower section of the *community. It would get fewer* votes, cease to win general election opportunity to enforce, lose all

Mr Magee's appeal to Mr Calcott comes at the same time as one from the Manifesto Group of Labour MPs.

Mr Prentice, speaking in Avebury, Wiltshire, last night, said he was not intending to approach the constituency meeting in a mood to make a penitential speech from the scaffold. He said:

My local difficulties are a small example of a wider problem, the need to reaffirm our belief in free speech and tolerance. Heresy-hunting is not compatible with democracy. Many times in the past few months people have said to me: "We agree with what you say, but you would be wiser not to say it". That frame of mind is fundamentally antidemocratic.

Party workers, he continued, should remember that the MP is not their delegate but the representative of the whole constituency and his responsibility is to all his constituents, not just to a select group who run the party machine. stand up for this principle. There are too many MPs on both sides of the House of Commons who have opted for a quiet life by keeping their heads below the parapet. They have only themselves to blame if they find themselves treated as errandboys by their local parties or by other powerful pressure groups.

Jail for £22,000 bomb hoax

A man was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for trying to obtain £22,000 from Bourne and Hollingsworth, the department store in Oxford *Street, London, by pretending* he had planted a bomb.

Richard Alastair McColl, unemployed, of Spring Hills, Harlow, Essex, admitted making an unwarranted demand for money with menaces.

Mr Stewart Patterson, for the prosecution, said that Mr McColl telephoned the store in April from a public call box *and ordered Mr Philip Ovenden,* the firm's financial director to take all the money from the safe, put it in a suitcase, and walk along Wardour Street.

Kitten smuggler fined £200 and warned on rabies

Imposing a fine of £200 on a French student who smuggled a kitten into Britain, a magistrate at Sandwich, Kent, said yesterday that if rabies spread across the Channel it could change the whole ecology of this country.

Francois Lafarge, aged 18, of Sèvres, admitted smuggling the animal through Dover without a licence.

Chief Inspector Robert Sanders said that M Lafarge crossed from Calais last Friday night with the kitten hidden in a bag.

Mr Charles Lock, chairman of the bench, said magistrates would take strong steps to back up police and port officials to check the threat of rabies.

The kitten is now at a Ministry of Agriculture laboratory at Wye, Kent, where tests are being carried out.

Bomb trial accused shows 'police bruises'

One of the men accused of murder in the Birmingham public house bombings trial *yesterday showed bruises* which he alleged were caused by police brutality.

Patrick Joseph Hill, aged 30, rolled up his trousers and pointed out marks and discolorations on his legs to the jury at Lancaster Crown Court.

Mr Hill is one of six men accused of murder. Nine Irishmen, including the six, are accused of conspiracy to plant bombs at locations in the Midlands. They have all pleaded not guilty.

He alleged that when the interviews began at Morecambe he was punched and kicked and called a "murdering bastard". He also claimed that he was dragged along the floor by his hair.

"I could not count the blows. After a while my body went numb. One of the officers gave instructions not to mark my face", he said.

When he was driven back to Birmingham, he said, police whipped him with the leather strap of a truncheon and an inspector named Moore kept punching him on the chest.

He alleged that the inspector twice inserted a revolver muzzle into his mouth and pulled the trigger. He then put it against his eye and pulled the trigger.

The trial continues on Monday.

Violence feared at Orange marches

From Christopher Walker
Dublin

Elaborate security precau*tions will be taken throughout* Northern Ireland today i[n] an effort to prevent secretaria[n] violence during the annu[al] "Twelfth" demonstrations, tr[a]ditionally the period of greate[st] tension between the Roma[n] *Catholic and Protestant com*munities.

Although the marches fa[ll] during a Provisional IRA ceas[e]fire, recent events suggest th[ey] could be used as an excuse [to] stir up fighting.

All told, 18 major Oran[ge] demonstrations are planned [in] the province to celebrate t[he] two hundred and eighty fi[fth] anniversary of King William['s] victory at the Battle of t[he] Boyne. As usual, canvas scre[ens] will hide the processions fr[om] the Roman Catholic minority [in] sensitive areas.

After Mr Enoch Powel[l's] controversial attempt to defi[ne] the meaning of the Protesta[nt] watchword, "loyalty", the at[ti]tude of most towards the We[st]minster Government is certa[in] to be one of the main issues [in] speeches.

Meanwhile, resigned to t[he] likelihood of their former ch[ief] of staff, Mr David O'Conne[ll] facing a prison sentence of [at] least 12 months, from Dubli[n] special criminal court, seni[or] members of the Provisional IR[A] are involved in a major [re]shuffle of their organizatio[n]

100 'sightings' in hunt for two terrorists

By Stewart Tendler

Detectives hunting Carlos Martinez and Antonio Bouvier, the two terrorists, yesterday began sifting reports of sightings after a public appeal by the Bomb Squad for help.

At least 100 "sightings" were passed to the squad. Most of them come from the London area. All will be examined.

The name Bouvier could be an alias used during trips to Britain. In releasing the name, Scotland Yard said the man was born in Ecuador in 1930.

Yesterday Señor Gustavo Ycaza, the Ecuadorian ambassador, said police officers had shown the embassy an Ecuadorian passport and other papers in the name of Bouvier.

He said the passport was a total fabrication. A check is being made in Quito, but Señor Ycaza did not think Bouvier was Ecuadorian. The embassy keeps no records of citizens in London.

The picture of Bouvier issued by Scotland Yard bore a consular stamp

A few days before Scotland Yard issued its description of Bouvier, the French police tried to find an arts dealer called *Philipe Pereira*, who has a gallery in Paris.

The French police are believed to suspect that Pereira, supposedly Brazilian, supplied explosives for the attack on the French embassy in The Hague last September. They are investigating whether he is in fact Garcia Gonzelves, the man believed to have plotted the attack. The French are said to believe Gonzelves had his headquarters in Britain.

The French authorities on Thursday claimed that Britain had expelled a member of the Cuban embassy as a result of the investigations into the terrorists, but yesterday the Foreign Office denied that.

Crime of century

The Crime of the Century is the title of a classic thriller which has been specially written for *The Sunday Times* by Kingsley Amis.

But it is a thriller with a difference, for readers are invited to write their own 3,000-word final chapter in a competition, with a £500 video recorder as first prize. Full details and the first instalment appear *in tomorrow's issue of The Sunday Times.*

BMA urged to take an initiative on the regulation of doctors

From John Roper
Medical Reporter
Leeds

The Government had made no absolute plans for the implementation of the Merrison report on the regulation of the medical profession, and the British Medical Association should now take the initiative, Mr Walpole Lewin, chairman of the council, said at a special representative meeting to consider the report in Leeds yesterday.

The meeting gave general acceptance to the report, which suggests far-reaching changes affecting the education, training and discipline of doctors. Mr Lewin's message was that action was necessary to give effect to the report's recommendations. Some could be introduced without legislation, others would require amendments to the Medical Act.

The profession should press for legislation to get a constitution going so that the new General Medical Council proposed could tackle the more difficult matter of interpreting many of the educational aspects, which would take time and would need further legislation.

The BMA, the royal colleges, the universities and the GMC must come together, consult about what they wanted and get on and do it, he said.

Part of the debate concerned overseas doctors. The meeting made it plain that there was no question of racial discrimination. It was a matter of "putting our house in order" as far as some doctors and some qualifications were concerned.

The meeting referred to the council a motion that facilities should be available for overseas graduates to sit the GMC examination before coming to Britain.

Dr R. A. A. R. Lawrence (Derby), a member of the council, *said that the position of* overseas doctors had changed much since he had come to Britain 27 years ago. Many overseas doctors now felt that they had not had a fair deal. Many could get jobs in unpopular spe*cialties only, in second-rate* hospitals, and they received little of no postgraduate training.

The meeting agreed that if a GMC health committee decided that a doctor could not continue to practise because of ill health, he should be paid adequate financial compensation.

Pay protest, page 4

No vacancies for 10,000 school leavers in Wales

From Trevor Fishlock
Cardiff

Job prospects for people leaving school in Wales this month are the worst for 30 years and ten thousand will probably be out of work, the Wales TUC said yesterday. "The social consequences, an increase in vandalism, other crime, frustration and migration, will be appalling", Mr George Wright, its secretary, said.

In a grim report on unemployment, the Wales TUC research unit said more than 70,000 people (7 per cent) would be unemployed in Wales by Christmas. It suggested that emergency job creation programmes, involving conservation work such as clearing rivers and canals, should be considered.

It also suggested that school leavers unable to find work should be sent on three-month working visits to Europe, financed by the EEC, to widen their experience and restore their confidence.

"It is an indication of our desperation", Mr Wright said. "We have poor training facilities in Wales and unemployment is accelerating. One of the most important times in your working life is when you are starting, when you become accustomed to the disciplines of work, and we all know that kids in work cause less trouble than *kids out of work.*"

He said cuts in public spending would increase unemployment in Wales and would be severe.

The report said that when an upswing in the economy comes Wales, *with its lack of training* opportunities, would take much longer to revive than other parts of Britain.

Computer aid for paper

Continued from page 1

we are for much longer could mean running out of both time and resources", he added.

Revenue increases from advertising or *price rises were* becoming harder to achieve. Newsprint costs were rising, especially with falling exchange rates, overheads were increasing sharply and "understandable requirements" for wages and pensions were now impossible to satisfy.

The 1974 pre-tax profit of the paper, which is part of the Pearson Longman group, fell by half to just over £1m.

The entire content of the *Financial Times* is to be photo*graphically composed by com*puter. That will eventually include pictures, drawings, and the layout of complete pages.

Advertising will be fed into the computer and credit control and invoicing will be dealt with by it. The computers will also control circulation and distribution, including operations such as label printing and the stacking of bundles.

Overseas stock exchanges, news agencies and journalists in the field will be able to *feed material straight into the* computer, which will be able to use "Optical character recognition" of written material. Matter will be edited using small display screens—video terminals.

The system, which is exceptionally far-reaching in the linking of typesetting and many other commercial and administrative newspaper functions, begins with conventional typewriter keyboards, and ends with full-page photographic plates, which are converted for use on the *traditionary rotary* presses.

As was also decided by the *Daily Mirror*, the *Financial Times* will not try to modernize those presses, which are extremely expensive pieces of capital equipment.

The difficulties the company now faces in gradually introducing the system are considerable. It will not only cut staff, but destroy existing demarcations between jobs. The company said it recognized that that would cause special hardships to some groups.

The wages structure for workers would also have to be changed to take account of the technology.

Mr Joe Wade, assistant general secretary of the National Graphical Association, said last night that there was no reason why the introduction of far-reaching new technologies should not succeed and enable national newspapers to survive. But it was essential that there should be no compulsory redundancies.

Staff cuts had to take place over a period of years and Fleet Street newspapers had to be *prepared to carry more staff* than they strictly needed while voluntary rundowns took place.

Man who killed baby 'trusted' by social worker

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

Only weeks before John Auckland killed his daughter Susan, aged 15 months, a social worker considered he was more capable of looking after his children than his wife, an inquiry *in Sheffield* was told yesterday.

The inquiry had heard how Mr Auckland killed the girl in July last year after serving a prison sentence in 1968 for the manslaughter of his daughter *Marianne.* Mr Douglas Drain, a social worker for the London Borough of Hounslow, told the inquiry in a statement that Mrs Barbara Auckland asked him for accommodation for herself and her children.

She told him she had left home three months earlier because her husband was beating her and the children. Later Mr Drain telephoned Mr Timothy Jones, a social worker at Barnsley, and told him of the visit, of the manslaughter *conviction* and the childbeating.

Mr Drain said: "He knew about the conviction and I think he was aware of the childbeating. He told me Auckland was the better able of the two parents to look after the children."

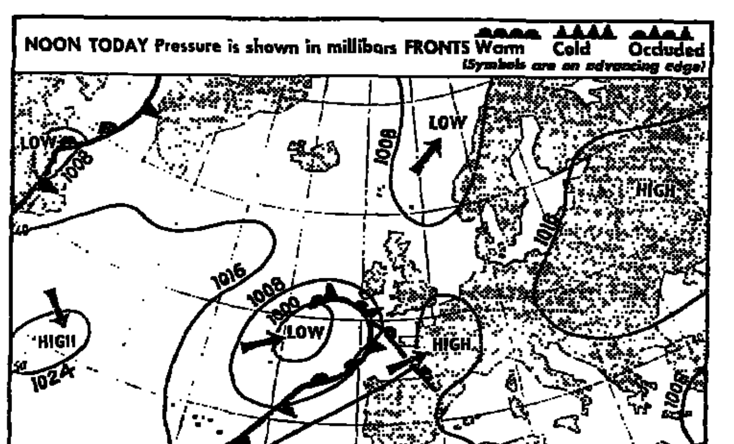
The inquiry was adjourned.

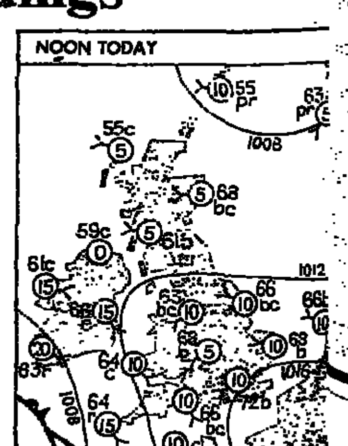
Pop singer on road death charge

Les McKeown, aged 19, lead singer of the Bay City Rollers pop group, who is accused of causing death by dangerous driving, was granted £100 bail *when he appeared in court in* Edinburgh yesterday.

Mr McKeown, of Broomhouse Medway, Edinburgh, appeared in private before Sheriff James Aikman Smith. The charge concerns an accident in Cor*storphine Road, Edinburgh, on* May 29, in which an elderly woman pedestrian died.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 4.57 am Sun sets: 9.15 pm
Moon rises: 9.26 am Moon sets: 10.35 pm
First quarter: July 15

Lighting up: 9.45 pm to 4.28 am
High water: London Bridge, 4.45 am, 7.6m (24.8ft); 5.1 pm, 7.4m (24.3ft). Avonmouth, 10.34 am, 13.5m (44.4ft); 10.51 pm, 13.7m (44.8ft). Dover, 1.48 am, 6.6m (21.7ft); 2.13 pm, 6.8m (22.3ft). *Hull*, 9.3 am, 7.6m (24.8ft); 9.41 pm, 7.3m (23.9ft). Liverpool, 2.0 am, 9.7m (31.7ft); 2.30 pm, 9.4m (30.7ft).

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 4.58 am Sun sets: 9.14 pm
Moon rises: 10.47 am Moon sets: 10.59 pm

Lighting up: 9.44 pm to 4.29 am
High water: London Bridge, 5.29 am, 7.5m (24.7ft); 5.44 pm, 7.3m (24.1ft). Avonmouth, 11.20 am, 13.3m (43.6ft); 11.36 pm, 13.4m (43.8ft). Dover, 2.37 am, 6.6m (21.6ft); 3.0 pm, 6.8m (22.2ft). Hull, 9.46 am, 7.6m (24.8ft); 10.25 pm, 7.2m (23.5ft). Liverpool, 2.46 am, 9.6m (31.5ft); 3.17 pm, 9.2m (30.1ft).

A ridge of high pressure will move NE across the British Isles as depression approaches from the SW.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, SE, central N, E England, E Midlands: Dry, sunny spells, becoming cloudy late in day, perhaps with rain; wind W backing, light or moderate; max temp 24°C (75°F)

Central S, NW England, W Midlands: dry, sunny spells at first, becoming cloudy with rain later in day; wind SW, backing SE, moderate; max temp 23°C (73°F)

Channel Islands, Wales, N Ireland, SW England: Becoming cloudy with rain in afternoon and evening; wind S to SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 19°C (66°F)

Lake District, Isle of Man, Argyll, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Sunny spells at first, becoming cloudy *with rain in places in evening*; wind variable, becoming SE, moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F)

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Unsettled with rain at times in most districts, becoming brighter in SW.

Sea passages:

S North Sea: Wind W, light or *moderate; sea slight.*

Strait of Dover: Wind SW, moderate; sea slight.

English Channel (E): Wind W, back S, light or moderate, *increasing* to fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Irish Sea: Wind W, backing, light or moderate, increasing locally to fresh in S; sea slight

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 23°C (73°F); min 7 pm to *7 am*, 16°C (61°F). *Humid*, 7 pm, 50 per cent. Rain, 24hr *to* 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 8.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1011.8 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Pollen count: The pollen count in London yesterday was 19, low.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6pm July 11, 1975

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarboro	5.5	.24	22	73	Shwr pm
Bridlington	4.3	.09	22	73	Thndr pm
Gorleston	5.5	.08	19	66	Shwr am
Clacton	6.7	.05	21	70	Shwr am
Margate	7.6	.01	23	73	Sun ints
S COAST					
Hastings	7.6	.05	19	66	Sun ints
Eastbourne	7.8	.03	19	66	Sun ints
Brighton	7.0	.08	18	64	Sun ints
Worthing	7.1	.17	19	66	Rain am
Bognor R	6.8	.20	18	64	Rain am
Southsea	9.4	—	21	70	Sun pds
Sandown	9.9	—	20	68	Sun pds
Bournemouth	9.8	—	21	70	Sunny
Exmouth	8.3	.07	22	72	Shwr pm
Torquay	6.4	.17	21	70	Showers
W COAST					
Morecambe	0.8	.48	19	66	Rain am
Blackpool	2.8	.26	20	68	Rain am
Ilfracombe	7.0	.29	20	68	Sun pds
Newquay	9.6	.01	19	66	Shwr am

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	f	30	86	Cologne	f	24	75	Lisbon	s	24	75	Nice	s	24	75
Amsterdm	f	24	75	Copenhgn	f	22	72	Locarno	s	27	81	Nicosia	s	29	84
Athens	s	33	91	Dublin	c	19	66	London	f	22	72	Oslo	r	20	68
Barcelona	s	26	79	Edinburgh	f	19	66	Luxembrg	c	21	70	Paris	f	20	68
Beirut	s	30	86	Florence	s	31	88	Madrid	s	29	84	Reykjavik	c	11	52
Belfast	c	17	63	Funchal	s	24	75	Majorca	s	27	81	Rome	s	28	82
Berlin	s	28	82	Geneva	c	18	64	Malaga	s	32	90	Ronldswy	c	17	63
Biarritz	s	23	73	Gibraltar	s	31	88	Malta	s	29	84	Stockholm	f	25	77
Birmnghm	c	19	66	Guernsey	s	16	61	Manchstr	c	20	68	Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Bristol	f	19	66	Helsinki	s	24	75	Moscow	s	22	72	Venice	s	30	86
Brussels	c	25	77	Innsbruck	s	26	79	Munich	s	26	79	Vienna	s	30	86
Budapest	th	20	68	Istanbul	s	29	84	Naples	s	28	82	Warsaw	s	25	77
Cardiff	s	19	66	Jersey	c	18	64	New York	c	27	81	Zurich	s	26	79

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, BFr 25; Canaries, Pes 40; Denmark, DKr 3.75; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Frs 3.00; Germany, DMk 2.00; Greece, Dr 25; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 450; Luxembourg, Lf 20; Madeira, Esc 17.50; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 35; Sweden, Skr 3.75; Switzerland, Sfr 2.30; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 20.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26, and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London, WC1X 8EZ. Second Class Postage paid at New York, NY. Subscription US$150 yearly by Air Freight or $270 by direct Air Mail, 201 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017. New York Telephone: 986 8238.
Inland and Air Edition Subscription rates on request

THE ATTACK ON INFLATION

Chancellor says package could involve £300m fall in demand

By Our Political Editor

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer faced a news conference yesterday at the Ministry of Defence he said that if his economic measures were isolated from other factors they would involve an overall fall in demand of £300m, which in turn would imply an increase of unemployment running into a few tens of thousands.

But he believed the reduction in demand would not take place. There would be some dissaving, and there would be more investment leading to job creation. He thought there might also be increased exports, replacing internal with external demand. He said:

I would expect the effect of the measures on the total of employment to be favourable rather than unfavourable. But if the Government were not taking these measures, I think the consequences for sterling would be such as to produce very heavy falls in living standards, heavy cuts immediately in public expenditure, and unemployment rising to two or three million—and fast.

Mr Wilson had earlier given his view that the Government had published in the White Paper a tough, workable, and above all effective, policy for attacking the evil of inflation. The Prime Minister said:

The unprecedented rise in prices which followed the fivefold oil price increases 18 months ago was worldwide. But whereas in the rest of the industrialized world inflation has recently begun to decrease, even at a cost in unemployment far higher than anything we have seen here in Britain, in this country the rise in prices has continued to accelerate. The Government has made clear its utter determination to beat inflation. This is what the whole country wants.

There is no simple, dramatic cure. We reject the use of mass unemployment, which might or might not work, but which would utterly destroy our democratic values. We reject panic prescriptions which would mean imposing criminal sanctions against workers. We have set the nation's target. We will stick to it. The rise in prices must be cut to 10 per cent by the third quarter of next year. It must fall below that, into single figures, before 1976 is out. And after that it must, at worst, be no higher than the inflation rate of our main competitors.

There should be no misunderstanding about the gravity of this crisis. It is immediate, it is with us. It affects every family in the land, above all the low-paid, the pensioner, the disabled, the sick, the large family, the one-parent family. If as a nation we fail to overcome it then no one will escape the harm that will ensue: as I told the mineworkers' annual conference on Monday, not even democracy itself.

No job would be safe. No one's future would be secure. No pay rise, however large, would buy security. Big pay rises disappear in the new round of price rises they generate. Everyone feels cheated. Everyone is cheated, and those who have sought to protect themselves have cheated themselves.

The Government have decided that the limit on pay increases during the coming payround cannot exceed £6 a week. There will be no exceptions. If there is any determined attempt to breach that limit, any desire, by employer or worker, to get round it, then the Government, with equal determination, will use all its powers to defeat it.

Real sacrifices over year

And if the powers we have—and as I have told Parliament we are going to strengthen and fortify—are not enough, we shall not hesitate to come back to Parliament for further powers. The Government will apply this policy rigorously in the public sector and we will require private employers to comply.

For many people this policy will mean real sacrifices over the coming year, though in its rough justice it protects the least well off, the men and women who do not have the industrial muscle to grab even a temporary, illusory security. But any policy less tough would only delay the sacrifice until the time when an immeasurably greater sacrifice would be called for.

As a Government, we have deliberately rejected criminal sanctions against workpeople. Nor will we use the whip of mass unemployment to drive people into acquiescence. But it is our duty as a Government to warn the nation that they must make the choice: to realize that one man's pay rise is not only another man's price rise; it might also cost him his own job, or his neighbour's job. Security for the family, for the community, for the country means everyone sharing in the effort for which we are calling. The coming year will be crucial. If by common sense, cooperation, effort and restraint, one nation working together, this is a year which our people give to Britain, then I have not the slightest doubt that it will be the year in which Britain at last succeeds in overcoming our economic crisis, for the lasting benefit of the whole nation.

Mr Healey went out of his way to make clear that the Government's incomes policy was not going to be a once-for-all operation. The policy would last for 12 months from August 1, to keep the next pay round under curb, but it would be followed by revised versions year after year.

He broadly hinted at a virtually permanent condition of corporate state controls on incomes and argued strongly that the Government was attempting to do no more than give a legislative underwriting to a policy agreed by the TUC and the CBI. Mr Healey said:

We had now reached agreement on the formula for achieving our objective. We have committed ourselves, like the TUC, to £6 a week flat, but the most impressive thing has been the speed with which members of the general council (of the TUC) have themselves reached a voluntary agreement on a limit to pay which falls considerably short of full compensation for the increase in the cost of living over the past 12 months and which will mean some reduction in real take-home pay for the majority, though by no means all their members.

I do not think there has been any previous occasion in the history of this country, nor maybe any other country, in which the trade union movement of its own will has not only agreed on such a policy but had agreed it in very great detail.

Mr Healey, almost surprised by his personal success, explained that it had been agreed that there should be no special cases during the next year's freeze. It was agreed that, apart from increases to achieve equal pay by the end of the year, an objective of both Government and TUC, there should be no frills or additions to the flat rate £6 limit—no additions for pension benefits, holidays with pay, no form of increments or prior commitments which would be allowed to breach the limit.

Not carried into overtime

It was also agreed by the Government that £8,500 was the cut-off for incomes beyond which no increase would be permissible. The TUC would have preferred something lower; the CBI would have preferred something a good deal higher, "but I believe the limit we have set is a reasonable one in all the circumstances". The £6 flat rate would be an addition to the weekly wage and would not be carried through into overtime. He went on:

Because there are no additions of this nature the £6 flat is totally consistent with the 10 per cent overall which I set as a target. The CBI would have preferred a percentage formula, or perhaps a percentage and cash formula mixed. But a straight percentage formula would have had very adverse effects on the various income groups. It would have meant people earning £4,000-£6,000 a year would have come off best and people would have come off worse and worse as they moved further to the poor end or the richer end.

The Chancellor said they felt it was essential to have a formula, as the TUC wanted, that was dramatic, easily monitored and easily understood. The £6 formula met that test. He explained that the Government's policy covered the wage round for the next 12 months. But it had to be seen as a policy for the first of several years. It was not a once-for-all policy.

The Government believed Britain would be down to a level of inflation equivalent to that of most of its competitors within a year. But they realized the £6 limit would compress differentials and create problems for the next phase of incomes policy. So the Government had agreed with the TUC and the CBI to start discussions in the near future on the next formula.

There was then the question of securing adequate compliance with the Government's formula. Mr Healey explained:

In the public sector our main weapon is support from the employers, whether they are ministers in government departments, heads of nationalized industries, or leaders of local authorities, in standing up against excessive claims. The existence of methods to punish employers for excess settlements was likely to influence all negotiators on both sides of the table.

The essential method we propose to use in the public sector as a sanction against excess is, in effect, to put a cash limit on the wage bills of the public authority concerned and to ensure that any excessive wage increase is not passed on in prices. Indeed, an excessive wage increase will not be allowed to be passed on at all under the Prices Code, either in the public or private sector. We shall permit no excessive increase by public authorities insofar as we have the power to do so.

We shall, of course, permit no increase in Government assistance and we shall require any authority to look for savings in other areas, savings which are bound to affect employment. In the private sector the Government will use every weapon already at its disposal and add some other weapons to its armoury. We shall refuse assistance to private firms (which break the limit) under the Industry Act. We shall use our powers of public purchase and discriminate against those who make excess payment, and we shall amend the Prices Code to disallow any wage increase which involves excess.

"Fooling around": Lord George-Brown commented last night that Mr Wilson was "fooling around" and the measures were just a weaker form of the 1966 prices and incomes policy. "At least Nero fiddled, the Prime Minister just chats", he said.

Legislation in three areas

On this whole range of compliance the CBI and the TUC have agreed with one another and the Government to cooperate throughout the year by monitoring the progress of the policy, and the TUC and the CBI have agreed to consider together any special problems which may arise in the course of the year.

Mr Healey went on to make plain that to ensure that the sanctions stuck, the Government would need legislation in three major areas.

First, next week the Government would introduce a Bill for passing to Royal Assent before the end of July. It would remove from employers, public and private, any contractual obligation that might compel them to pay more than the permitted limit, and prevent payments of increments above £6 a week for staged increases.

Secondly, the Government would be permitted to impose selective (as distinct from collective) sanctions against individual local authorities that breached the limit, through the rate support grant. Thirdly, the Bill would provide for the Price Commission to disallow an excessive wage increase—not just the element of excess—for increases under the Price Code.

Beyond that, the Chancellor said, the Government recognized the need to have some powers in reserve. Legislation had therefore been drafted that would enable the Government to take legal action against individual employers who broke the limit, and they would ask the House of Commons to approve it "as soon as the need is demonstrated, even if it meant calling the House back during the recess".

Such legislation would take effect, Mr Healey added, as soon as it was published; and in reply to a question, Mr Wilson said that the draft emergency powers Bill would be published soon in draft form, and Parliament would be able to debate it.

Mr Healey showed no sign of his Cabinet battle with Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, when he turned to the increases in public expenditure that he is said to have resisted: £70m more on food subsidies to keep down prices and £80m to temper increases in council house rents next year. He continued:

The policy we have announced today in Parliament is not a once-for-all policy. It is a programme and we shall not be satisfied until inflation is down to the level ruling in the rest of the world—and satisfied that we can keep it there. We shall also be discussing the reentry (to the next phase) problem with the TUC and CBI.

Only one weapon in armoury

We see incomes policy as only one weapon in our economic armoury against inflation. We recognize the need to control public expenditure far more rigorously than in the past. We shall impose cash control, and I hope to announce a system of cash control for 1976-77 public expenditure. We have already decided to impose limits on staff in local government. We recognize the need to keep the money supply under adequate control.

We propose to take the necessary steps through instructions to the banks and through other techniques available to ensure that economic developments which will take place in the next year are not allowed to burst the controls on money supply which we have exerted during the past few months. We recognize that to millions of people in Britain the policy the Government has announced this morning will come as a shock.

They mean real but temporary sacrifices for all but the lower-paid in the community. But I am certain that it will be a salutary shock. There is a universal feeling among ordinary men and women that something ought to be done to bring this madman's merry-go-round of inflation to a stop. I believe there will be overwhelming public support for the measures we have announced.

Mr Crosland bows to 60p council rent rise limit

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The decision to restrict council rent increases to a suggested average of 60p a week flatly contradicts the expressed determination of Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, that rents should rise to a more realistic level.

Last February, after the enactment of the Housing Rents and Subsidies Bill Mr Kaufman, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said the Government thought it should be possible through subsidies to keep increases in the current financial year to less than 50p.

Most of those subsidies, however, were intended to apply only to 1975-76. In May Mr Crosland told local authorities that, while there was no intention of reverting to the Conservative concept of balancing the housing revenue account, he would expect rises in the coming year to do significantly more than merely keep pace with inflation.

Mr Crosland has presumably bowed to Cabinet pressure to keep rents down in return for agreement on wage restraints. An additional £80m central government subsidy is now thought necessary.

The statement that the Government will be prepared to use powers to control local authority borrowing reflects concern that councils may be saddling themselves with excessive short-term debts at very high interest rates. Some are known to be using loan capital to finance services which should be paid for out of current account.

In theory, all local government borrowing has to be approved by the Government, fic sanction. For local spending, a general loan approval is usual and major items require specially sufficient.

In practice, however, sanction in both cases has been freely granted, with the result that local authority debts are estimated at more than £25,000m. About half that money was supplied by the Government through the Public Works Loans Board, and the rest was raised on the open market.

Roughly two thirds of all capital expenditure by councils is on housing, but the Government has repeatedly emphasized that it has no plans to restrict new building. Many observers feel that a combination of unrestricted building at a time of soaring costs, and a situation in which rents often do not cover even maintenance and upkeep charges, let alone interest on capital, is a recipe for disaster.

The Labour-dominated Association of Municipal Authorities yesterday said most expenditure was a result of legislation requiring local government to undertake certain services, and it could not be cut at short notice without cuts in staff or services or both.

Jones-Foot axis helps preserve Labour strategy among left-wing MPs

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

The Michael Foot-Jack Jones axis to preserve the Labour Government at all costs in its counter-inflation strategy has been privately carried into the left wing of the Parliamentary Labour Party. That explains why the *Tribune* group of MPs was visibly divided in its reaction to the Prime Minister's statement in the Commons yesterday.

It was disclosed last night that Mr Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, had a private meeting with a group of TGWU-sponsored MPs on Thursday, in which he impressed on them the need to support the Government.

While the 10 or so who attended agreed that it was important that nothing should be made known publicly about the discussions, it became known that Mr Jones put up a vigorous defence of the Government.

The meeting, however, was not easy for Mr Jones. When he said that they must understand that the Government had not been able to fulfil all of its commitments because it could not command a majority in the Commons, he was challenged by Mr Jim Sillars (Ayrshire, South), among others, who said that was not the case.

There followed a scene in which one of the TGWU executive accompanying Mr Jones, implied that Mr Jones had misinformed the TGWU executive when it had met earlier in the day.

Sources were careful to point out last night that at no time had Mr Jones advised or instructed TGWU MPs to follow the union's policy—a *prima facie* parliamentary breach of privilege, although an Arthur Scargill situation in reverse—but the clear impression was given that support for the Government was essential.

The plea by Mr Jones obviously carried some weight, for there was little doubt last night that the *Tribune* group was divided. While Mr Sidney Bidwell, chairman of the group, who was at the Jones meeting, delivered a militant lecture during questions to the Prime Minister, not all of his *Tribune* colleagues followed him.

The left is hoping to arrive at a collective view at a meeting of the *Tribune* group on Monday, but doubts were being voiced that all its members could be accommodated in a statement to be mutually approved.

The group has argued, for example, that, as part of an alternative economic strategy, there should be import controls. But it was learnt last night that in the arguments during the Cabinet meetings Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment and a leader of the left, agreed with the Chancellor that import controls were not the answer.

Whether Mr Foot had reached that view as part of an understanding with Mr Healey is a matter of conjecture, but reliable sources reported that Mr Foot had won Mr Healey over to the opinion that it would be damaging for the Government if powers to penalize employers who broke the £6 wage limit had been given immediate legislative effect.

Some of Mr Foot's left-wing supporters, however, were doubting the wisdom of that move. They argued that if ministers were compelled to activate the reserve powers on a specific issue in isolation, then ultimately it could prove more damaging to the Government than if they were incorporated in a general economic package.

While those doubts were being expressed in some quarters, there was general agreement that Mr Wilson had pulled off another success with Labour MPs, however temporary. The signs of ministerial resignations are now receding. There were doubts whether a group of ministers, who planned to meet privately on Monday, would carry their reservations to the point of quitting the Government.

Among those due to attend were Mr Stanley Orme, Minister of State for Northern Ireland; Mr Albert Booth, Minister of State for Employment; Miss Joan Lestor, Under-Secretary of State, Education and Science, and Mr Michael Meacher, Under-Secretary, Health and Social Security.

Union Left wing attacks £6 wage rise limit

Continued from page 1

emphasis between the Government's plan and the TUC's recommendations.

"In our view, a union is entitled to put forward proposals for a flat rate £6 increase. As far as we are concerned £6 is something which the unions are entitled to seek for their members in such a collective bargaining situation."

However, Mr Wilson said yesterday that £6 was "not entitlement", and represented an upper limit.

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, one of the chief architects of the TUC's policy proposals, thought the Government's plan would work. It was firm, tough action, but an approach that working people would recognize as necessary. "They will cooperate", he said.

Lord Allen, the shopworkers' leader, said the proposals had to work. "If we don't support the Government now we may well find ourselves with a crisis of unmanageable proportions." Failure to conform would result in severe legislation, he predicted.

However, militant miners' leaders denounced the package as unacceptable and predicted that the miners would defy it. Mr Michael McGahey, Communist president of the Scottish area of the National Union of Mineworkers and the union's national vice-president, described the restrictions as "atrocious, the totally unacceptable face of coalition policies".

Despite TUC assurances, he added, "I am confident that the workers will fight back in the face of this vicious attack on their living standards." He called on left-wing Labour MPs to campaign against the policy.

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, was even more critical. The miners would never accept wage restraint, he said, and the £6 figure was "an Irishman's rise" because it represented a loss after income tax, graduated contributions, superannuation and rate and rent increases.

"Mr Heath also said we could not have increases above a certain amount. The Labour Party then ridiculed Mr Heath's proposals because it meant a reduction in living standards for the British people. I resent the people who adopt dual standards.

"Mr Wilson and Mr Healey have lost their credibility. They should offer their resignations. They have broken every election pledge and every conference decision of the Labour Party".

Yorkshire miners would press ahead with their demand for £100 a week at the coalface, he added.

The Railwaymen's leader, Mr Sidney Weighell, said he would accept the White Paper if everyone else did. "We accept that there is a necessity for some short-term statutory policy to be brought in at the moment and we will ask our members to go along with this policy, which applies to everybody".

The first sign that the Government's initiative was working came at Blackpool, where delegates to the special pay conference of the Fire Brigades Union voted by 16,889 to 10,258 against a militant plan for selective strikes. The union's negotiators will now resume talks with the employers, and these are expected to be on the basis of the White Paper.

Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "The lack of a prices policy with real teeth is disgraceful. There is no guarantee that public expenditure cuts have been avoided."

The National Union of Bank Employees was concerned that incremental increases would be included in the £6-a-week maximum. A spokesman said: "We fear the effect this decision will have an career-based industries such as banking and finance."

The National and Local Government Officers Association said it was very concerned over the White Paper's references to public expenditure. "The union can only view the threat to restrict staff numbers as alarming at a time when local authority services are strained to the hilt in providing much-needed services to the public", a spokesman said.

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, thought the policy would receive a "very big vote in favour" within the trade union movement.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said: "The policy is a hard one but it is necessary. The proposals also reflect the unique contribution of the TUC General Council in agreeing to limit wages in accordance with our economic circumstances. We must all now use our efforts to try to make the policy work."

The Engineering Employers' Federation welcomed the White Paper, but added: "Everything, however, will turn on the workability of the proposals." It said: "Machinery for ensuring compliance with the proposals is all-important. On this, all we can find in the White Paper is paragraph 28, which merely refers to the hope that the TUC and CBI will be able to devise an effective scheme on a voluntary basis." It is described as a "disastrous failure" and queried "whether the Government itself in its capacity as an employer will be able to deliver the goods".

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said: "I do not believe that the Trades Union Congress in September will support a policy which would accept the use of law in collective bargaining, whether by curbs on pay, protection of employers who break contracts, or the creation of reserve powers for intervention by Government."

Unit set up to publicize new policies

By Our Political Staff

A publicity unit is to be set up to assist the Government in projecting its counter-inflation policies, it was announced from 10 Downing Street yesterday.

The unit, which will be situated in the Civil Service Department, is to be headed by Mr Geoffrey Goodman, the *Daily Mirror's* Industrial Editor. He has been granted leave of absence by the paper during the period of service with the Government.

Lord Jacobson, formerly deputy chairman and editorial director of the Mirror Group, will be the unit's special adviser, and has stipulated that he should not receive any fee for his services.

Science report

Immunology: Uniting against invaders

Recent discoveries about the cooperation of the body's defence cells not only mark an important step forward in immunology but have major implications for genetics and cell biology. Biologists are beginning to understand how a single gene complex can govern communication between cells by coding for interacting structures on different types of cell.

The crucial interaction in the body's defence system occurs between two kinds of white blood cell, or lymphocyte: the "T" and "B" lymphocytes. The B lymphocytes are the ones that make antibody molecules to destroy a foreign invader, but they are usually unable to do so without help from the T lymphocytes. The "help" provided by the T cells consists, first, in recognizing the presence of a foreign molecule that should be attacked and, second, in instructing the B cells to make the attacking antibodies.

What do these processes mean in molecular terms? They would seem to require three types of molecule: a recognizer of foreign molecules on the T cell surface, a signal that the T cell transmits to the B cell, and a molecule on the B cell's surface that accepts this signal. Trying to identify those types of molecule has been a major preoccupation of immunologists for the last few years. The latest results show that the T-cell recognition molecule and signal may in fact be the same molecule; and that its gene is adjacent to that for the B cell acceptor molecule.

The B-cell acceptor molecule initially seemed the least problematical. People found antibodies on the surfaces of B cells and assumed that it was those antibodies that recognized the foreign molecules, helped somehow by the T cells.

The same explanation did not seem to be forthcoming for T cells. There was (and is) fierce controversy over whether antibody could be found on the surfaces of T cells, and people began to look for other possible recognition molecules. What they found was that a set of genes in the so-called histocompatibility locus had an important effect on recognition of foreign molecules.

The histocompatibility locus is a "supergene" that contains genes coding for a variety of cell surface structures, including the transplantation antigens that determine whether kidney grafts will take. One set of genes within the complex turned out to regulate the immune response by determining which molecules were recognized as foreign. The products of those immune response genes were found on T cells, and seemed good candidates for the role of T cell recognition molecules. But immunologists are still arguing whether it is those or the elusive antibodies that are the key T cell recognition molecules.

As for the T cell signal to the B cells, there had been some controversial evidence that it was mediated by a free molecule, rather than by contact between T and B cells, but little was known about the molecule's nature.

Now Dr A. J. Munro and Dr M. J. Taussig of Cambridge University have been able to analyse the signal molecule and have shown that it is a product of the immune response genes. They believe that the T cell recognition molecule is also a product of the immune response genes and suggest that the membrane recognition molecule and the soluble signal are in fact the same molecule.

They go on to discuss a previously inexplicable phenomenon, the fact that immune response genes are sometimes expressed on B instead of T cells. That does not seem to square with the idea of T cells being the recognition cells and B cells merely following the instructions of the T cells; but Dr Munro and Dr Taussig suggest that immune response genes actually code for the B cells' acceptance of the cells' signal.

The B cells acceptors are not coded by the identical immune response genes as those for the T cells, but by adjacent genes in the histocompatibility complex. Dr Munro and Dr Taussig have performed genetic experiments to prove that hypothesis. By demonstrating that B cells have the acceptor molecules as well as the antibody on their surfaces, they explain how an animal can have T cells capable of recognizing a certain foreign molecule, and have B cells capable of making antibody against the molecule, but still be unable to make antibody against the molecule because the B cell acceptor fails to recognize the T cell signal.

Their neat and very plausible scheme of the interaction of cells by the interaction of two products of the histocompatibility locus is a sign that the end of a long period of doubt among immunologists is near. There are still questions to be answered, such as the exact nature of the T and B recognition molecules, but at last there is a framework within which to work. And for the cell biologists, who have a cell recognition system almost understood in molecular terms, and the geneticists, with their supergene controlling cell interactions, the future looks rosy.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Nature*, 256, 103; July 10, 1975.

Consumer chief calls for action to cut price boom

By Hugh Clayton

Action beyond that envisaged in the White Paper was needed to "cut off the top of the prices boom", Mr Michael Young, chairman of the National Consumer Council, said last night.

Mr Young, who was appointed chairman by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said at a conference of the Co-operative Union in Bristol that the Government would be trying to hold pay rises far below recent levels just when the price increases caused by those awards were reaching shops.

But he added that the council welcomed the decisions to cut spending on food subsidies by £109m next year, instead of by £79m, and to continue subsidies for longer than originally intended.

It became clear yesterday that Mrs Williams was determined to extend consumer protection far beyond its present limits. Officials at her department said the Government intended to provide local authorities with money for a vast expansion in the number of consumer advice centres.

Mrs Williams wanted to make it possible for shoppers to hear on the telephone a recorded bulletin about the best bargains in their areas, and to extend rules about price display.

Retail leaders and food processors were sceptical yesterday about the chances of holding prices down through cross-subsidization, because they have limited control over prices of cheap non-food imports that are bought mainly by low-income families.

They were generally relieved by the White Paper

Law Report July 11 1975 — Court of Appeal

Home Office criticized over patriality procedure

Regina v Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Ex parte Phansopkar

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Scarman

The Home Office cannot refuse to consider an application by the wife of a patrial, a person who has the right of abode in the United Kingdom, to obtain a certificate of patriality and so enter the United Kingdom, on the ground that such an application could be more satisfactorily dealt with in the patrial's homeland. Such a reason would only be sufficient if the application could be dealt with there without undue delay and without the necessity of joining a queue of persons requiring leave to enter the United Kingdom.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by Maimuna Allimaya Phansopkar, a married Indian woman, from the Divisional Court's refusal to grant orders of habeas corpus, certiorari or mandamus in relation to the decisions of an immigration officer at London Airport and the Home Secretary refusing her and her four children entry into the United Kingdom so that they could live with her husband, an Indian by birth and a United Kingdom citizen at his home in Peterborough (*The Times*, April 29).

Mr Sibghatullah Kadri and Mr Anthony Eton for the applicant, Mrs Phansopkar; Mr Harry Woolf for the Secretary of State.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in 1971 Parliament invented a new word and made a new man—a patrial. Parliament made him one of us and us one of them. We were all now patrials. It invested him with a new right, the right of abode in the United Kingdom. His Lordship regarded that as the most precious right that anyone could have. Every patrial should "be free to live in, and to come and go into and from, the United Kingdom without let or hindrance": section 1(1) of the Immigration Act, 1971. Those who came from overseas obtained that right by being registered as a "citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies". A patrial's wife automatically became a patrial and was entitled to the right of abode in the United Kingdom.

The only thing in the way was that she had to prove that she was the wife of a patrial by getting a certificate of patriality. She could obtain it in her homeland by going to the British High Commission there and satisfying the officers that her husband was a patrial and that she was his wife. But there was a very long queue there of people wanting to get entry clearance for England and it might take 18 months or more to get an interview. Three or four wives had tried to jump the queue. They came to England without getting a certificate of patriality beforehand. Soon after arriving they applied for a certificate, but the Home Office refused, saying that the application would be more satisfactorily dealt with in Bombay or Dacca.

In the present case the husband, who was resident in England, became a citizen of the United Kingdom in 1974 and so became a patrial. His wife, who lived in India with her four young children, obtained the same right of abode in accordance with section 1(1) of the Act. She, if she sought to enter the United Kingdom, had to prove her right by producing a certificate of patriality. There was nothing in the Act to say how she should get such a certificate.

The immigration authorities had laid down for themselves a rule of practice that a wife who desired a certificate of patriality must obtain it in her country of origin. The applicant's husband had gone to India but was told he could not be given an appointment for an interview for 21 months. He did not want to wait for so long and decided to bring his wife and children back with him. They arrived at Heathrow on March 13, 1975. There the immigration officer refused the applicant and the children leave to enter the United Kingdom because they did not hold "a current entry certificate".

The Home Secretary refused representations made on their behalf on the ground that it would be wrong to "sanction this kind of queue-jumping and quite unfair on those waiting patriality overseas". On March 29 applications were made for habeas corpus, certiorari and mandamus asking the Home Secretary to issue a certificate of patriality. On April 18 the Home Office replied stating that the application could be most satisfactorily dealt with in Bombay. On April 23 the applicant and her husband, in order to put their relationship beyond doubt, were married in England. On April 24 the Divisional Court refused her application but granted leave to appeal.

The applicant was entitled to come into England without let or hindrance provided she was truly the wife of her husband. She came as of right and not by leave. That right could not be taken away by arbitrarily refusing a certificate or by delaying its issue to her without good cause. If her right was to be of any avail, the authorities must set up the appropriate machinery by which she could apply for a certificate of patriality.

There was nothing in the Act or rules to tell the court what the machinery was except that a certificate of patriality might be "duly issued to her by a British Government representative overseas or by the Home Office" (Immigration Rules No 79, para 4). Seeing that it could be issued by one or other of those authorities his Lordship would have thought that an application could properly be made to one or other of them and that it should be entertained by the authority to which she applied unless there was sufficient reason for sending her to the other.

The reason given by the Home Office for sending her back to India to obtain a certificate would have been sufficient if the officers there could have considered the application promptly and without undue delay. As things were, however, a wife who applied in India had to join the long queue of those who required leave to enter. The delay was so long that the applicant had decided to apply in the United Kingdom. The Home Office were not justified in refusing the application simply because she was jumping the queue. There ought to be a separate queue in India for those wives seeking a certificate of patriality. If they failed to satisfy the officers they ought to go to the bottom of the other queue of those who required leave to enter. That would discourage fraudulent applications.

There were no grounds for habeas corpus or certiorari. The appropriate remedy was mandamus. The Home Secretary ought to examine the applications to see whether the applicant was a patrial and to give or refuse a certificate according to whether or not she satisfied him. The appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Lawton delivered a concurring judgment.

LORD JUSTICE SCARMAN, concurring, said that the delay incurred by referring the issue of a certificate to India infringed at least two human rights recognized and protected by English law: justice undeferred and respect for family and private life. Justice delayed was justice denied: "we will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right" (Magna Carta, chapter 29). That hallowed principle of law was reinforced by the European Convention on Human Rights.

The appeal was allowed. Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Solicitors: J. J. Norris & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

THE ATTACK ON INFLATION

White Paper explains reasons for £6 limit on pay rises

The White Paper, *The Attack on Inflation*, published yesterday, outlined in detail the Government's plans to combat the economic difficulties facing Britain. The text is as follows:

(1) In his statement on July 1, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:

"A sharp reduction in the rate of inflation is an over-riding priority for millions of our fellow citizens, particularly the housewives and pensioners. It is also a pre-condition for the reduction of unemployment and the increase in investment which the Government, the TUC and the CBI all want to see."

Our rate of inflation has been much higher in the 1970s than in earlier periods and recently it has accelerated sharply. In common with many countries we have experienced in the past two years a big increase in the rate at which costs and prices have risen. Like other countries we suffered in 1972-73 the great increase in the cost of imported food and raw materials and in 1973-74 the even greater increase in oil prices which have together cut back what is available to us to maintain and improve our national standard of living. But whereas most other countries have succeeded in bringing down their rate of inflation, we have not. Our prices are 25 per cent above those a year ago. The figures for our competitors are nearer 10 per cent.

(2) This must not go on. The country insists that inflation must be curbed: the Government are determined to achieve this, and believe they will have the support and cooperation of the whole nation in doing so. But there can be no solution to the problem of inflation which relies on the creation of mass unemployment and under-utilization of our productive equipment. This would be wasteful, socially evil and against our long-term economic interests. The direct and sensible solution is to reduce our rate of increase in wages and salaries. The Government, the TUC and CBI are agreed that this rate should be brought down to a level which will ensure that by the late summer of next year, the year-on-year increase in prices will be no more than 10 per cent, and that by the end of next year it will be down to single figures. They have also agreed on the pay limit needed to achieve this objective.

Emergency situation

(3) The problem is not just one for the next year: the Government intend to maintain policies which, over a number of years, will control domestic inflation and prevent any resurgence of the present rates of price increase. We have to get down to inflation rates no higher than those of our competitors and stay there. But the next 12 months will be critical, and for the emergency situation which the country faces now there has to be a straightforward approach which is seen to be just but rightly gives preference to the lower-paid in a period of national difficulty. This is why the Government are supporting the TUC's proposal for a universal pay limit of £6 per week.

(4) The sacrifices called for will not be easy: this will be particularly true in the early months of the policy because of the price increases already in the pipeline. But the alternative is much worse: a continuation of present rates of inflation would greatly increase unemployment, threaten us with external bankruptcy, and gravely damage the social and economic fabric of the nation. To try to cure inflation by deliberately creating mass unemployment would cause widespread misery, industrial strife and a total degeneration of our productive capacity. The only sensible course is to exercise pay restraint and reduce our domestic inflation without sacrificing our long-term economic goals.

(5) The Government are determined to bring the rate of domestic inflation down to 10 per cent by the third quarter of 1976 and to single figures by the end of 1976.

(6) To achieve this within the framework of the development of the Social Contract, the TUC have agreed that there should be a limit of £6 per week on pay increases. This is the maximum increase in pay compatible with the objective of achieving the 10 per cent rate of inflation by the third quarter of 1976. The £6 is however a maximum within which negotiations will take place; some employers may not be able to pay it.

(7) Annexed to this White Paper is an extract from the TUC statement "The Development of the Social Contract" which was adopted by the TUC General Council on 9 July. This extract sets out the requirements which should be observed by those determining pay over the whole period from the date of this White Paper until 1 August 1976. The Government recommend only one modification of this guidance. The Government consider that the upper limit for the £6 increase should be £8,500 a year rather than £7,000.

(8) The transition to a new policy may give rise to inequity in a few cases where groups have been expecting shortly to implement their annual agreements under the existing TUC guidelines, and the Government think it right to provide some transitional easement. To that end they accept that Wages Council proposals and the awards from formal arbitration references made before this White Paper should be implemented; and that settlements may also be implemented for groups which, before the date of publication of this White Paper, have reached agreements for annual settlement dates not later than 1 September, provided that they have had no principal increase under the existing TUC guidelines within the last 12 months.

(9) The Government have made and will continue to make every possible effort to achieve the necessary restraint on incomes by consent. They are opposed to criminal sanctions on work people. It has been amply demonstrated that these do not work. Nor do the Government favour detailed intervention in collective bargaining. They are very glad therefore that it has been possible to reach agreement with the TUC on new guidance to negotiators within the framework of the Social Contract, which is consistent with the anti-inflation target.

(10) Strict adherence to the £6 upper limit is crucial to the achievement of the objective. If it is not observed the economy will be seriously damaged and we shall all suffer. The Government will ensure strict observance throughout the public sector. Private sector employers will be expected similarly to observe the limit. The Government do not believe that it would be acceptable if de-centralized collective bargaining were to lead to accelerating inflation; or if those who settle early in the round within the limit have no assurance that the policy will be applied strictly throughout. The Government therefore propose to support the guidance given by the TUC to negotiators with effective sanctions. These will include some further powers in the public sector to ensure that the Government can discharge fully their responsibility for securing observance of the pay limit in that area. They also intend to introduce measures to secure compliance in the private sector, and to legislate to relieve employers of contractual obligations which might compel them to increase pay by more than the pay limit.

(11) The Government have already announced that in line with the limit on pay increases, increases on dividends must be limited to 10 per cent. An Order to give effect to this was made on 1 July. The powers necessary to enforce this limit are already available to the Government, but under present legislation they expire on 31 March, 1976, and the Government will in due course ask Parliament to extend them. The charges and profits of the self-employed will continue to be subject to the price control.

The Government as Employer

(12) The Government are directly involved as employer in pay settlements affecting two million people. These include the civil service, the national health service, and the armed forces. In these fields the Government will ensure that settlements comply with the pay limit. (13) The Government will be asking the review bodies for the armed forces, for doctors' and dentists' remuneration, and for top salaries in the public sector, to comply in their recommendations with the pay limit. It will also be necessary to *suspend* the operation of pay research in the civil service for the period of the policy.

Local authorities

(14) Local authorities and public transport authorities employ about three million people. Within this total the government are directly concerned with pay settlements for teachers and the police. But there is no other major group of local authority employees whose pay comes under direct Ministerial control. Nevertheless it is necessary that local authorities should abide by the policy set out in this White Paper.

(15) To this end the Government will have discussions with the new joint Consultative Council and with the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities. It will be a major item in the new approach that rate support grant payable to local authorities will be restricted so that if there is any national pay settlement in excess of the limit, no grant will be payable on the excess. Moreover, legislation will be brought before Parliament to enable the Government to restrict payment of rate support grant to individual local authorities so that no grant is paid for any part of a settlement which they make in breach of the pay limit.

(16) As regards the rate support grant settlement for next year, 1976-77, the calculation of the grant will be on the basis that pay settlements both in the remainder of this year and in next year conform to the pay limit. No extra grant will be payable either in the main settlement for 1976-77 or in increase orders on account of that part of any general pay settlements which exceed the limit. In addition, unless staff numbers are tightly restricted, the Government will have to reconsider the scale of provision of grant.

Local authority borrowing

(17) In addition, the Government will be prepared to use its powers of control over local authority borrowing, including access to the capital market, to reduce the capital programmes of particular local authorities if this proves necessary to offset any excess expenditure on pay settlements.

Nationalized Industries

(18) The Government intend that the policy should be strictly applied by the nationalized industries, by other public corporations and boards, and by Government-owned companies. The Government will be discussing with the chairman of the nationalized industries and with the unions concerned how this will be achieved. Together these industries are responsible for pay settlements affecting about two million people.

(19) The Government will not foot the bill for excessive settlements in the nationalized industries through subsidies, by permitting extra borrowing, or by allowing excess costs to be loaded on the public through increased prices or charges. The existing arrangements for financial control and budgeting will be strengthened so as to ensure that no additional funds are made available to these industries in order to finance pay settlements outside the limit. The price control sanction described in paragraph 21 will apply to excessive pay settlements in the nationalized industries as in the private sector. All this means that excessive pay settlements will affect employment in the industry concerned.

Legal price controls

(20) The Government have no direct control over pay in the private sector. But there is a legal price control over most goods and services produced for the home market. Moreover, the Government purchase a substantial part of the output of some industries and provide extensive assistance to industry. This gives the Government a number of economic weapons with which to support the pay policy. The great majority of employers will adhere to the policy and will not be affected, but the weapons will be used against those who breach the policy by exceeding the pay limit.

Price Code

(21) The Government will not allow firms which make excessive pay settlements to reflect these settlements in higher prices to the consumer. With every application to the Price Commission for a price increase, employers will have to notify details of any pay settlement underlying the application. The Government will certify to the Commission whether any of these settlements exceed the limit. Where an employer breaks the pay limit, the whole pay increase will be disallowed for price increases. (This will also apply to any settlements implemented between the date of this White Paper and August 1 in breach of the 12 month rule.) This disallowance, which will require new legislation, will apply even if the employer is covered by one of the low profit safeguards in the Price Code. Similar arrangements will be applied to nationalized industry prices. A consultative document will be published on the consequential changes in the Price Code.

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, and Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, at the press conference to launch the White Paper.

Assistance to Industry

(22) From now on the Government, in handling applications for assistance under the Industry Act 1972, will interpret the national interests as including observance of the pay limit. The Government will not give discretionary assistance under the Industry Act to companies which have broken the pay limit. When it is in full operation the National Enterprise Board, in discharging its duties, will also take these considerations into account. Corresponding policies will be followed in Northern Ireland.

Public Purchasing

(23) The Government will also take account of a firm's record of observance of the pay limit in its general purchasing policy and in the awarding of contracts.

Self-Employed

(24) Last year self-employed people whose expenses amount to less than 10 per cent of turnover were exempted from the Price Code. They will now be brought back under the Code. A number of self-employed groups who are remunerated in part from public funds—chemists, opticians and subpostmasters—will continue to be outside the Price Code, but in settling their remuneration the Government will take account of the pay limit.

(25) The Government believe that the measures described above will be adequate to secure compliance with the policy by all employers. If however they find that the policy needs to be enforced by applying a legal power of compulsion they will not hesitate to do this.

(26) Legislation has therefore been prepared which, if applied in particular cases, would make it illegal for the employer to exceed the pay limit. The Government will ask Parliament to approve this legislation forthwith if the pay limit is endangered with resultant unfairness to the great majority of those who are prepared to observe it.

(27) The pay limit must be given effect in pay settlements and the effect of lower pay increases must be carried through to prices. On several grounds the Government need to know what is happening on pay settlements under the policy.

Early warning of breaches

(28) The Government intend to undertake jointly with the TUC and CBI a regular review of developments in the economic situation in order to determine progress towards the objectives of this policy. For this purpose the parties will need to be accurately informed of the true facts on pay settlements. Information on pay settlements and intended settlements would also be valuable in given early warning of potential breaches of the pay limit and in some cases in enforcing the price control sanction. Timely notification of intended settlements will be needed. The Government therefore welcome the TUC intention to consider with the CBI arrangements for the collection of relevant information about pay settlements, and hope that they will be able to devise an effective scheme for these purposes on a voluntary basis.

(29) The Government recognize and share the concern, to which the TUC refer in their statement, that if pay is restrained prices must also be restrained. They would like to be able to freeze prices but an immediate price freeze is simply not possible after nearly three years of strict price control without depressing investment and causing additional unemployment. At any time there are in the pipeline many increases in costs which are coming through in prices and this is particularly true at present following the big increases in pay and other costs of recent months. It takes time for these costs to affect prices in the shops. Similarly if pay increases are slowed down it takes some time before price increases slow down also. Nevertheless, if pay increases do not slow down, there can never be a slowdown in price increases.

Protecting the consumer

(30) Although the Government cannot freeze prices at this time they intend to take the following measures to keep price increases to a minimum and to protect the consumer.

Price Controls

(31) The Government will continue the present strict price control enforced by the Price Commission under the Price Code. They will legislate in due course to extend the control powers beyond 31 March 1976, when price control would otherwise end under the existing law. The price control already ensures that a lower rate of increase in pay is reflected in a lower rate of price increase. However, particularly with present levels of unemployment, the Government do not intend to push price control to the point where it would endanger employment and investment.

Better Consumer Information

(32) The Government propose to finance through a special Exchequer grant more consumer advice centres in local authority areas to assist consumers who have complaints or queries about particular retail prices in their district. There are now 60 centres, there will be 80 by the end of 1975 and the Government will discuss a plan to open many more by the end of 1976 with the local authorities. The Government will encourage more work on local price comparisons indicating best value for money and will accelerate the programme of price display and unit pricing.

Family Budgets

(33) Certain goods are of special importance in family expenditure. Large price increases on such goods bear especially harshly on low income families. Once it is clear that the pay limit is being effectively observed, the Government intend to ensure that the rate of price increase for a range of these goods will be held to about 10 per cent. The CBI and the Retail Consortium are concerned about the extent to which their margins have been narrowing and the Government recognize that this trend cannot continue without seriously endangering investment and employment. But the CBI and the Retail Consortium fully support the Government's fight against inflation and they are therefore prepared to enter forthwith into discussions with the Government to achieve—subject to unforeseen increases in the costs of materials—price restraint on selected products of special importance in family expenditure. If this price limitation programme cannot be agreed, the Government intend to take action which will achieve similar results, such as extending the present three months interval between price increases.

Food Subsidies

(34) The present subsidy programme saves over 6p in the £ on food prices and benefits in particular the elderly and others on low incomes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the April Budget that it would be necessary to phase out the food subsidies over a period, starting early in 1976. As a contribution to protecting the living standards of low income families and pensioners during the period of the policy the Government propose to spend £70 million more on food subsidies during 1976-77 than the amount envisaged in the April Budget.

Rents

(35) Local authority rents were frozen by the Government between March 1974 and March 1975, but increases are now in the pipeline because of pay increases and other inflationary costs. For 1976/77 the Government propose to limit rent increases so that rents do not rise faster than prices generally. This will mean that on average rent increases next spring should be of the order of 60p per week rather than £1 a week or more. The Government will provide an extra £80 million to meet the cost of this.

Nationalized industry prices

(36) It has been necessary to make particularly steep increases in nationalized industry prices this year because most of the industries were deeply in deficit. The phasing out of these deficits is not yet complete. However, the substantial progress already made, and the fact that the pay limit provides for a lower rate of pay increase, together offer good prospects that the rate of price increase in the nationalized industries as a whole should be markedly lower next year.

Import Costs

(37) We must do all we can to keep down costs and prices which are within our own control. Some prices, like the cost of imported oil, food and raw materials, are not within our control however. A big increase in import prices would impose on us a further reduction of our standard of living and it would then take longer for this policy to achieve our inflation target.

Bringing down unemployment

(38) The world is currently in the middle of a major depression and unemployment is high in all industrial countries. The Government are committed to bring the rate of unemployment down; they have been prevented from taking further action to do so this year by the excessive rate of inflation. As the rate of inflation moderates and upturn in our economy takes place, the expansion must be founded on adequate competitiveness of British firms. That expansion when it comes must not be based on an increase in public or private consumption which leaves inadequate scope to increase investment and eliminate the present deficit in our balance of payments.

(39) The Government are determined, in their planning for the medium term, to base the growth of the economy on a proper allocation of resources. As the CBI and the TUC have constantly stressed, we must increase the level of productive investment if our standard of living is to be adequate in the future. The passing of the Industry Act will give the Government powerful new weapons in support of investment. They include the National Enterprise Board and, under other powers, the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies. But increased investment whether public or private has to be paid for, and in a mixed economy the investment of the private sector has mainly to be paid for out of profits. The present level of profits is much lower than in the past. Last year profits were so low that they were insufficient to finance stocks and work in progress and replace existing capital, let alone expand it. If both the public and the private sectors are to increase their investment in the future, they will need adequate resources for the purpose; otherwise the necessary improvement in job prospects and living standards will be put at risk.

Opportunities for training

(40) Success in reducing the rate of inflation will itself improve employment by restoring confidence, promoting investment and increasing export competitiveness. The Government share the views expressed in the TUC statement: "The Development of the Social Contract" on the need for action meanwhile to alleviate the effects of the current high level of unemployment: they agree with them too on many of the measures required. The Chancellor announced in April increased opportunities for training and retraining; steps to assist people to move to new employment, and to strengthen the employment services; and a plan for a temporary employment subsidy to help firms located in areas of high unemployment which face large redundancies.

(41) The Government will introduce the temporary employment subsidy as soon as possible, the subsidy will not be available to companies who exceed the pay limit. Details of the scheme will be announced by the Secretary of State for Employment. Because unemployment is particularly harsh in its effect on young people, the Government will introduce further measures to increase training opportunities for young people and will be consulting the TUC and CBI about special temporary measures to encourage their employment in industry.

(42) Inflation has seriously shackled the Government in their efforts to take action against unemployment. The policies put forward in this White Paper are designed to reduce inflation to a level where the Government can employ effectively all the weapons they have at their disposal to end the present unacceptable level of unemployment: and this the Government pledge themselves to do.

(43) The paramount need to move resources into exports and investment makes it essential to contain the demands on resources made by public expenditure programmes. The Government are currently reviewing public expenditure in the medium term, with a view to continuing the reduction of the public sector borrowing requirement which was initiated in the April Budget. The April Budget measures for public expenditure will reduce the borrowing requirement by about £1,200m in 1976-77 at the prices of that year. These are orderly processes for reducing the borrowing requirement. Failure to control inflation would mean massive and indiscriminate cuts in public expenditure with crippling damage to the social services. Success in controlling inflation is the best guarantee against this.

(44) However, as the Chancellor indicated in his statement on July 1, the recent rate of inflation has emphasized the need not only to limit increases in money earnings throughout the economy, but to look more carefully at the cash requirements of the public sector. The present system of planning and control of public expenditure puts the main emphasis on the volume of resources used rather than the cash cost and has substantial advantages, especially for control in the medium term. However, at a time of rapid inflation, and with important changes in relative prices, this system needs reinforcing in appropriate programmes by placing a limit on the amount of money which the Government are prepared to pay in the year ahead towards the purchase of the planned volume of resources.

(45) Cash limits already apply to a number of services financed by central government and they were recently extended to several construction programmes in central and local government. They are not a suitable method of controlling services such as social security benefits where expenditure must depend on the rate of benefit and the number of claimants. But there is a range of expenditure where they can impose greater financial discipline and precision, and where they can contribute to countering inflation by making it clear both to programme managers and to suppliers that the Government's purchases of goods and services will have to be cut back if prices rise too high. Experience with the programmes to which cash limits already apply have shown that their application needs careful preparation to be effective. Work is in hand to bring about the extensive use of cash limits in 1976-77.

Expansion of bank credit

(46) It will be important to ensure that in the period ahead the price targets which the Government have set are not endangered by too loose a control over the expansion of bank credit. The Government have substantially reduced the growth of the money supply in the past year and a half. They will continue to use the full range of instruments available to them to keep the growth of the money supply under firm control. At the same time they will, through the Bank of England's guidance to the banking system, see that priority in lending is given to the essential sectors of the economy.

(47) The Government seek the support of the nation in breaking the inflation which threatens our economy. The measures the Government, the TUC and the CBI are taking are designed to last right through the next pay round until price inflation has been brought down to single figures and we have reached agreement on how to arrange our affairs so as to avoid a resurgence.

(48) This is a plan to save our country. If we do not, over the next 12 months, achieve a drastic reduction in the present disastrous rate of inflation by the measures outlined in this document, the British people will be engulfed in a general economic catastrophe of incalculable proportions. If we do succeed, as we are resolved to do, we can turn with fresh energy and hope to tackle the fundamental problems which will still face us in constructing an economy in which high pay is earned by high output.

TUC traces development of social contract

Extract from the TUC Document "The Development of the Social Contract"

(1) Adopting a flat rate approach, fixing the pay limit at 10 per cent would give £6 a week to all full time adults (aged 18 and above—pro rata for part-timers and juveniles) up to a cut-off point. A flat rate approach has the advantages of focussing increases on the low paid and preventing unduly large cash increases being obtained by the high paid. It is clear and simple, most emphasizes the General Council's view about the gravity of the economic and industrial situation, and cuts through the complication of separate provisions for particular groups which, via comparability claims, had helped to weaken the previous policy. The General Council therefore conclude that there should be a universal application of the figure of £6 per week. The TUC will oppose any settlement in excess of this figure.

(2) The General Council fully appreciate the problems which may arise from interfering with differentials based on skill and responsibility, and emphasize that this is a temporary policy put forward for the coming year to arrest the inflationary process, prevent massive unemployment and enable the Labour Government to carry out its industrial programme. It is certainly not envisaged as a permanent policy for continually eroding differentials either between or within negotiating groups.

(3) The policy will operate from the beginning of the next pay round, which is about 1 August. Those who have settlement dates before then should settle within the existing guidelines. There should be no anticipation of their normal settlement date by other groups.

(4) Given problems arising from the fact of different pay structures, the cash amount should be applied as a straightforward supplement to earnings. This should be the total increase over the year however the earnings are determined. The policy will entail the temporary suspension of systems of pay determination based on traditional links in the private and public sector, and the suspension in particular of civil service comparability exercises. Already established incremental and wage-for-age scales are payable provided that this does not raise the overall wage bill by more than £6 per head. The General Council would, if it is considered necessary, agree to legislation to relieve employers of contractual obligations which would compel them to increase pay above the limits set out in this document. This is necessary to enable this policy to be applied voluntarily in every case.

(5) The 12 month interval between major pay increases must continue to apply. This rule means that when a new settlement is negotiated thereafter, it should be on a flat rate basis of £6. Where current agreements provide payments in the 12 month period, any new agreement should ensure that only the balance between the amount paid and the £6 should be applicable in the period up to August 1, 1976.

(6) However, final steps towards the attainment of equal pay for women by the end of 1975, in line with the equal pay legislation and TUC policy objectives, will be in addition to the £6 figure.

(7) Negotiators will be expected to offset any improvement in non-wage benefits against the pay figure. In this period of high unemployment negotiators should of course continue to give priority to improving job security.

(8) In the current situation there may be understandable pressure for work-sharing arrangements. To be effective these must take the form of a cut in actual hours worked per employee. They should not be used as a method of obtaining a disguised increase in incomes out of line with the pay limit. Negotiators should therefore give priority to securing actual reductions in hours, and to reducing normal hours to 40 in sectors where this has not been attained. The 35 hour week remains a longer term objective.

(9) There may be isolated instances of negotiators experiencing difficulties in applying or observing the pay limit. The existence of any such difficulty does not remove from negotiators and their executives the responsibility of doing all they can to ensure that the limit is observed. Where unions and employers both agree that there is a serious difficulty, they can make a joint submission to the TUC and the CBI, who will jointly examine the problem and determine whether this should be submitted to ACAS for arbitration.

(10) In this process of reducing the rate of inflation, the more prosperous can more easily bear the burden of helping the economy and should be prepared to take a cut in their current standards of consumption; those with incomes over £7,000 a year should forgo any increase in their incomes in the present period of difficulties. The Government should apply this principle in the public sector. Top pay review bodies will need to take this fully into account. And unions will be looking for a definite response from executives in companies with whom they negotiate.

The Attack on Inflation. Cmnd 6151 Stationery Office, price 25p

Government likely to restrict MPs' wage rise to £2,000

By Roger Berthoud

After the announcement of the Government's pay curbs, MPs are resigning themselves to an increase of around £2,000 when the Government announces its decision on the Boyle report, which is believed to have recommended nearer £4,000 extra.

The decision will probably be announced on Monday. Backbenchers' pay has remained since January 1, 1972, at £4,500, plus allowances up to a maximum of £3,000.

In the present political climate they will have to accept the lower figure, which would represent an increase of roughly 10 per cent a year.

"I think we will swallow it," Mr Eric Ogden, Labour MP for Liverpool, West Derby, said. He describes himself as "acting shop steward" to the movement for a wage increase for MPs. "We should take it for 12 months. Then let us look at how we move in an orderly and proper fashion to the full implemenation of the Boyle report."

Consideration of MPs' pay is complicated by the question whether they should be paid as if being a member were their only source of income when for many, including lawyers, journalists and businessmen, it is not.

At the time of the last increase, half the backbenchers were believed to rely on their parliamentary pay alone. An increase of £2,000 would still leave them relatively low paid compared with other occupations, as the results of an informal survey show.

For jobs in which age is a factor, the income is the nearest available approximation to that of a bright Oxford graduate aged 40. The result, taking latest settlements into account, and using London as the geographic base, is as follows:

Doctor (GP, national average	£8,500
Hospital senior registrar/jnr const	£5,000-£8,500
Journalist (Fleet Street)	£5,500-£7,500
Civil servant (home)	£9,000-£12,000
Teacher (department head, in comprehensive	£4,000-£5,000
Solicitor	£7,000-£10,000
Architect (GLC)	£5,500-£6,000
Executive in big intern'l company	£8,000-£11,000
Miner (coalface)	£3,300
Car assembly worker	£2,330-£4,200
Linotype operator (Fleet Street average)	£5,700-£8,850
Refuse collector	£2,444

MPs would find a relatively low salary easier to accept if allowances were adequate. The maximum rate for secretarial help is £1,750, of which £500 may be used for a researcher. A further £1,050 is allowed for living in London when a home elsewhere is maintained. Travel to and from the constituency is also paid, and there is a mileage allowance of 7.7p, well below normal business or Civil Service levels.

Although it is hard to quantify every additional cost of being an MP (against, say, being a miner, as in Mr Ogden's case) it is widely felt that the allowances are inadequate. Among those feeling the pinch is Mr Michael Thomas, aged 31, Labour MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, since October, 1974.

He reckons his living expenses in London, where he shares a flat in Chiswick, amount to £1,500 a year, while his foothold in Newcastle costs between £750 and £1,000. He cannot afford to keep a car at either end, and can claim only the milage allowance for the taxis he has to take home after late-night sittings and for hiring a car for weekend constituency work.

It is impossible, he says, to maintain a full-time secretary and other costs on £1,750 a year in London. "So I use a part-time lady who used to be Herbert Morrison's personal assistant, while I could use a full-time secretary, at least a part-time researcher, and some sort of caseworker in my constituency, to be really effective and efficient".

He gains no extra pay as parliamentary private secretary to Mr Roy Hattersley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and finds himself dealing with vastly more highly paid junior civil servants.

To pay MPs badly is, he believes, corrupting. It makes them vulnerable to outside inducements (like "consultancies") and encourages unwarranted claims on allowances.

As one of Newcastle's MPs, Mr Thomas has taken a keen interest in the Poulson case. "It's central lesson was that there were so many people so badly paid that they would do almost anything for a decent lunch and a weekend in Scarborough, he says.

Doctors want meeting with Mrs Castle on pay curb

From Our Medical Reporter
Leeds

The £8,500 cut-off for pay increases will affect all but a few of Britain's 23,000 general practitioners, almost all of the 11,000 consultants and many senior registrars.

The annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association at Leeds was suspended yesterday for Mr Walpole Lewin, the Chairman of Council, to speak.

He said that the profession would seek a very early meeting with Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, to discuss the White Paper's implications for the health service, and to clarify the position of junior and armed forces doctors and medical teachers, who have pay claims outstanding.

Doctors, in common with all other higher-paid groups, had made sacrifices in their standard of living in the past three years as a result of successive statutory incomes policies. They had been badly hit by increased taxation and higher national insurance contributions.

"They are bound to feel that these new measures reflect yet further discrimination", he said. The proposals had to be examined in the context of a health service seriously under-financed and short of 1,500 general practitioners and a large number of consultants.

He foresaw no rises in the next year for all consultants and consultant community physicians above the second incremental grade. It was extremely difficult for GPs. The cut-off, if based on average net income, meant that most would get no increase.

Many earning well below the average (£8,485 plus £250 for contraceptive services if agreed) were affected. A curious differential would be introduced, which would have to be closely examined.

Civil servants want to keep career structure system

By Peter Hennessy

Civil Service trade unions reluctantly accepted the pay policy yesterday, but the staff side of the National Whitley Council is expected to ask Lord Shepherd, the Lord Privy Seal, for assurances that the career structure system of annual pay increments will not be affected.

The staff side, concerned at the Government's suspension of the pay research system, based on fair comparison with the private sector, will press for a guarantee that it will be restored when the new policy ends on August 1, 1976.

The Civil Service Department said yesterday that the incremental scales would not be affected. The overall pay bill did not increase, because elderly, highly paid civil servants who retired were replaced by younger, lower-paid officials. The increments would not, therefore, conflict with the new guidelines.

The £6 limit applies to about 500,000 officials in non-industrial grades and 183,000 in industrial grades. About 6,700 senior officials are affected by the £8,500 limit. The operation of the Top Salary Review Body, which determines pay for officials at under secretary rank and above, has been suspended. Permanent and deputy secretaries, due for a deferred portion of their last award on January 1, 1976, will receive nothing.

Mr Norman Ellis, general secretary of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, regretted that the £6 a week would not go to those earning above £8,500. Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the Society of Civil Servants, said: "The White Paper does not say enough about the policing of perks in private industry."

Senior officers may lose rises but not Service doctors

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Service doctors and dentists awaiting news of their next rise are unlikely to be affected by the curbs on incomes. But lieutenant-generals, vice-admirals, air marshals and above should not be so lucky. That was the general feeling in Whitehall last night, pending clarification of the White Paper.

Medical officers should escape because their increase is officially part of the general Services award already accepted by the Government, and backdated to April 1. Their pay is always settled after the others because it has to be linked to rates for civilian doctors and dentists.

Their last increase, announced last September, was backdated to April 1, 1974. Any decision to curb their new award could embarrass the Army, which is always short of doctors.

All senior ranks, including those equivalent to major-general and above, are considered separately by the Top Salaries Review Body, with senior civil servants and other public servants.

The feeling in Whitehall last night was that this second stage of their award will be lost under the Government rule cutting-off increases to those earning more than £8,500.

PARLIAMENT, July 11, 1975

Pay controls to be based on a policy of consent and willing cooperation: Bill to strengthen deal made with industry

House of Commons

Mr HAROLD WILSON, Prime Minister (Huyton, Lab) in a statement on Government proposals to combat inflation, said: The House will recall that 10 days ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement on the attack on inflation, and announced the determination of the Government to bring down the rate of domestic inflation to 10 per cent by the end of the coming pay round next autumn, and to single figures by the end of the year.

He referred to the consultations with the TUC and the CBI which had been taking place directed towards achieving an agreed voluntary policy with, in particular, effective arrangements about ...y consonant with that cost of living target.

He undertook that, by the end of this week, the Government would make a statement about those consultations setting out the Government's judgment as to whether a voluntary policy which was both viable and effective had been reached.

The House will have seen the statement endorsed by the General Council of the TUC on Wednesday, and regardless of party the whole House will pay tribute to the extent of the TUC's achievement.

Yesterday I described it as an achievement unexampled in peace or war by the free democratic trade union movement in this country.

The Government have decided to accept an overriding limit of £6 per week for pay settlements during the next pay round, a figure consistent with the aim of reducing the rate of inflation to 10 per cent by the late summer of next year.

Our policy is based on consent and willing cooperation within our democracy. We reject, for the reasons I have so frequently stated, the idea of statutory policies based on criminal sanctions against workers.

The Chancellor and I have been in close consultation with the CBI and the TUC during these 10 days and we have set out our policies for the attack on inflation in a White Paper.

In the White Paper, we have set out the Government's proposals, directed to strengthening the fight against inflation right along the line, covering both the public and the private sectors.

The Government have decided that the cut-off for the increase of up to £6 should be £8,500. We are also proposing some transitional arrangements to deal with inequities which would otherwise arise for certain groups who are expecting shortly to implement their annual agreements under the present TUC guidelines.

It is, however, a requirement of the new proposals that no settlement can be approved within 12 months of the previous settlement.

I must make clear that while the Government accept the proposal for a flat rate limit of £6, *this is not an entitlement—it is* a maximum. It will have to be negotiated by established collective bargaining procedures, and it is not a requirement on employers who simply cannot afford to pay it.

The Government are concerned, as the TUC have shown that they are, that unions or groups of workers who make a settlement *early in the pay round should* legitimately be able to demand protection against the action of other groups who, on past experience, might prejudice their position by *negotiating considerably* bigger settlements later in the round.

We intend to ensure observance of the new pay policy by employing the full battery of weapons available which the Chancellor referred to 10 days ago.

As employer, the Government will ensure that all settlements in respect of its employees in the Civil Service, the National Health Service and the Armed Forces comply with the pay limit. It will call on all other public sector employers *to do the same*.

As paymaster and treasurer, on behalf of the taxpayer, for publicly owned industries and services, the Government will use all *their powers to see that settlements* are made within the pay limit. They will ensure that the money available is *strictly controlled*, and that none is available *for the payment of incomes over* the agreed limit.

This means that for the nationalized industries and services, no money will be made available for *excess settlements, whether by* subsidies, whether by permission to borrow, or by loading excess cost on the public by increased prices or charges. There will be a *strict limit on expenditure*. Those seeking to negotiate settlements above the agreed limits, by whatever means, must face the certain consequence that there will be an inescapable cut-back in the current expenditure of the *board or corporation concerned*, directly affecting employment in that industry.

There must be no less stringent control in respect of local authorities' *spending. There will be* urgent discussions with the new Joint Consultative Council, and with the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities.

In this as in other areas, legislation will be necessary to supplement *and strengthen the policy* we have worked out with industry. The Bill will be introduced next week.

So far as local authorities are concerned, legislation will be brought before Parliament to enable the Government *to restrict* payment of rate support grant to individual local authorities so that no grant is forthcoming in respect of any part of a settlement made in breach of the pay limit, any part of the settlement, not just the excess. *No rate support grant* increase will be made in such cases. Moreover, unless there is a tighter restriction on the numbers of staff employed, the Government will further have to restrict the scale of provision of grants.

In addition, if this proves necessary, as a further sanction, the Government will be prepared to use their powers to control local authority borrowing, including access to the capital market, to reduce the capital programmes of individual local authorities to offset any excess expenditure on pay settlements.

In the private sector, the Government will use all their powers against any breach of the pay *limit. The Bill will relieve* employers of any contractual obligations which would otherwise compel them to increase pay by more than the limit.

In the field of price control, the Bill will ensure that where an employer breaks the pay limit, not only the excess, but the whole pay increase will be disallowed for the approval of price increases. This sanction will also be applied to nationalized industry prices.

From now on, the Government will not give discretionary assistance under the Industry Act to companies which have broken the pay limit.

Contracting departments will also take account of a firm's record of observance of the pay limit in their general purchasing policy and in the awarding of *contracts*.

The Government believe that these measures are necessary to secure compliance by all employers with the policy I have stated, but if our faith in the agreed policy is disappointed, if there are any who seek to abuse a system based on consensus and consent, or to cheat by any means, the Government will not hesitate to apply legal powers of compulsion *against the employers concerned*, to ensure compliance. We must have these powers in reserve.

Legislation has therefore already been prepared, for introduction if need be, *which, when applied to* particular cases, would make it illegal for the employer to exceed the pay limit. If the pay limit is endangered the Government will ask *Parliament to approve this* legislation forthwith.

The fact that pay increases are to be negotiated within a flat rate limit will rightly give preference to the low-paid worker. But the House will see in the White Paper *the extent to which the Government intend to act to restrain* prices. In present circumstances a general price freeze is not realistic and would simply depress investment and aggravate the unemployment problem. But the Government's policy on prices, in addition to acting as a sanction against recalcitrant employers, is also designed to provide the necessary assurance to employees, required *to justify the flat rate* pay limit.

The Government will therefore continue the present strict prices control enforced under the Price Code. We *shall* introduce legislation to extend the control powers beyond March 31, 1976, *when they* would expire. As the pay limit comes into full effect, the Government intend to ensure that the rate of price increase for a range of goods of special, strategic importance *in the family expenditure* will be held to about the 10 per cent target.

The CBI and the Retail Consortium, whom we have consulted, are prepared to enter into immediate discussions with the Government to achieve this price limitation programme.

The Government have decided also to finance many more consumer advice centres to assist consumers who have complaints or queries. *We shall encourage* more work on local price comparisons and will accelerate the programme of price display and unit pricing.

To assist with the cost of living *during this period*, and particularly to protect the living standards of lower income families and pensioners, the Government have also decided to delay *the phasing out of food subsidies* which was announced in the last Budget.

This will involve an expenditure of an additional £70m during 1976-77. Local authority rents were frozen by the Government between March, 1974, and March, 1975, but increases are now in the pipeline because of pay increases and other inflationary influences. For 1976-77 the Government propose to limit rent increases so that rents do not rise faster than prices generally.

This will mean that on average rent increases next spring will be *of the order of 60p a week rather* than £1 a week or more. For this purpose the Government will provide an extra £80m.

The Government believe that this comprehensive programme—with any further action which we deem necessary—will bring about in a fair and equitable manner the desperately needed reduction in the rate of inflation.

We reject massive panic cuts in *expenditure. Some which* have been suggested would not only have acted directly to increase the cost of living and so aggravate the inflationary problem, but would have added to the numbers unemployed. The action we are *proposing will improve employment* by restoring confidence, promoting investment and increasing competitiveness of British industry, both in export markets and in the saving of imports.

Unemployment has already *reached an unacceptably high* level in this country, and it is small comfort to record that in the deepest world recession since the 1930s, unemployment has so far risen less in this country than elsewhere or that we have been *more successful in maintaining the* level of industrial production.

The Chancellor *has already* announced increased opportunities for training and retraining, as well as measures to help people to move to newer employment and a *plan for a temporary employment* subsidy to assist firms located in areas of high unemployment.

The Government will introduce the temporary employment subsidy at the earliest possible moment. I must make it clear, however, that this subsidy will not be *available* to companies who exceed the pay limits. We shall also take, as the White Paper makes clear, special temporary measures to encourage the training *and employment of school* leavers and other young people in industry.

I said that we reject the panic measures in the field of essential *expenditure, including the social* services. The best guarantee against a reduction in social standards is to bring the rate of inflation down to the level we *have indicated for next summer* and beyond. But we certainly will continue our efforts to contain the demands on resources made by public expenditure programmes.

We have *made clear our intention* to apply cash limits, as opposed to limits based on resources measured at theoretical constant prices, as a means of ensuring *financial discipline, in* central government, local government, and public-owned industries and services. Urgent work is in hand to ensure the extensive use of cash limits in the coming financial year.

Without trespassing unduly on the time of the House, it is not possible in this statement to set *out the full range of Government* controls and actions which we intend to use to fortify the agreed policy as set out in the White Paper.

But I must *leave the House in* no doubt about the Government's total will and *determination to* use to the full all the powers we hold, both in the public and the private sector. This is not all. The legislation which we shall *bring before the House next week* will significantly extend the powers at the disposal of the Government to strengthen controls, to close loopholes, to frustrate cheating, and generally to secure compliance with the new pay limits.

When members study the White Paper I hope they will be ready to endorse its concluding words:—

"The Government seek the support of the nation in breaking the inflation which threatens our economy. The *measures the* Government, the TUC and the CBI are taking are designed to last right through the next pay round until price inflation has been brought down to single figures and we have reached agreement on how to arrange our affairs so as to avoid a resurgence.

"This is a plan to save our country. If we do not over the next 12 months achieve a drastic reduction in the present disastrous rate of inflation by the measures *outlined in this document*, the British people will be engulfed in a general economic catastrophe of incalculable proportions. If we do succeed, as we are resolved to do, we can turn with fresh energy and hope to tackle the fundamental *problems which will still face* us in constructing an economy in which high pay is earned by high output."

Stresses and strains in cutting inflation by 15% in a year

MRS MARGARET THATCHER, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C), questioning the Prime Minister on his statement, said: One thing is clear. One of the reasons why we are *having* to face these measures now is because of the disastrous policies of the Government over the last 16 months.

The Prime Minister has frequently said that his main strategy *was to fight inflation but in fact* his policy was to further it, first by the social contract which permitted increases which are now subject to policy changes, and secondly by the other part of the social contract which encouraged *enormous increases* in public expenditure. This was an engine for producing inflation.

We have no experience in the western world of what it is like going from 25 per cent inflation to 10 per cent inflation in a year, *and of all the stresses and strains* it will cause. It is obvious that one of the problems we will have will be not only going into the policy but coming out of it.

One of the problems the Prime Minister has given himself will *be that of coming out of the* policy after flat rate increases because the tendency will be to restore differentials at all costs at the end of this period.

What is the date of the commencement of the wage restraint *and the date of the commencement* of the new price changes? What is the meaning of £6 per person? There is a certain ambiguity between the Prime Minister's statement and that of the Chancellor.

From this statement it looks as if the limit is not upon the individual but upon the global amount of the group. There is *also* an ambiguity in what he said *about the pay limit* in the nationalized industries.

Serious points

The *Chancellor last week* said that there would be cash limits for wage bills in the public sector and the Prime Minister has said if the cash limit for wage *bills goes above that amount* current expenditure would otherwise be cut in that industry. It is as well that we know what this pay limit means, whether on the individual or group, and how it will work, in the nationalized industries.

Will special cases be allowed in either the public or the private sector? What is his assessment of the public expenditure changes? *It looks from the statement* as if he is making some *increases* in public expenditure in increasing subsidies.

What about local authority rates? It looks as if he can cut down the rate support grant but *has no powers to hold down rates*.

Does he propose to make any changes in his policy towards increasing nationalization and what happens if an employer holds out *against a strike for an amount* more than that permitted? What will the Government do to help him? It is obvious at a time of 25 per cent inflation we all may have to accept policies which we would otherwise find unpalatable.

The Opposition's *main strategy* is to reduce inflation and we welcome the Government's conversion to that aim. (Conservative cheers.)

MR WILSON—Mrs Thatcher will *understand if I deal with the more* serious parts of what she said—(Conservative cries of "Cheap")—because she did make some serious points and put some pertinent questions.

She said it was all due to the *policy of the present Government*. She must be aware that many of the problems this country is facing—the most serious ones, balance of payments, inflation and unemployment—were all epidemic before the change of Government in 1974 and no policies had been adopted for dealing with these except, in *some cases*, to make them worse.

She said it was the policy of her *party to seek to slash public expenditure*. She made that point fully and effectively in the recent economic debate but she failed to say in detail what those reductions in expenditure would be. Those she did specify would have meant *chronic increases in the rate of* inflation and imposed sacrifices on large numbers of families.

I agree with the point she made about the stresses and strains that will be caused by getting the rate of inflation down to the target *I* have announced. It is inevitable and it must be the duty *of all of us to try to minimize* the strains and stresses of those whose burdens are greatest as a result of events which have happened and will happen in the next year.

She was also right when she said there *would be difficulties in* coming out of the policy, the reentry problems. We had to go through the reentry problems following the statutory policy of the previous Government which caused far more strains and *stresses than anything the country* has seen.

The date regarding pay restraint is August 1. Action on prices will start right away. Action has already been taken to restrain dividend increases by the order announced by the Chancellor.

Increases would be measured as *to the individual but in the special* conflicting problem of increments already agreed, which must count against the £6 limit and cease within that figure, they will be negotiated for the group as a whole. It is fair. Cash limits will be a big *strain on those suffering* from it.

There will be no special cases. The Chancellor will deal with expenditure limits in the debate.

On rates, I *have* referred to the necessary cutback in expenditure and *the steps we are taking* to ensure that it occurs and also on the fact we shall have reserve sanctions against local authorities including on borrowing and other ways. This will help to cut down their expenditure. If they still go on *spending* more than *they* can afford, it will affect the rates.

The biggest problem over the rates today is the problem of inflation which caused rates in cash *terms to soar recently. It is* inflation we hope to deal with and our proposals will benefit the ratepayer.

Shifting the burden

MR THORPE (North Devon, L).—The country will welcome the fact that the Government have *recognized that* we cannot go on as we have been and new policies are urgently needed with statutory back-up.

If employers cannot afford to pay, to whom do they make application to prove their case? What *assistance from the Government* will there be if they are faced with a strike?

What compulsion has he in mind for employers when he has rightly *ruled out criminal sanctions* for employees.

In the *social* contract the Government relied on the TUC to implement pay policies. They are now shifting the burden on employers. Why does he think one group will *be more effective* than the other in discharging what is essentially a matter for the Government?

MR WILSON.—In the case of employers who simply are not able because of conditions of trade, liquidity and profits, to pay, this is a matter for negotiations for them *and the unions*.

In some industries which have suffered from acute deprivation in recent months, the unions have been taking small increases indeed, less than this, because they recognize the dangers facing their industry.

In the legislation there are no criminal sanctions against employers. The sanctions are of a *wide variety of other measures* which I have announced today including *price controls* and the rest.

I have referred to powers in reserve, which would only be brought before the House for enactment if the pay limit policy were *endangered* for any reason. Then we would have to introduce legislation which is already prepared of a different character relating to employers who pay above the limit.

MR BOTTOMLEY (Teesside, Middlesbrough, Lab).—Some of us, as in the past, feel what Mr *Wilson is proposing to do will not* go far enough to solve our economic problems. This applies to Conservative and Labour Governments.

Will he see we concentrate our investment on essential industries like energy, *steel, chemicals*, computers, and such other essential industries. Will he cause an urgent investigation into how we can save imports and produce more food from the land. These are fundamental requirements that ought to *be taken now*.

MR WILSON.—Today's statement *was dealing specifically with* the inflation problem and the action needed for the year ahead.

The House is in agreement about the need to concentrate investment on *essential industries*. That is what we are doing in the area of energy *with* the largest ever programme for the coal industry, new decisions to go ahead with a British system in nuclear policy after years in which no decisions *have been taken and North Sea oil* and gas. The House is aware of the massive sums to be provided through the National Enterprise Board for investment in private companies.

Sanctions

MR GARDINER (Reigate C)—His measures will be judged by the public in the long run according to *whether they are fair*. *What is* fair about penalizing employers who yield to strikes yet having no sanctions whatever against those who organize them.

What *is fair about preferential* treatment for council house tenants—regardless of their incomes. What is fair about fixing a cut off limit which will hit many middle income earners.

MR WILSON—Mr Gardiner referred to possible *sanctions on employers* and I referred to the Price Code and powers in reserve which are not before the House and will not be unless actions take place which require it.

He should realize that sanctions *against workers* involving criminal sanctions do not work in this country, or as far as I have been able to discover, in any democratic country.

On council housing, we have done more for the owner occupiers than the previous Government would have done if they had stayed in power. Mortgage rates were just going to *13 per cent and* the Conservatives could not have, and did not know how, to stop them.

MR MENDELSON (Penistone, Lab)—There will be widespread recognition that in spite of pressures *upon the Government* to come to a wholly one-sided solution directed against wage earners, they, and particularly ministers directly concerned, have commendably kept in close touch with the representatives of wage earners and working people and deserve the support of at least this side of the House for having done so.

At the same time, the solution proposed will still bear hardest upon the *lower income groups*. There must be an attempt to have a *price freeze* on some selective prices as there has recently been upon 10 essential goods and products in France and is being done quite successfully.

If we are making such serious inroads into the rights of free collective *bargaining*, why do the Government not seek immediate *powers to direct investment* to national needs and purposes?

MR WILSON—We have to proceed by consensus and consent. It explains the time taken to produce this White Paper. We have been chivvied and criticized about this time. The time was well spent to get agreements with the unions.

He referred to the fact that the lower paid will be bound to be prejudiced by this, but he will agree that the flat rate limit will help them compared with people who are better off. It will cause some problems about differentials *and the rest, but it is designed to* help the lowest paid first.

What we are doing on prices will help them as well as people who are in receipt of various social service benefits.

Mr Mendelson will have noticed *in my statement that the Secretary* of State for Consumer Protection (Mrs Williams) is working to get a list of goods of paramount importance to the average family, *particularly families hard up* against it. The Retail Consortium *and the CBI are going to cooperate* fully with the Secretary of State.

MR JAY (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab)—Although these measures are completely justified in present circumstances, they will not succeed for long unless this *breathing space is used to introduce* more thoroughly thought-out, long-term measures to restrain prices and pay before the £6 a week dam bursts next year.

MR WILSON—I entirely agree. We refer to that problem in the White Paper. Successive Governments have found this. It is the problem of coming out, as Mrs Thatcher said, of a policy of this kind that causes even greater *strains and stresses*. This time must be used by all of us to work out the best means for dealing with the reentry problems and for a lasting formula for helping to settle these problems.

MR MACMILLAN (Farnham, C)—If the Prime *Minister does make* price control a great deal stricter, it is liable to put small businesses, particularly, in difficulty.

If employers are put in a *position of having to make people* redundant will he tell us firmly now that they *will be protected* from action in tribunals or courts for dismissal or other measures which are contained in the Employment Protection Bill?

The *responsibility lies in his* hands and in those of his Government as responsible to this House and not, despite any concensus, with the CBI or the TUC.

Consensus

MR WILSON—I fully accept what he said. The responsibility is in the *hands of this Government* as responsible to this House. We have sought to work through concensus and agreement with the TUC and the CBI. We were right *to do that*.

I endorse what he says. The responsibility falls fairly and clearly on the Government.

On firms, the Secretary of State *has drawn up ways of assessment* because of the difficult liquidity position in relation to price control and in other ways.

MR BIDWELL (Ealing, Southall, Lab)—No matter how it is dressed up it turns away from the *declaration of our party* at the last general election and the Government are now embarked on a dangerous and maybe perilous course. If the inability to hold *prices* and reduce the prices of essentials continues and results in a reduction in the standard of living there will be an explosion in our population which will reverberate throughout our entire movement.

MR WILSON—I cannot agree. I disagree when he says it is contrary to what we put before the country.

MR POWELL (South Down, UUUC).—After so many experiments, with their invariable failure, ministers have not yet learnt that the attempt to deal with inflation by direct limitation *of prices and wages only leads to* further and still further controls which collapse in the end, leaving the nation as helpless as before in the face of inflation.

MR WILSON—I do not accept Mr Powell's analysis, still less what I would regard as the dangerous consequences of adopting such a policy. (Lab cheers).

Under duress

MR HEFFER (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—It is not entirely true to say that the TUC has agreed, by consent, in a free way *to what* has *happened*, because this has been negotiated under duress, with the threat that if they did not agree there would have to be legislation brought in of a *strict kind*. (Some Lab cheers)

It is not true to say the TUC *has with complete consent* arrived at this decision. Is it not true that 13 members of the general council voted against this decision, with four others not there *who would have* voted against it?

Irrespective of the way this is dressed up, it is a policy which comes down to some form of legislation on an incomes policy similar, in spite of the fact that the *emphasis is on the employers, to* what we have had in the past.

Many of us on the Labour side consider that this is a U-turn, a move away from the manifesto commitments. *We shall look at* the Bill closely and, quite frankly, *if it is a complete move away from* our policies we shall not support the Government on this. (Some Lab cheers).

MR WILSON—As to consent by the TUC, the negotiations were conducted entirely freely and not, *as Mr Heffer suggests*, under duress, not under the threat of legislation.

The duress under which they and we and the whole country are *working, and under which the* negotiations were conducted was the duress of the fear of unemployment and the fear of inflation. (Cheers).

It is this duress that led the TUC to take the initiative and we discussed the matter with them. I am not sure from what Mr Heffer said whether he agrees with the TUC policy or whether he rejects what the TUC is doing.

MR OGDEN (Liverpool, West Derby, Lab)—Having taken some time to bring forward this White Paper, all the Cabinet requires is a little determination and courage, so *we can have time to explain* its purposes to our constituents, and he will receive all the support he requires. Mr Wilson has asked for a year for Britain, and now we *ought to give it to him*.

MR ASHTON (Bassetlaw, Lab)—*What if a group of workers genuinely increase their productivity* by 15 per cent? Will they be restricted to a 10 per cent rise, or will they be able to get round *it by becoming self-employed* and going on the lump?

MR WILSON—There have been some phoney productivity cases. We cannot stretch the policy to take *account of productivity in* the coming year. At the end of this year workers who increase productivity will be in a good position to get the benefit of what they have done.

Battered wives

Debate on the second reading of the Battered Wives (Rights to Possession of Matrimonial Home) Bill, a private member's measure *under which a husband convicted* of causing his wife grievous bodily *harm would be required to leave* the matrimonial home, was adjourned.

House adjourned, 4.35 pm.

In Strasbourg, the European Parliament approved, after debate, motions pressing for greater *budgetary powers for the Parliament*.

The next plenary session opens in Luxembourg on September 22.

WEST EUROPE

Sir Donald Maitland: "Most demanding job."

Sir Donald Maitland for key post

By Roger Berthoud

Sir Donald Maitland, who was formerly chief press secretary to Mr Heath at 10 Downing Street, is to succeed Sir Michael Palliser as the British *Permanent Representative* at the EEC, it was announced yesterday.

Sir Donald, who is 52 and *at present Deputy Under Secretary* at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in charge of economic affairs, is expected to take up his post in the autumn, when Sir Michael becomes the Permanent Under Secretary.

The Brussels post is undoubtedly the most demanding and influential in modern diplomacy. A good Permanent Representative, backed by his team of experts from most ministries, inevitably knows more about any given dossier than visiting ministers, and his influence at meetings of the Council of Ministers can be decisive.

Such meetings are prepared by *the Committee of Permanent* Representatives at whose *lengthy weekly sessions the* Representative and his deputy *negotiate with their counterparts* from the Nine on the basis of instructions in a way unique in international institutions.

Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, have been wise, it is generally felt in Whitehall, not to allow Sir Donald's close association with Mr Heath to debar him from this sensitive post. He shares with Sir Michael Palliser an ability to master detailed and complicated problems, considerable stamina and a strong personality.

Although basically an Arabist, he speaks excellent French, and his recent experience in economic affairs should help compensate for his lack of experience *en poste* in Europe. It is indeed remarkable that *his* first European posting should be *as Britain's standard bearer* in the EEC.

Labour MP calls for parliamentary control over EEC spending

From George Clark and John Winder

Strasbourg, July 11

With a bluntness which *delighted European MPs more* accustomed to the politesse of debate, Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife, Central, demanded today that the European Parliament should be given direct power of control over the EEC purse strings.

He joined with Herr Heinrich *Aigner, German Christian* Democrat, in asserting that the unelected bureaucrats of the Community had too much power and should be put in second place after the MPs.

"It *is* my impression that there is a disturbing lack of public accountability of any kind". Mr Hamilton said. "There are suspicions that there *are gross abuses*, not least in this assembly, of fraud, *or let me call it generosity*.... In the United Kingdom MPs have the right to express the complaints of the people before money is handed out.

"This European Parliament is of no account unless we can get control and keep control over all aspects of Community *expenditure. That is the great* constitutional fight we must embark upon *without delay*."

Mr Hamilton said there was *virtually no control over Community* expenditure, certainly in the United Kingdom, and he suspected in other member countries too. MPs should tolerate no delay in granting Parliament the right to budgetary control and in the *appointment* of the proposed court of auditors.

Unless this *happened*, the suspicions of the people who paid MPs' expenses and expected representation of their views would continue.

Herr Aigner, in his speech at the opening of a debate on *Parliament's budgetary powers* and the establishment of the *court of auditors*, had referred to the "terrifyingly large" number of frauds which had taken place in the past. He urged that in the consultations planned for this year Parliament should be on an equal footing with the Council of Ministers. "The Council thinks *it is the boss of this Parliament*", he said, but he knew that *the finance ministers were* "prey to the will of their civil servants".

Mr Michael Shaw, for the European Conservative group, said that all the fine words about closer political union and cooperation in economic and social affairs would come to nought *unless there* was a growth of respect for the Community institutions among the people.

"Nothing *could do* more damage to that growth of *respect than evidence that* we cannot manage our own affairs in good order", he said.

That was why he urged that the court of auditors and a system of public accounts control should be established as soon as possible. He pleaded with the Council of Ministers to take prompt action.

EEC's draft budget allots more to help workers

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, July 11

Substantial increases in expenditure by the *European* Economic Community on social *programmes and on* technological and industrial research are *envisaged in the draft* budget for 1976 unveiled today by *the European Commission*.

The draft, which was presented by M Claude Cheysson, the commissioner responsible for budgetary affairs, does not, however, include estimates of expenditure on maintaining the common agriculture policy.

Agriculture is the most important item in the Community budget, accounting this year for more than 70 per cent of total expenditure. M Cheysson said proposals for agricultural spending would not be possible until September, when harvest trends would be clear.

The Commission proposes increasing social fund expenditure from some £157m in 1975 to £215m in 1976. This would be spent mainly on *retraining* workers in declining industries, *but some would be used to help* the young unemployed.

The Commission envisages an increase in spending on research, mainly in such fields as industrial development, energy and thermonuclear fusion, from some £52m in 1975 to a little over £100m in 1976. This would probably account for less than 4 per cent of the total budget.

Expenditure in 1976 from the regional fund, which is intended to help the development of Europe's backward areas, is put at some £187m.

The Commission proposes increasing aid to developing countries from £130m in 1975 to £174m. This does not include the financial cost of the Lomé convention, which the EEC signed last February with 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

The proposals, which have to be approved by the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament, would be likely to result in a total EEC budget for 1976 of well over £2,900m, compared with about £2,500m this year.

The budget is funded by Community levies and customs *duties and by payments from* national exchequers. Britain's *contribution worked out* at 13.5 per cent in 1975.

Italian unions begin to put jobs before higher wages

From Peter Nichols

Rome, July 11

Historic changes can happen quietly, and this may be the case with the pronouncement by the country's most powerful trade union leader that the fight against unemployment must take precedence over a demand for higher wages.

The statement was made by Signor Luciano Lama, the communist secretary of the left-wing Trade Union Federation, the most powerful component *of the trade union movement*.

By coincidence, his pronouncement of what is regarded as a vital advance in policy took *place* while a meeting of engineering industrialists was taking place in Florence.

Present at this meeting was a leading communist expert in economic matters, Signor Eugenio Peggio, as well as the Confederation of Industry chairman Signor Giovanni Agnelli.

Signor Agnelli spoke of the prospect facing industrialists: *an increasingly attractive* Communist Party and a Christian Democratic Party which, as one periodical put it this week, is "in shreds". He said businessmen would have to choose between belief in a revisionist communism and the power of revival of the Catholic party. The implication was that neither was totally convincing.

Signor Peggio said he was the first communist leader to address a meeting of industrialists for 30 years.

He said the Communists were not against private industry, though they would expect all forms of industry to fall in with national economic planning. He was stating in another way what Signor Lama was saying with his new emphasis on the unemployed.

Clearly, if Italy is to emerge from a country which to some extent based its economic advance on a large pool of available labour to an economy with the aim of full employment, *then planning would be essential* and would have to be effective.

Signor Ugo La Malfa, the *Republican leader and deputy* Prime Minister, yesterday welcomed Signor Lama's insistence on employment before wage increases. But he could hardly overlook the fact that the biggest of the governing parties, the Christian Democrats, are still in a confused condition and show little or no sign of being aware of the ideas emerging for a new type of development in a society which still encourages free enterprise despite its disillusionment with the capitalist ideal.

Helicopters rescue children at seaside

Schillig, W Germany, July 11.—Army helicopters today rescued 18 children from the mud flats of this North Sea resort as the incoming tide swirled about their shoulders. The children, all between seven and 14 years of age, were accompanied by their teachers.—UPI.

Nato inquiry over aircraft spotter

Mons, July 11.—Mr James Creegan, aged 25, an Irishman arrested in Belgium in May for photographing military aircraft, was kept in jail by a court today pending a Nato security investigation of his case. He claims he is an aircraft spotter.—AP.

Nine critical of heavy duty on wine

From Our Parliamentary Staff

Strasbourg, July 11

If wine had to bear a heavy duty there was no reason why it should not also fall on other drinks like Coca Cola, Mr Pierre Lardinois, European Commissioner for Agriculture, told the European Parliament early today.

He said that duty on wine in several countries was heavy, but in Britain it was prohibitive.

Mr Lardinois was commenting on a motion regretting the commission's failure to submit proposals for the gradual elimination of tax burdens which weighed heavily on Community wine consumption. The motion was approved.

Scottish MP complains of cold shoulder

From Our Political Staff

Strasbourg, July 11

Mrs Winifred Ewing, Scottish *Nationalist MP for Moray and* Nairn, today protested to M Georges Spenale, President of the European Parliament, because she had been refused a place on the Parliament's legal affairs committee.

She said she had excellent qualifications for membership, and pointed out the differences between English law and Scots law, which had a similar basis to Continental law.

"No one else in this Parliament can offer the skill which I have acquired in a life-time in the legal profession in Scotland, half the time as an academic and half as a practising solicitor", Mrs Ewing said.

Monetary chaos worries France

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, July 11

M Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, said today that *President Giscard* d'Estaing intends to make the West's *financial and monetary* problems a central issue at the European Community summit meeting in Brussels next Wednesday and Thursday.

What France wants from the meeting with the prime ministers of the other EEC countries is not so much decisions as a "common orientation" on monetary issues which could then be pressed on the United States, M Sauvagnargues told a luncheon meeting in Paris of the Anglo-American Press Association.

Earlier this week in an interview with an American newspaper chain, President Giscard d'Estaing suggested an *informal autumn summit* meeting of leaders of the chief industrialized *nations, including* the United States, Japan, West Germany, Italy, Britain and France to discuss monetary and financial issues.

Apparently it would be on the lines of those secret weekend gatherings with his colleagues in a French chateau when he was Finance Minister. The President argued that it was the West's monetary structures, and not oil prices, which were the present difficulty at present.

M Sauvagnargues called for monetary discipline and criticized the present dollar-franc exchange rate, as M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, Minister of Economics, did yesterday in Brussels.

The President, the minister emphasized, had made no formal proposal for a monetary summit, nor *apparently* was his suggestion preceded by contacts with other governments.

The idea was to hear the reactions of the EEC leaders, he added, remarking that Europe had found itself unable to deal with floating currencies imposed in 1971. The EEC should now tackle the relations between the European monetary situation and the dollar.

WEST EUROPE

Dr Kissinger views arms talks with Russia 'optimistically'

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, July 11

Dr Henry Kissinger, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, made progress "on the whole complex of issues", in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), the American Secretary of State said today.

The two diplomats gave a brief news conference at the conclusion of some 12 hours of discussions today and yesterday. Dr Kissinger said: "We reviewed the outstanding issues in a number of categories and progress was made in narrowing the differences, and understanding each other's position.

"We will work earnestly and with some optimism for concluding an agreement on the basis of the Vladivostok principles" (as set out by President Ford and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, when they met last November).

On the Middle East, Dr Kissinger only said that they had discussed the situation, including prospects for comprehensive as well as partial solutions, but he could not say more than that. Mr Gromyko said: "If you think it is so easy to choose the words to use in characterizing the results of the exchange of views on that question, then you would be wrong. "For an exchange of views was indeed necessary, and most likely we will be meeting with that question on the crossroads of international politics more than once in the future."

Both diplomats emphasized the invaluable role of their regular meetings in the promotion of détente.

Dan van der Vat writes from Bonn: Dr Kissinger arrived in Bonn this evening for talks with West German leaders and Mr Rabin, the Israel Prime Minister. Dr Kissinger's first engagement was a working dinner with Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister.

He will meet Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, at breakfast tomorrow and then have talks with Mr Rabin, who is extending his stay in West Germany by a day for the occasion.

The main topic for discussion between Mr Rabin and Dr Kissinger is the possibility of an interim peace settlement with Egypt, of which there have been persistent rumours in the past week, despite public scepticism in Israel.

At a press conference in Bonn today, Mr Rabin poured more cold water on hopes of an early interim agreement. He said he did not expect to achieve such an accord when he met Dr Kissinger. Further meetings would be needed.

Mr Rabin went out of his way to discourage optimism. Instead, he emphasized the need for patience and care, and pointed out that those concerned were still in the midst of negotiations. There was no point in accepting an interim agreement if there was a new crisis six months later.

Such an agreement was only of use to Israel if it marked genuine progress towards a long-term peace and a genuine treaty ending the conflict. The Prime Minister criticized the European Community's policy on the Middle East—as set out in the resolution of the Nine of November, 1973, at the height of the oil crisis—as "too one-sided". It limited the Community's chance of making an active contribution to peace.

Mr Rabin described his trip to West Germany—the first by a serving Israel head of government—as "a good visit", but he did not conceal the fact that differences of opinion remained between him and his hosts about a solution of the Middle East conflict.

Bold plea by Basques for restoration of privileges

From Our Corresopndent
Madrid, July 11

Nearly all the Basques representatives in the normally docile Spanish Parliament (Cortes) joined in a bold appeal here for the restoration of traditional privileges which General Franco took away 37 years ago. The plea, made yesterday by Basque MPs whose loyalty to the Franco regime has not been questioned, came at a time when two of the four Basque provinces—Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa—are still affected by a state of emergency which gives the police sweeping powers.

During a committee debate on a proposed law about local administration, at least eight members of the Cortes from northern provinces argued for more than an hour in favour of restoring the ancient privileges which gave the Basque country a degree of autonomy in fiscal and administrative matters. These were abrogated by General Franco in 1937. Subsequently, up until recently, even such innocent Basque activities as the teaching of their native language was suppressed.

Señor José Maria Serrats Urquiza, an MP representing the state-run trade union organization, but also a native of Bermeo in Vizcaya, said that the proposed law ought to be used "as an opportunity to solve the problem of certain provinces which consider themselves unjustly punished".

Another official trade union MP, Señor Roque de Arambarri Epelde, a native of Azcoitia, in Guipuzcoa, said: "My fellow countrymen are all eyeing us with impatience and anxiety, waiting for the Cortes to heal without delay certain wounds which have penetrated deep into the hearts of those of Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya."

Señor Jesus Ezponda Garaicoechea, a family representative for the province of Navarra and one of the minority of the Spanish Parliament which is elected by direct suffrage, declared: "This is the opportune moment to bring this matter up. We should not wait until we find ourselves overwhelmed by circumstances."

The committee considering the draft law accepted by the motion to restore the ancient Basque rights as an amendment to the draft law.

Dr Mario Soares (left) in Lisbon yesterday after leading the Socialist Party out of the Government. With him is Dr Salgado Zenha, a Socialist who resigned as Minister of Justice.

Explosives used in Belgian war on starlings

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, July 11

The Belgian authorities have declared war on hundreds of thousands of starlings to save the cherry crop in orchards near the city of Liège.

Over the past week, army specialists equipped with explosives have been blowing up the birds' nesting grounds. In one operation, an estimated 100,000 starlings were killed outright.

Local bird protection societies have yet to pronounce on the extermination campaign; but local fruit growers are delighted because the few surviving birds have apparently left the area and the cherry crop is intact.

Prefect ends Naples dustmen's strike

From Our Correspondent
Rome, July 11

The prefect of the Naples province successfully intervened today to persuade dustmen to return to work.

Huge piles of refuse have mounted in the city's narrow streets and rotted in the hot sunshine. Health authorities said there was a danger of epidemics. Two years ago Naples was hit badly by the Italian cholera epidemic.

Dr Domenico Amari, the prefect, stepped in after the dustmen ignored instructions from their union and police orders to clear the rubbish.

He gave assurances that their main grievances would be settled.

OVERSEAS

Washington confirms grain talks in Moscow

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 11

United States exporters are holding negotiations in Moscow, and Government sources said in Washington today that a sale to the Soviet Union of about 10 million tons of grains, mostly corn, is probable.

Mr Earl Butz, Secretary of Agriculture, refused today to disclose details about the size of grain sales under negotiation, but he did confirm the Moscow talks to the Senate agriculture committee.

He suggested that a sale of 10 million tons would "have a minimal price impact." Further, he indicated that it is possible that the Russians may buy much of the wheat they need in Canada.

Mr Butz said that one of his main concerns, now that it appeared the United States would have a record harvest, was that the Government would have to accumulate excessive stocks of grains. Because of this he would look most favourably on a large sale to the Soviet Union.

He indicated that stocks would probably be still too large even if the Russians bought 10 million tons. This comment is being taken as an indication that Mr Butz would like to see the Russians buy even more.

The amount of wheat available for export this year is likely to be vast, Mr Butz said. Production could total 2,200 million bushels. Domestic consumption was unlikely to be much more than 800 million bushels. The corn crop, it was estimated by the Department of Agriculture, would be a record of more than 6,050 million bushels.

The Russians were likely to have a grain shortage this year of between 15 million and 20 million tons, most of which would be wheat. He said no firm sales to the Soviet Union have been reported yet.

Most of the committee members appeared to share Mr Butz's view on the need for large export sales, and none argued that limits should be imposed on exports to the Soviet Union.

Denis Taylor writes: The Russians had been using gold to buy grain, Senator Owen Horwood, the South African Finance Minister, said in London last night. They had been selling a great deal of gold, especially in the last four or five weeks, he added.

Without these dealings, he thought the price of gold would have been higher.

Mr Horwood, who is on a European tour, had talks with Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which gold, trade and others topics were discussed.

Mr John Stonehouse, MP, in Pentridge jail, Melbourne, where he is awaiting extradition to Britain next week.

Fight ahead on arms for Turkey

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, July 11

The House of Representatives foreign relations committee has approved a Bill permitting the sale of American arms to Turkey, thus lifting the ban imposed last January. The vote was 16 to 11, which suggests that there will be a difficult fight on the floor of the House,

It was produced earlier this week after a long series of consultations between President Ford and congressional leaders, culminating in a breakfast party for 100 of them at the White House.

If the Bill passes the House (a similar measure has already passed the Senate) then Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, will be able, he hopes, to resume active efforts to persuade the Turks to show greater moderation on the Cyprus question.

The Bill's opponents have pointed out that its repercussions on relations between Greece and the United States might be extremely serious. The original ban was a useful argument for Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, to oppose the stance of the anti-Americans in Greece who believe that most of their country's troubles over the past eight years are America's fault.

They will now return to the charge, and try to reduce Greece's participation in Nato still farther.

Soviet anxiety grows at summit uncertainty

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, July 11

Soviet policy planners and commentators are becoming increasingly nervous about whether delegations to the European Security Conference in Geneva will settle last-minute snags in time for the Helsinki summit to take place at the end of the month.

Mr Brezhnev, the party leader, is a man very much in a hurry, and every day which passes without agreement threatens to upset his heavy schedule.

The Soviet leadership is counting heavily on an auspicious ending to the security conference to ease progress at the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt) as well as at the Vienna conference on troop reductions in Europe.

Unless there is progress towards military détente—and especially towards a new Salt agreement—the success of Mr Brezhnev's second summit with President Ford would be far from certain, and its advisability therefore doubtful. An unsuccessful summit would mean a serious setback for the Soviet leader's détente policy and his personal prestige.

A happy ending to the security conference in Helsinki is likewise thought necessary here to clear the way and provide momentum for a conference of European communist parties. The Kremlin could then claim the large share of credit for its patient diplomacy and this would help overcome the reluctance of the Italians, Romanians and Yugoslavs to a conclave of communist parties.

The dates for Mr Brezhnev to meet these various commitments can only be set once the security conference is concluded, but they must all be fitted inside the rigid time limits set by the twenty-fifth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party convened for next February 24.

Our Geneva Correspondent writes: After a week of day-and-night discussions on fixing provisionally an opening date for the Helsinki summit, the Security Conference wound up this evening giving exhausted delegates a rest in preparation for the weekend work.

Despite continued lack of agreement on a date, preparations are continuing on the assumption that the summit will be at the end of the month.

Malta's insistence that the desirability of warships of non-Mediterranean nations leaving the Mediterranean should be mentioned in the final documents may now be modified by the insertion in the text of an unspecific phrase subscribing to the ideal of reducing forces.

If, no doubt after more hours of discussion, the conference puts together something innocuous on these lines, and provided some other item does not come unstuck, they could just manage to have final texts approved for printing by Tuesday, confirming also the starting date for the summit.

Mr Callaghan's patient efforts have saved Mr Hills but what if General Amin stages a similar incident?

Playing a weak hand in a strong way

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

The release of Mr Denis Hills from prison in Kampala was an instructive exercise in playing a weak hand in a strong way. Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, knew that he had no cards of his own to play that would really count in dealing with President Amin.

The days of gunboat diplomacy are long past (even if the fact that Uganda is land-locked made such an approach academic). Moreover, British aid to Uganda had already been suspended and British companies' assets taken over, so there was no financial leverage available.

Finally, an appeal on humanitarian grounds was not likely to get very far in a country where the standards of justice are dependent on the whims of an autocratic leadership.

How, then, was Mr Hills to be freed? The first approach tried was to seek the intervention of other countries. A great number of governments responded, in a quite remarkable way, in sending messages urging clemency on General Amin. They seemed to have little effect, although the Saudi Arabian intervention may have been influential, for religious as well as financial reasons.

The abrupt dismissal of General Blair, just when his visit to Kampala seemed to be on the point of success, was a further setback. It may be that General Blair's tone, quite unwittingly, gave cause for offence; more probably it was his insistence that he must be allowed to know the content of the message he was to carry back to the Queen which upset General Amin.

In any case, the mission was not wasted because it gained a further 10 days' respite for Mr Hills who had been sentenced to be shot, and General Amin then sent a second letter to the Queen.

Though it reiterated much of the old charges against Britain, this message was interpreted in London as signalling a desire by General Amin to find a way out. The coming meeting in Kampala of the Organization of African Unity was obviously an important occasion for General Amin personally, and the row over Mr Hills might have upset the proceedings.

If General Amin seemed to be looking for a way out, his sudden visit to Zaire was the answer. While in Kinshasa, he told President Mobutu that he was henceforth to be entrusted with Mr Hills's fate. This passing of responsibility had the great advantage of putting the previous conditions demanded of Britain into limbo.

President Mobutu had an interest in the wider aspects of the affair, since his intervention offered the opportunity to make a personal mark in African affairs before the OAU meeting. The report from Kinshasa indicated that he was prepared to take a sympathetic view.

On the strength of this Mr Callaghan decided to fly to Zaire to see President Mobutu himself, and then, if it seemed right, to go on to meet General Amin. It was a long way to go, but the Foreign Secretary could hardly ignore the fate of a British subject under sentence of death for writing an unpublished manuscript.

The risk was that, even with President Mobutu's backing, he might still find himself in the humiliating position of being rebuffed in Kampala, with nothing to show for his pains.

That risk of losing his dignity seemed worth taking, especially after President Mobutu became associated with the enterprise. A rebuff to the British Foreign Secretary would then have been a rebuff for Zaire as well.

It was still not certain that General Amin would release Mr Hills, but in Kampala Mr Callaghan let it be known that he had nothing more to lose than his dignity.

He was considering closing down the High Commission and breaking off relations altogether if things went wrong. As for demands for muzzling British press criticism, that was dismissed out of hand.

General Amin no doubt saw that it was in his best interests to release Mr Hills, in the face of African feeling on the subject. He was in a mood to be conciliatory and had, after all, gained the prestige of a visit from the British Foreign Secretary.

All this being said, there is no guarantee that such a situation will not arise again. Nor is there much likelihood, if it does, that the same elaborate exercise can be repeated.

Hills letter released by Uganda

Uganda radio yesterday broadcast the contents of what it called a "signed document" by Mr Denis Hills, suggesting ways of improving Anglo-Ugandan relations.

The radio, monitored by Reuter, said the letter was sent by Mr Hills to President Amin on July 4—the date set for his execution by firing squad before he was reprieved.

Mr Hills said in the document that the expulsion of Asians from Uganda in 1972 and the lack of security suffered by some foreigners in Uganda had made it inevitable that British reporting on Uganda should be critical.

The radio quoted Mr Hills as saying that a new chapter in relations could be started through inviting British journalists to visit Uganda, "followed by a new recruitment drive for British teachers and doctors, and by tourists in their wake".

Uganda radio said Mr Hills regretted in the letter that British journalists were at present prohibited in Uganda.

The letter suggested that British journalists be invited to make a fact-finding tour "and see for themselves that the people of Uganda live in security and peace".

President Amin swore in five new ministers in Kampala yesterday, the radio said. Major-General Mustafa Adriki, the Armed Forces chief of staff, became Minister of Defence, a portfolio that General Amin has been holding himself.

The President also appointed two women to be permanent secretaries in the Civil Service.

China find of 2,100 BC pottery figures

From Our Own Correspondent
Peking, July 11

The discovery of a 2,100-year-old pit, with hundreds and perhaps thousands of life-size pottery figures, appears to be one of the most exciting finds in the history of Chinese archaeology.

News of the discovery was given last night by the official news agency in a report from the north-western city of Sian. It said the figures were found at a site near the tomb of Chin Shih-huang, considered to be the first Emperor of unified China, who lived during the third century BC.

The pit, which was discovered by peasants sinking wells, is said to contain several thousand figures of warriors and horses, very lifelike, of which only a small portion have so far been unearthed.

President Perón's closest aide resigns

Buenos Aires, July 11.—President Isabel Perón of Argentina today accepted the resignation of her controversial top advisor, Señor José López Rega, from his posts of Social Welfare Minister and her private secretary, but included three of his associates in her new eight-man Cabinet.

Surprisingly, she confirmed the Economy Minister, Señor Celestino Rodrigo in his post. He and Señor López Rega had been the main targets of labour leaders and parliamentarians of all parties who had been demanding a Cabinet reshuffle.

The Education Minister, Señor Oscar Ivanissevich, another man closely linked with Señor López Rega, was also confirmed. Señor Carlos Villone, brother of the presidential press secretary, Señor José María Villone, and second to Señor López Rega in the Social Welfare Ministry, was appointed to replace his former chief.

The Justice Minister, Señor Antonio Benitez, aged 72, was appointed to replace the outgoing Interior Minister, Señor Alberto Rocamora, and Judge Ernesto Corvalan Nanclares, aged 56, of the supreme court, was appointed to replace him in the Justice portfolio.

The Government's official notary public, Señor Jorge Garrido, aged 71, was named as Defence Minister, replacing Señor Alberto Savino. None of the three were linked with Señor López Rega, although Judge Corvalan Nanclares was known as a strong supporter of the President.

Also confirmed in their posts were Señor Alberto Vignes, Señor Cecilio Conditti, the Labour Minister, appointed one week before the whole Cabinet resigned last Sunday to pave the way for a settlement of a prolonged labour, political and economic crisis which rocked Señora Perón's Government.—Reuter.

Jane Monahan writes: A group of Peronist deputies took the unprecedented decision yesterday of proposing to summon Señor López Rega to Congress to question him about his connexions with Argentina's right-wing death squad, the "Triple A", which has been responsible for more than 100 assassinations over the past year and the flight of dozens of terrified intellectuals, lawyers and journalists into exile.

Señor López Rega was accused by deputies of being "the instigator and intellectual author" of the Triple A organization. Deputies also accused the President's chief adviser, who is a practising astrologer, of having held an heretical Mass on December 24 last year in the centre of Buenos Aires, which flouted the country's Roman Catholic principles.

They also blamed him for being responsible for the nomination of Señor Celestino Rodrigo as Economy Minister last month.

In a separate proposal the deputies suggested summoning this Minister to Congress as well, on the ground that he launched "a diabolical economic plan" which has only increased the desperation and hunger of the Republic's population by tripling the costs of goods and services without a proportionate increase in wages and benefits".

Yesterday there was an upsurge in terrorist activity in the industrial city of Cordoba. Several offices, including that of the official news agency, Telam, about 20 shops and two police stations were damaged by explosives planted by the Montoneros guerrillas. Shooting broke out and two deaths were reported.

Delhi hint of plan for single-party regime

From Peter Hazelhurst
Delhi, July 11

The *National Herald*, a Congress Party newspaper, which acts as a mirror of Government thinking, suggested today that India should look towards the one-party systems which exist in black Africa.

In an editorial, passed with the official approval of the Government censors, the newspaper declared: "The independent African nations have solved some of their political problems in a manner which suits their tradition and temper and succeeded though their failure was prophesied by certain foreign powers".

The editorial goes on to say that the Westminster system of democracy is unsuitable for some nations. "The one-party system, which Nyerere has introduced in Tanzania, is no less virile or democratic than the multi-party system. The Westminster model of democracy need not be the best model and some African states have demonstrated how the people's voice will prevail whatever be the outward structure of democracy."

The *Herald* went on to claim that in a country like India "it is absurd to fight over the trappings of democracy". Giving what could be portents for the future, it declared: "A popular government, responsible leaders and an alert people are essential for the success of democracy. Those who have carefully watched the antics and irresponsible role of the Opposition in the past two years would agree that democracy has been derailed by the Opposition."

Parliament is due to meet briefly from July 21 to endorse or disapprove the state of emergency and the Government's new restrictions on political activity.

Reliable sources suggest that police arrested the ebullient Marxist member of Parliament, Mr Jyotirmoy Basu two days ago. Earlier reports suggesting that Mr Basu had been detained during the first wave of arrests last month were incorrect.

It is understood that the Government, which claims it has acted to preempt a right-wing plot to overthrow Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, had earlier decided not to order the arrests of its critics belonging to the more extreme Communist Party (Marxists).

However, it is understood that police arrested Mr Basu—a vociferous backbencher and critic of the Government—in Delhi on Wednesday when it was announced that Parliament would be convened. This will mean that none of the outspoken leaders of the Opposition, such as the Swatantra MP, Mr Piloo Mody, the Jana Sangh leader, Mr A. B. Vajpayee, the raucous Socialist, Mr Raj Narain and Mr Madhu Limaye, will be present when Parliament assembles.

Under the provisions of the Constitution, legal experts believe, Mrs Gandhi could prolong the emergency and postpone elections indefinitely provided the existing Parliament meets once every six months and prolongs its life one year at a time. At present Mrs Gandhi commands more than a two-thirds majority in Parliament.

The specific provisions of the Constitution as stated in Article 83, Paragraph 2, are: "The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer, and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the House.

"Provided that the said period may, while a proclamation of emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the proclamation has ceased to operate."

In the meantime it is understood that the Government intends to censor reports of proceedings of the coming ... week session of Parliament. ... proposed move will, how[ever,] bring the Government into con[flict] with existing laws w[hich] provide the press with immu[nity] when publishing the proceed[ings] in the Houses [of] Parliament. Ironically, [Mrs] Gandhi's late husband, Feroze Gandhi, persuaded [the] late Mr Jawaharlal Nehru in the middle fifties to adopt a priva[te] Bill, which declared that parliamentary proceedings cou[ld] be published with immuni[ty] without attracting charges [of] a breach of contempt.

According to reports from [the] state of Gujarat, which is ru[led] by the non-Congress Opposit[ion] front, the Indian People's Pa[rty,] Mrs Gandhi's supporters in [the] Legislative Assembly objec[ted] when a Government mem[ber] entered the House wearin[g a] black band in mourning fo[r the] demise of democracy. ... Speaker disallowed the ... tions but censors in Delhi [pro]hibited the press [from] publishing the report ... morning.

In Delhi, the censorship [is] now turning from bad to wor[se]. After deleting any criticism [of] Mrs Gandhi or reports on [the] activities of the Oppositi[on,] Government officials have bee[n] instructing newspapers to g[ive] prominence to speeches [and] photographs of the Pri[me] Minister on their front pag[es].

Our Calcutta Correspond[ent] writes: West Bengal has b[een] quiet since the proclamation [of] emergency 15 days ago. Pub[lic] life is normal, unless lack [of] any political agitation in [a] traditionally volatile state [is] regarded as abnormal.

It has been officially disclo[sed] that some 800 people w[ere] arrested in this state but ab[out] 200 of them have been releas[ed]. Those arrested include memb[ers] of communal and extrem[ist] groups and hoarders and bla[ck] marketeers.

Delhi, July 11.—The de[ath] toll in two weeks of mons[oon] flooding rose to 160 today ...

Ten people were reported [to] have been washed away by [the] flooded Ghaghra and R... rivers in the state's ... eastern districts, where seve[ral] thousand marooned villagers [were] still awaiting evacuation.

Officials said the week ... floods now covered eight [dis]tricts and affected a populat[ion] of nearly 2 million. Seve[ral] thousand homes, mostly th[at]ched huts, had been destroy[ed] and more than 250,000 acres [of] cropland submerged.

Judge Sirica frees four Watergate men

Washington, July 11.—Judge John Sirica of the United States Federal District Court today freed four of the burglars convicted in connexion with the Watergate break-in.

Judge Sirica reduced the prison sentences on the four to the time already served. Eugenio Martinez, Frank Sturgis and Virgilio Gonzalez were already on parole while Bernard Barker had served 12 months of a sentence originally set at 18 months to six years.

James McCord was released on May 29 leaving only Gordon Liddy and Howard Hunt in prison for their part in the break-in to the Democratic National Committee's headquarters in the Watergate office building on June 17, 1972.

Mr Liddy was sentenced to up to 20 years in prison and Mr Hunt to up to eight years.—Reuter.

Border dispute pact

Dakar, Senegal, July 11.—Mali and Upper Volta today signed a "permanent peace agreement" in the Guinean capital of Conakry to end their Border dispute, according to Conakry radio monitored here.

In brief

32 face Greece torture charge

Athens, July 11.—The ... tary judiciary today charged ... officers and 18 soldiers of ... the Greek military p... notorious under the dicta[tor]ship of the colonels, with ... torture and abuse of ... regime's opponents.

The 32 were committed ... trial by court martial on Au[gust] 7.

Beirut food hand-out

Beirut, July 11.—Anonymous donors distributed 12 tons ... food in an impoverished subu[rb] here today, apparently in ... attempt to meet one of the co[n]ditions for the release ... Colonel Ernest Morgan, ... American who has been ki[d]napped by Palestinian guerrillas.

Sao Tomé president

Sao Tomé, July 11.—... Manuel Pinto de Costa, aged ... an economist trained in Ea[st] Berlin, will become the fir[st] president of the islands of Sa[o] Tomé and Principe when the[y] gain independence tomorro[w] after 500 years of Portugues[e] colonial rule.

Malagasy threat

Tananarive, July 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Rats[i]raka, the Malagasy head [of] state, today placed the Ameri[]can satellite tracking statio[n] here under control of the armed forces, and threatened to close it if Washington did not meet certain conditions on rent payments by Monday.

Flower plane crash

Bogotá, July 11.—Two crew members died when a Lockheed Electra cargo aircraft loaded with flowers crashed soon after taking off from El Dorado airport here last night.

Tremor in Algeria

Algiers, July 11.—A strong earth tremor today shook the town of Setif, 150 miles southeast of Algiers, killing one person and injuring 18.

Thalidomide offer

Montreal, July 11.—Richardson-Merrell, a Cincinnati-based drug firm, has offered the largest-ever Thalidomide settlement to 28 Quebec children who were born maimed after their mothers took the drug, their lawyers announced here.

Gardening

A great day for the Iris

...re are some 300 species of ... genus *Iris* and thousands ... species and varieties. It is a ...arkable genus because it ...sists of the rhizomatous ...les—the best known of ...ch are the bearded irises ... flower in so many gardens ... June. But there are other ...ups and sections.

...hen there are the irises of ... *Sibirica* subsection with ...ller flowers but produced ... large numbers. These are ...piest in moist soil as at the ...gin of a pool, although ... do well enough in an her...ous bed or border so long ...t is not too dry.

... this they resemble *Iris* ...mpferi and its many vari...s which mainly originated ... Japan, and *I laevigata*; ... do best in really moist ... as at a pool side, but given ...er in dry spells. I have ...wn them fairly well in my ...k draining light soil.

...he ordinary bearded irises ... the varieties of *I kaemp*... may be lifted and divided ...r they have finished flow...g. The varieties of *I* ...rica, however, are best ...d and divided every four ...ive years, in the autumn.

...er another very popular ...cies is *Iris stylosa*, now to ... known by the ungainly and ...y name of *I unguicularis*, ...s iris is a native of Algeria, ... flowers in winter and ...ly spring. It likes, as one ...ld expect, a sunny spot and ...l-drained soil, although I ... grow it quite well on our ...y clay at Haslemere. It ...s not mind a certain ...ount of lime in the soil, but ... not think this is essential.

Normally it starts to flower in October, and may go on producing flowers until March. It *does* respond to a good watering in summer if the weather is really dry, and to keep the plants neat the 24-inch-long leaves may be trimmed to half their length in October.

The *flowers of this lovely* iris are produced on long stalks and they should be pulled out gently when they are in the fat bud stage. Placed in water in a bowl on a breakfast or luncheon table, they will often begin to open their flowers quite dramatically, a petal at a time, so that by the end of the meal several flowers will have opened fully.

Years ago when our girls were small I used to pick some of these iris flowers and put them in small vase on the breakfast table next to the electric toaster so that we could have the fun of watching the petals flick open one by one.

Of course the genus *Iris* has a large bulbous section, and that I will discuss another day.

But I must return to this vexed question of watering. *We may get more heavy downpours*, thunder showers this month; we usually do. Much of this water will run off if the garden is on even a slight slope, or run down cracks beyond the reach of the roots. *The soil is very deficient of* water in many parts of the country and it will take a great deal of rain to restore it *to an adequate moisture level.*

The next month or so will be crucial for many crops. Peas, beans, potatoes, summer cauliflowers and cabbages, sweet corn and celery, all these will respond to generous watering if you have the water available.

Soft fruits such as strawberries, raspberries and *red and* black currants need water to produce their new growth. Too often we take off this year's fruit and promptly forget about *them*.

And as far as strawberries are *concerned*, *trim off the old* leaves, remove all runners unless you wish to root new plantlets to increase your stock, and keep a sharp watch on the new tender young shoots.

Greenfly are not *fools—they* prefer to live on the tender *succulent* young leaves of strawberry plants, and can do a lot of harm there. So spray with an insecticide once every 10 days if necessary.

If water is *scarce and* garden watering with a hose is prohibited by *the local authority*, you may have to be very selective in the plants you can water. Apart from those vegetables I have mentioned above, *obviously all seed beds of the* cabbage family, leeks and so on, *also the seed beds of wall*flowers, sweet williams and other biennials will need watering two or three times a week. When you "Line out" the young wallflowers, myosotis, sweet williams or whatever, *try to find a semi shaded* spot near a water tap so that they do not suffer a check from want of water.

If it is a question of re-using washing up water or bath water, do not fear that soapy water will harm your plants. Certainly some household detergents have been known to *be harmful*, but I *would be* prepared to risk damage if it came to the point where plants were really suffering from drought, watering the soil and *not the plants' foliage.*

Watch shrubs planted in the past nine or 10 months, especially those in borders against a wall. They can suddenly wilt *and will need copious watering* at the roots, and spraying several times a day with water.

Remember that a mulch or layer of peat, straw or garden compost *1in, or preferably 2in* thick, will help enormously to conserve moisture in the soil—on beds, borders and, even more importantly, on the soil in tubs or window boxes. But you must make sure the soil is *thoroughly moist before you* put the mulch on.

Also, when you water subsequently, allow a gallon of water to the square yard to *wet a peat mulch 1in deep* before you reckon to begin watering the soil underneath. Roughly, you should put on about two gallons to the square yard once a week at least if there is no rain—better *still, twice a week.*

This advice also applies of course to soil that has not been mulched because a part of the water will evaporate from the surface of the soil.

Of course, we may have *some outbreaks of rain, but do* not let a few rainy days delude you that the water shortage in the soil has been made up. Keep watering if you are able to do so until we have had at least 4in of rain, and that is something in the present situation we will be lucky to get in the southern half of England, *at least in July or August.*

Many plants are now very near to wilting point. When water is scarce we have to work out our own priorities. *But do remember it is no use* just giving a sprinkling here and there—far better to give the more valuable plants a good soaking as I have men*tioned above. Keep them alive* and let the others take their chance.

If you cannot apply water, and cannot apply a mulch, *keep hoeing—just loosen the* top half-inch of soil. Do not let weeds rob your soil of moisture.

Several readers have asked *me if it would be possible to* grow young plants from their *own strawberries in a plastic* tube as described in my article of June 14, using normal garden soil or potting compost; and also is it necessary *to grow them in a glass or* plastic greenhouse.

As I have not tried to do so I cannot of course write from experience, but I do know that the "Vertistrawb" system as described in my article was the *result of years of painstaking* experiment and many disappointments before the right variety was discovered, and the right compost and the right fertilizer formula were arrived at.

The plants are also subjected to a special treatment before they are dispatched.

Roy Hay

Drink

Refreshing summer glasses

Here are some suggestions for aperitifs that can do double duty as casual refreshments for parties in the garden, around the pool or the tennis court. *It is simpler to offer a single* drink or mixture on such occasions, and even people who usually like cocktails are generally willing to accept a *wine-based apéritif on a stuffy* day.

Use generous-sized glasses as a practical as well as a hospitable gesture: the small amount of liquid in a tiny glass will become tepid more quickly *than a larger helping.*

Most people are already familiar with the red version of Dubonnet. It was first created in 1846. Recently, however, the United Kingdom agents, Courtenay, decided that *the British market* required a special sort of dry drink, quite different from red Dubonnet and any other Dubonnet products marketed elsewhere. So *Dry Dubonnet has been evolved.* (It does not resemble the Dubonnet Blonde that some may remember being brought out a few years ago for a time). Dry Dubonnet is based on Hérault white wines, like many vermouths—*for essentially Dry* Dubonnet is a white vermouth —and mistelles (grape juice and spirit) from the Vallee d'Agly in the Roussillon. It is very pale in colour, slightly crisper than most biancos or *Italian white vermouths*, and can be drunk straight or in a number of mixtures, as both a short and a long drink.

I have found it makes the best vermouth cassis I have ever sampled. For this drink, you combine *one part* of cassis (blackcurrant) liqueur with three parts of Dry Dubonnet, both of them well chilled, plus a twist of lemon.

This last is an influential touch; a straightforward slice of lemon will not do, the important thing being to twist the peel over the drink, so that the oils in the skin of the lemon flavour the mixture, not just the juice of the fruit.

A vermouth cassis can be made into a moderately long drink with the addition of soda. Some people use blackcurrant *syrup, instead of cassis*, but I am firm that the drink needs the slight heightening of the alcoholic content by the use of the cassis liqueur.

Cassis is widely available, but the use of a really good type makes the *drink* much better than the average: I use the Double Crème de Cassis of Cartron of Nuits St Georges. Cassis is never cheap, because *of its alcohol content*, but it is only necessary to use a teaspoonful or at most a small dessertspoonful at a time, so a bottle will last for a long time. Cassis is also delicious when poured over vanilla ice cream.

Dry Dubonnet is now widely available, but the branches of André Simon at 14 Davies Street, W1, and Elizabeth Street, SW1, definitely have it, and it costs £1.65 a bottle. Double Creme de Cassis, *Cartron, costs* £3.16 from Dolamore, 16 Paddington Green, W2, and the Dolamore branches at Oxford and Cambridge.

A sparkling wine that may be a novelty is Cadre Noir, from Saumur, made by the Champagne *method. It is dry and* crisp and will make a good aperitif if you intend to serve a Loire wine with a summer meal, or it provides all-purpose party *drinking for summer*. (Cadre Noir, sparkling Saumur, costs £2.25 from Fortnum & Mason, Piccadilly, W1.)

Some months ago I wrote about *Recioto Nodari from Italy*, but it is so very much a summer drink that I am reminding readers about it again. It is slightly fizzy rather than sparkling, a *deep, bright red*, with a pronounced smell of raspberries. It is a wholly light-raspberries.

Although the label describes it as "sweet", Recioto possesses the sweetness of ripe fruit *rather than anything sugary.* The term "Recioto" means "ears"—the outer clusters of the grapes in each bunch, which catch most of the sun and are *therefore the ripest.*

You can certainly drink Recioto as an aperitif unless you are going to serve a bone dry wine, such as Muscadet or Chablis at the beginning of a meal, and it is very enjoyable *if a couple of slices of a peach* or a few strawberries are put into each glass. Should you be giving a party for a birthday, anniversary or similar family celebration in summer, then the Recioto can be a pleasant *novelty to go with fruit* salad or a cake and be the wine for the toast at the end of the meal. (Recioto Nodari, £1.32 from Hedges & Butler, 153 Regent Street, London, W1.)

Pamela Vandyke Price

Saturday Bazaar

Antiques

Waving a frail art

A friend of mine was *recently* made a liveryman of the Worshipful Company of *Fanmakers. He found that* far from having anything to do with lace-trimmed ge-gaws or ladies in Watteau gowns, with peacock feathers, pierced ivory or oriental fantasy, the company is now *almost totally concerned with* electric fans and air-conditioning units. However, he decided to mark his elevation to the awesom title by giving an antique fan to his wife. and wrote to ask me where was the best place to buy one.

Consulting a fan collector, I learnt that one of the best *London shops stocking* antique fans is Graus Antiques, 125 New Bond Street, W1. Among examples currently on show is an Italian fan of about 1770-80, only 7½in long, with sticks of mother of pearl *inlaid* with gold and a "leaf" of chicken-skin painted on both sides with Italian lake scenes.

If perfect, the fan would be about £250; but it has been slightly restored and is therefore £125. Mr Graus also has an eighteenth-century French fan of normal size (11½ inches long), the *sticks of carved ivory*, the leaf of chicken-skin decorated with a Biblical scene. This is priced at £75 and is in good condition. An unusual Chinese fan has sticks of silver, and the colourful crowd painted on *the leaf* have faces of applied ivory. *This piece*, dating from about 1850, is £70. A High Victorian fan, with tortoiseshell sticks inlaid with steel and a leaf of black lace sewn with cut steel and gilt sequins, is £20.

Christies, South Kensington, sell fine fans with *costumes*, embroideries and textiles. On April 17 they sold a printed fan, a hand-coloured etching of the Glorious Revolution, with lacquer *sticks* (English, *early* eighteenth century) for £150 *and a French fan* of about 1760, the leaf painted with vignettes in the style of Blareenburg, with ivory sticks carved, pierced and gilt, for £130; but you could also have bought Lot 1, a kid *fan leaf painted with Diana* and *putti* (Italian, c 1740) for as little as £8. On July 18 they are holding another fan sale: one of the star examples, illustrated here, is an English fan of about 1765, *with ivory sticks, and in a* box, which Christie's estimate may fetch around £180. The subject is analogous to Arne's one-act opera, *Thomas and Sally*, first performed in 1760. Sotheby's Belgravia also sell *fans*, and another London antique shop which sometimes has fine specimens is M. Ekstein, of 90 Jermyn Street, SW1.

Exquisitely detailed English fan, about 1765, to be sold by Christie's, Kensington, on July 18.

An excellent new book on fans by Nancy Armstrong (*A Collector's History of Fans*. Studio Vista, £6.50) traces the history of this frail art in the most readable way, with plenty of illustrations. The word "fan" comes from the Latin *vannus*, *meaning an instrument* for winnowing grain: on the fourth oldest tomb-brass in England (1306) at Chartham, near Canterbury, Kent, Sir Robert de Septvans is depicted with winnowing fans of straw on his shield, ailettes and surcoat.

But the origins of the fan were in China and Japan. Rigid fans were recorded in one of the 100 books compiled in 1176 by an imperial Chinese commission headed by Lung Ta-yuan, President of the Board of Rites: among the books was an illustrated catalogue of ancient jade, including four hand-screens of white jade with handles of scented amber, which had been a gift of the Emperor Chun-Hi of the Southern Sung Dynasty (1174-80) to his empress.

Like so many of the great discoveries of the past—vulcanization, positive and negative electricity, penicillin—the invention of the folding fan, in Japan, is attributed (one hopes apocryphally) to a somewhat disgusting accident. A man who caught a bat that had scorched itself in a lamp had *the idea* that a fan might be made in the folding motion of the bat's wings. So the idea came from a singed bat.

The Portuguese brought the fan to Europe from the Far East in the sixteenth century; fans became a luxurious fashion in the hot Italian city states, and the fashion spread from Italy to France with Catherine de Medici *who made her first* public entry into Paris as queen in 1549. The interest of collectors is mainly in the painted decoration of the fan leaves.

Curiously enough, until Whistler tried his hand at fan-painting in the Japanese *manner in the late nine*teenth century, few great Western artists executed fan-paintings. This may have been partly because they did not want their precious compositions spoilt by folding (*unlike the Japanese, whose* artists characteristically exploited the interesting radiations of the folds as part of their designs); but it was more a matter of the artist's prestige, so important in days of private patronage. The grand masters could not *descend to the frivolities of* fans which were "dress", not "art". For this reason, few fans were signed: those which are signed, are suspect.

At the same time, fine *copies* of well-known paintings were made on fans—notably, in France, of Watteau and Lancret; or, in Italy, of the wall paintings of Herculaneum, where painted fans were sold as tourist *souvenirs in the late eight*eenth century. On the respective artistic merits of Italian and French fans, Mrs Armstrong has this telling passage:

"One always receives, with Italian fans, the feeling of an overall painterly quality, whereas in France fans become more of a collage as snippets of this painting and *snippets* of that decoration were all hurled together, often with great flair and producing charming results."

Fans clearly reflect the overtaking of the rococo style by the neo-classical and *there is also a tendency for* overall painting of the leaf to be superseded by the concentration of the design in central panels. But collectors have to beware of Victorian fans which belong to that "*Proverbs in Porcelain*" period when poets such as *Austin Dobson* were hymning the age of rococo and many craftsmen were mimicking it, including the fan-makers.

This was the heyday of the fan as a social weapon, and Mrs Armstrong amusingly *glosses for us the "language* of the fan". Resting the shut fan on the right eye, which you might think meant "I am going quietly potty", in fact signalled "When may I be allowed to see you?"

Threatening with a *closed* fan meant "Do not be so *imprudent*". To open and shut the fan several times meant "You are cruel". Look out for the girl who shuts the full open fan very slowly. She *is* saying "I promise to marry you". It could be *rather* embarrassing, of course, if she was simply having difficulty shutting the fan, or indeed, if one hadn't asked her to marry one in the first place.

Mrs Armstrong's comment *on this elegant semaphore* is pungent: "Silly questions, silly answers." Yet how nice if one could indicate to a bore "I wish to get rid of you" merely by "*politely* placing the fan on the left ear" (presumably one's own?) I begin to understand why Lord Hervey risked social mockery by carrying a fan, earning him the soubriquet "Lord Fanny".

Bevis Hillier

Package tour to France for a fiver

The 1975 tourist season looks like being a successful one despite the economic gloom. Indeed, some experts say that Britain is the only major country *without* a travel recession.

The reason seems to be that people have decided to take a holiday this year come what may. According to Mr Eric Hall, sales planning and research manager of British Airways: "People are going to the theatre less and to sports events less. They are saving their money on the smaller things—but they are still going on holiday."

There are changes in holiday styles, however. There is a growing trend towards do-it-yourself holidays, where people set off for the Continent without a fixed programme and ready for anything. And statisticians like Mr Hall have also noticed that women are taking a more active part in choosing holidays. Something new? No—that is just how things were in 1875.

Exactly 100 years ago the spring issue of Thomas Cook's journal, *Excursionist and Tourist Traveller*, offered "a world tour by steamer" for £170, but the less wealthy had to peruse the smaller type in order to glean ideas for their trip to Europe or farther afield. These were the days when distance and physical barriers like mountain ranges were a very real problem: in 1875 travellers still had to cross the Alps by horse-drawn carriage or, in really bad weather, by sledge.

But the spirit of adventure thrived. And, like those on the back page of *The Times* today, the advertisements in Thomas Cook's journal were the stuff that dreams are made of.

An inclusive tour of France? Prices in 1875 started at £5 (you were issued in London with a three-section coupon which could be used at hotels to get bed and breakfast, lunch, and dinner), and that spring a "well known traveller" reported to Thomas Cook from Paris that he "never saw the place look gayer or prettier". It was, of course, a Paris that twentieth-century visitors would hardly recognize: many of its landmarks, including both the Basilica of Sacré-Coeur and the Eiffel Tower, have been built in the last century.

A seaside holiday? Cannes was highly recommended, but the contemporary *Handbook to the Health Resorts of the South of France* warned gravely: "The neighbourhood of the seashore is in some cases *too* bracing and stimulating."

Or perhaps even a pilgrimage to the Holy Land—one of the most popular holidays in 1875 and one which travellers undertook complete with impressive survival kits. Portable baths, a personal fire escape which folded away into a suitcase, and a hefty door wedge were recommended to a travelling public which obviously did not trust Continental and Near Eastern hotels, and a still-famous drugs firm advertised a portable medicine chest containing "from 12 to 20 varieties of medicine. . . . Enough to last Two for a year"

Packing was a problem, and was to become more of a problem as the century progressed, and the bicycling craze led to organized cycling holidays on the Continent. Routes had to be planned to fit in with baggage trains and, in order that there should be no impropriety, ladies were invited only "if accompanied by a relative or friend".

This was a naive stipulation in an age when women had already shown themselves to be inveterate travellers overseas, and were busy discussing their holiday wardrobes. In a book published during the 1870s, *Travelling and its Requirements* ("adressed to ladies by a lady"), the anonymous author suggested the following packing list for a trip to Norway:

A very plain travelling costume; one good dress of any material (black silk is best) for days spent in town; warm underskirts and stockings; a plentiful supply of linen; easy boots (one pair stout, with waterproof soles); warm Ulster or very long jacket; waterproof; and a large sunhat.

Men got similar advice. "Dandyism is at a discount at sea", reported *Morford's Short Trip Guide to Europe*, published in 1876. In a list of holiday hints, the book also made this still up-to-the-minute suggestion to would-be travellers: "First, decide whether you can afford the time and money to go at all. Also, decide whether in going you leave too much of anxiety, personal or pecuniary, for fair enjoyment. Then, having made up your mind, stick to the resolution."

And while our holiday tastes are showing signs of reverting to those of our great-great grandparents, the problems that we *do* worry about stay much the same.

You don't speak French/German/Spanish/Greek/Italian, and wonder how you will manage on holiday? *Morford's* has a word of advice: "Avoid the nonsense, which may be so easily put into the mind, of trying to learn any of the languages of the non-English-speaking countries to be visited."

Now there's a piece of nineteenth-century travel philosophy that our twentieth-century European hosts may recognize all too clearly.

Robin Mead

Sportsview

Hunt and Hesketh, the team driving hard to bring home the world racing title

The loudest cheer heard this year at a motor racing circuit in Europe echoed across the finishing line at Zandvoort last month as James Hunt brought his Hesketh-Ford past the chequered flag a bare second ahead of Niki Lauda's Ferrari.

They cheered because Hunt had scored his first Grand Prix victory after 30 gallant but abortive attempts, because he had beaten Ferrari where they had seemed least likely of all to be beaten, and because he had driven an immaculate race when under extreme pressure from the championship leader. But most of all they cheered because the underdog had won. Victory had gone to the driver and the team for whom everything had been going so wrong that they had looked unlikely ever to achieve their patron's burning ambition.

It was at Monaco in 1973 that Lord Alexander Hesketh made his debut as a grand prix entrant and announced that he and his driver would add some much-needed colour to the racing scene, and moreover would strive to succeed without the benefit of what everyone else considered the essential ingredient for success, namely commercial sponsorship.

Hesketh Racing were to "go it alone" in as much as such finance as would be required would be furnished from Lord Hesketh's personal fortune. With a luxury yacht, a private helicopter and a Rolls-Royce in attendance, the bill clearly would be considerable.

Regarded by the establishment as ostentatious newcomers before the race, the team had already earned a degree of respect by the end of it. Driving the team's "off the shelf" March-Ford, Hunt who hitherto had earned larger headlines for crashing cars than for winning races, worked his way into sixth place in his first grand prix, only to break his engine a few laps from the finish. It was an impressive debut, by any standards.

There followed a sixth place in France, a fourth at Silverstone, a third in Holland, and a fighting second place just seven-tenths of a second behind Emerson Fittipaldi in the final race in the United States. In his first season, despite competing in only just over half the qualifying races, James Hunt was eighth in the world championship table.

Having demonstrated their potential, the team prepared for even greater things. They would build their own car, the Hesketh (and Dr Harvey Postlethwaite was wooed away from March Engineering to oversee the design and construction); they would also build their own 12-cylinder Hesketh engine (this costly and chancy project was subsequently dropped); and still they would carry no sponsor's colours, just the patriotic red, white and blue stripes on a white car.

James Hunt and Lord Alexander Hesketh: rousing cheers.

> Victory had gone to the driver and team for whom everything had been going so wrong that they looked unlikely ever to achieve their patron's ambition

Only those who have had to pay the bill know the true cost of designing, building and operating a grand prix car and team; suffice to say that you can probably buy a "production line" formula one car and a set of spares for about a tenth of the price. That way you also buy less trouble, for all the basic development work has been done for you. The only trouble is you are less likely to win races, for such a car will be less sophisticated than a purpose-built works car. So Hesketh Racing, determined to win races, prepared to shoulder the burden of developing their own grand prix winner.

The burden proved almost too much. In performance terms the car was an iprovement, but as is so often the case in the early life of a new design, reliability suffered. James Hunt was to score points only four times in last year's 15 races, and only once in the first 11. A late-season rally hoisted him to eighth place in the championship table for the second year running, but the only really bright note of the year had been his victory in the non-championship International Trophy race at Silverstone, the team's "home" circuit, a few miles from their Towcester headquarters.

The elusiveness of that grand prix win forced a reappraisal of Hesketh's "no sponsorship" policy. Outside assistance would be essential if the team was to carry on. In the meantime, a stringent economy budget was imposed. All the former evidence of lavish expenditure on comfort, convenience and entertainment disappeared almos overnight, and the team becam a slimline operation whic approached each succeedir grand prix with greater dete mination, urgency and seriou ness.

This season began on a hig note, and James Hunt mig have won his first grand prix Argentina but for a small spi in the end he was second. Brazil he was sixth, after a d layed start and a climb ba through the field.

Meanwhile, all the consid able efforts to obtain comm cial backing for the team h failed—new sponsorship c tracts at grand prix prices h been almost unheard of t year. To make maters worse, early-season performances w not sustained. A series trifling problems were to m that five races were to pass w out Hunt being able to add his score.

But not everyone had their faith in Hesketh Rac An association of wealthy m racing enthusiasts calling th selves Ippokampos Rac approached Lord Hesketh an offer of assistance. It was commercial sponsorship beca they were not promoting a duct—indeed, two of the t people concerned have ch to remain anonymous. The t is Tony Vlassopulo, who is haps best described as a m racing version of the theatr "angel".

Talks began before the t left for Holland. Then came great victory at Zandvoort. weeks later, in France, Hesketh carried the Ippokam seahorse emblem for the time. Hunt drove another g race to finish second be Lauda this time and claim fo place in the championship t

Now there is another Hesketh, the 308C, a much compact car with rubber pension all round, waiting in wings. It will probably mak debut in Austria next month one time there was a hop would have been at Silvers next Saturday).

Meanwhile, as James Hun proved in the last two races existing car is far from the hill. So too is the t thanks to their new-found port; maybe not this year, perhaps next, a private with a burly patron and a blond driver with a big s could be just the people to b the world championship ba Britain.

John Bluns

George Hutchinson

The Tories' angry men, growing too fast for comfort

> This mood must be dispelled. It cannot be allowed to develop

As these dangerous, dramatic months wear on and we all take the plunge with Mr Wilson and Mr Healey, some hoping for the best while others fear the worst, a bitter mood is again afflicting both ends of the political spectrum, left and right, rather as it did when Mr Heath confronted the miners (or they confronted him) before the election of February 1974.

However regrettable, it is hardly surprising. Extremes on one side are likely to produce extremes on the other, leading to mutual—sometimes lasting—antipathies and a failure of understanding. A little story will illustrate what I mean.

The other day I fell in with someone who might be called a new Tory extremist, and a wretched but illuminating experience it was. Not that I am unacquainted with extremists of one persuasion or another, but I usually manage to avoid anything in the way of a prolonged encounter.

On this occasion we were trapped (my wife was with me) and realized from the start that we were in for a real harangue.

What our angry Conservative had to say was this. Miners—all miners—are dirty, idle and unpatriotic. Those were his words. Nothing less. He made no qualification. He recognized no exception. Impervious to protest, he went on to label them a menace to the country.

Then, turning from the mining community to a broader charge, he condemned all public expenditure on such amenities as playing fields and swimming baths. Why should we provide these things for people who could not appreciate them? They were a ruinous extravagance.

He was convinced (I need hardly add) that as a nation we are finished, without prospect of recovery. Naturally, he denounced Mr Wilson, seemingly the satanic author of all our troubles.

It was dreadful—but an illustration, I suppose, of the inescapable reality that one extreme is liable to provoke an opposite extreme. I had never heard him speak like this before, and find it hard to believe that he has always been the same underneath. I prefer to give him the benefit of the doubt and assume that he has become dangerously stirred up and embittered by some of the wilder militants of the left.

Now this person is of no particular importance: but everyone has importance in a democratic society. Nor do I suggest that he is representative of any great number in the Conservative Party. But whatever the number may be it is palpably growing and too great for comfort.

Fortunately, there is not the slightest evidence that the mood extends to anyone at all in the Tory leadership (using the term in the broadest sense) or otherwise influential in the party. Nevertheless, it is a mood that the leadership will have to contend with and try to dispel. It cannot be allowed to develop without serious damage to the Conservative interest.

However immoderate some of their opponents may be, the Tories will have to preserve moderation within their own ranks. Surrender to their own extremists would be a form of surrender to the other extremists, too. Nobody can afford that.

Then there is the alleged "conspiracy" against Mrs Thatcher by some of Mr Heath's adherents, which a former minister, Lord Lambton, has been exploring in the London *Evening Standard*. Lord Lambton insists that they are still in business (and the *Daily Express* provides ample evidence for his claim), with the object of propelling Mr Heath into a coalition government from which Mrs Thatcher would be excluded, or which she might not wish to join, even if asked.

As he argues, such an eventuality would split the Tory Party in two (the *Express* wants to "bury" it anyhow), no doubt to Mr Wilson's considerable satisfaction—his own party having been previously split in two.

My own reading is that nothing can come of all this, if only because Mr Whitelaw will not lend himself to the preliminaries. Mr Whitelaw's support, not only as Deputy Leader of the Opposition but in his own right, would seem necessary—vital—to such an undertaking. It will not be given. He is already somewhat estranged from Mr Heath. He will not be detached from Mrs Thatcher. Nor would he ever be likely to serve in a coalition administration unless Mrs Thatcher had first been invited (though he might, of course, feel free to do so if she declined).

But the coalitionists in Parliament are not confined to the Conservative Party. They are also to be found in the Labour Government. Mr Roy Jenkins is increasingly spoken of as the keenest of them all, and his man of affairs, the junior minister Lord Harris of Greenwich, has done nothing to my knowledge to discourage the impression.

For my part, I shall not believe in coalition until it happens.

Life with the weeders, who throw out our unwanted secrets

In the present debate about official secrecy and the release, premature or otherwise, of confidential government material, every commentator has overlooked the activity of the Official Services (Accommodation and Records) branch of the Ministry of Defence. The importance of what a Cabinet minister like Mr Richard Crossman should publish and when pales into insignificance in comparison to the operations of the distinguished gentlemen in OS (A and M), for it is they and their equivalents in each government department who decide precisely what will and will not be released for public inspection in the Public Record Office after the provisions of the 30-year rule have expired.

It is these "weeders", as they are evocatively known, concealed in obscure basements in Whitehall, who effectively decide how the definitive version of history will be written. Working to guidelines laid down by the Public Record Office and the security services, these remarkable gentlemen wade through heaps of archives each year sifting and destroying the sensitive and the salacious in accordance with "the public interests" as defined by the Public Record Act, 1967.

"Our basic bias is to release documents", said one senior weeder. "We always walk a bit of a tightrope on this, meeting the requirements of the Act and, at the same time, not releasing stuff that would be against the public interest."

Any document a government department wishes to retain must be approved by the Lord Chancellor's office. Just as former ministers wishing to suppress sensitive items relating to their period of stewardship must follow an identical procedure through the medium of the Secretary of the Cabinet.

By any definition, "weeders" form one of the most elite corps in Whitehall. The Ministry of Defence, which handles the greatest volume of documents, carefully screens and recruits retired civil servants of senior executive officer rank and above to fill its complement of 25. They work under the departmental record officer, scrutinizing every significant service document before its release in the Public Record Office on the corner of Lincolns Inn Fields. The MOD "weeders" process documents transported from their depository in Hayes, Middlesex, in the splendidly decaying surroundings of the former kitchens of the Hotel Victoria in Northumberland Avenue, which was requisitioned by the War Office during the First World War.

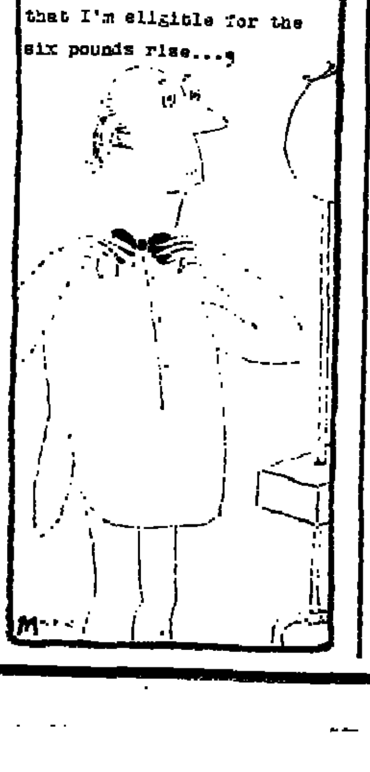
The Government's decision to release the entire Second World War archive on January 1, 1975, involved them in a latterday *Blitzkrieg*. Quieter times have now returned and they are engaged in processing highly sensitive material from the late 1940s. "Our task is going to be even more difficult in the postwar period because of the shift in alliances and the waxing and waning of the cold war. The relationship with Yugoslavia, for example, is going to be a bit tricky", a senior weeder said. In cases of exceptional sensitivity, they will seek guidance from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The distiuguished white-haired gentlemen in their early sixties—chosen for their broad experience, historical sense and, above all, sound temperaments—appear to enjoy their delicate task, hurling sensitive or unimportant material into wastebins with great good humour.

"These are the happiest days of our life", they said. "We spent 40 years writing these documents and now we are throwing them away."

Peter Hennessy

In the weeders' office: another batch of sensitive material goes into the wastebin.



Art for the country's sake

Ambrose Bierce devilishly defined modern painting as the art of protecting flat surfaces from the weather, and exposing them to the critic. The biggest and best collection of contemporary British art outside the Tate is never seen as a whole by the critic, or indeed anybody. Before this year it has been seen even in part in London only twice, in 1935 and 1962.

The collection comprises between 3,000 and 3,500 paintings, drawings, sculptures, and other works of new visual art acquired over the past quarter century, in the years when they came hot and fresh off the brush. For some schools and some artists the collection can be considered superior even to that of the Tate. If you insist on measuring art with money, it must be worth considerably more than £3m.

And yet the general public, which has indirectly paid for it, little notes nor long remembers the magnificent accumulation of modern art that goes majestically on in its name.

The collection is that of the Arts Council, which, as our modern Maecenas and Medici, allocates money each year to buy the latest work, preferably of rising young stars rather than of established masters. In this way it has acquired superb collections of Henry Moore, Barbara Hepworth, Lucian Freud, Francis Bacon, David Hockney, and all the others, before they became household names. Inevitably, with the changing eye of instant fashion it has also acquired a few mistakes, or, not to beat about the brush, some rare rubbish.

The collection supports rising artists in the most acceptable of ways, by buying their work and so according it the stamp of official recognition. It supports the public by acting as its life-line to contemporary artists, those obsessive adventurers and explorers of the lost continents of wonder on behalf of us all.

The collection was started in a small way during the last war by CEMA, the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, the embryonic predecessor of the Arts Council. Even in those founding days the idea was to build a nomadic collection of the best current art to take on tour around regional galleries for people who did not get the chance to see modern art in London. The bulk of the collection has been bought since 1946 by the Arts Council.

The year's purchases still travel on exhibition around the regions. They are then loaned to regional galleries and museums, many of which do not have contemporary collections of their own. Without the Arts Council Collection natives of large areas of darkest Britain would never get chance to see their coun current art.

Purchasing is done by Council's Art Panel. recent practice was to app two members of the Pane purchasers, invite them choose a theme for their y and allocate them a cer sum of money to spend. system worked well enou but proved rather inflex and occasionally inconsist The buyers for the year so a gamble pictures to fit their theme some fancy title like "Bey Painting and Sculpture which had seemed a good at the beginning of the year. Although they are dist uished and talented people members of the Art Panel not necessarily offic organizers of travelling exh tions. And they have so times been constrained or mesmerized by being give fixed sum of money to spend.

This year two work artists who are members of Panel have been appointed do the choosing of the new work: Ron Kitaj for year, and Paul Huxley for t They have preselected no stricting theme, and they h not been tied to a speci amount of money, though it itably and regrettably the days there is an upper li The art department of the A Council is meeting regularly discuss the choosing, col borate in it, and organize t resulting exhibition.

Karen Amiel, curator of t collection, has nearly finish compiling its first catalogue. present a vast work of gre riches and many files. As th collection steadily grows, av available space in regional galleries concomitant diminishes, she goes on mi sionary journeys to encourage colleges, offices, factories, cat edrals, and other centres modern philistinism to see th light, and to hang some of th Arts Council Collection.

In addition to its principa purposes of education an bread patronage, the 1974-75 selection "Drawings of Peo ple" will be exhibited London for only the second time of any selection, in th Serpentine Gallery December. The previous year's selection "Art as Thought Pro cess" was shown December in the Serpentine Gallery. Next summer the year's acquisitions will be shown in London at the Hayward. At some suitable date, if a large enough hall can be found, there should clearly be a grand retrospective exhibition of the great collection, which has been built up under our noses, without anybody much noticing what was happening.

Philip Howard

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES

New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A PLAN TO SAVE THE COUNTRY

"This is a plan to save our country. If we do not over the next twelve months achieve a drastic reduction in the present disastrous rate of inflation by the measures outlined in this document, the British people will be engulfed in a general economic catastrophe of incalculable proportions."

One reads this passage in Mr Wilson's statement with mixed feelings. It is exactly the warning, in almost exactly the terms, which *The Times* has been giving for a considerable time past and with a growing sense of urgency during the present administration. It is good to have the danger of the situation formally and fully recognized by the Prime Minister, but then what attitude should one take towards Mr Wilson? Should one emphasize his responsibility for having brought the British people to the brink of "a general economic catastrophe of incalculable proportions"? Mrs Thatcher, in a moderate and sensible response, not surprisingly pointed to Mr Wilson's failures. Should one, on the other hand, concern oneself simply with the national need and, even for what might seem the umpteenth time, decide to let bygones be bygones?

Perhaps there should be a bargain about this. The rest of us will support the new Mr Wilson, and play down our memories of the old Mr Wilson, if only he will give up the pretence that he is simply maintaining a consistent course of policy. When yesterday the Prime Minister said to Mr Heffer: "I totally disagree where you say that what we have done is contrary to what was put before the country in the manifesto", he was not only asserting a brazen untruth, he was also making it impossible for the rest of us, even by the greatest effort of will, to offer a voluntary suspension of our disbelief. Only if there is some sign of the Prime Minister's willingness to understand where he has gone wrong—and he is only in power because he opposed Mr Heath doing what he is himself doing now—can we suppose that he will not act with equal irresponsibility again in the future.

Nevertheless, the Government's policy is to fight this great inflation, and this Government is the only one we have at present. The policy does represent a necessary sacrifice of political popularity, though the cost in popularity had the Government allowed the inflation to continue would have been far more severe. It also represents a difficult acceptance of wage control by the trade unions—though by only just over half of them. One should not underrate how difficult it is for the Labour Party or for the TUC to enter once again into compulsory incomes control.

Such control is at present necessary and right; this attack on inflation, whatever reservations one may have about particular details in it, deserves to be and generally will be supported. This is not because the basic cause of inflation lies in the trade unions rather than in the creation of money. An excessive increase in the money supply is the necessary and invariable condition of inflation at all times; in all countries when there has been an excessive increase in the money supply, inflation has occurred, with or without the benefit of trade unions. Inflation has never occurred, except in conditions of economic collapse, without a preceding increase in the money supply.

Yet the development of monopoly trade unions, and particularly their power in the public sector, presents government with a dilemma. If unions exert their monopoly power, they can raise their own members' wages beyond any increase that can be justified by productivity. The government is then left with a choice between financing these wage increases by an inflationary creation of money or refusing to finance them and facing the consequential rise in unemployment. The fact that every government since 1959 has come to power opposed to an official incomes policy, and that every government has adopted one, strongly suggests that governments have no real choice. The existence of a monopoly supply of labour demands some control of the prices that are set, just as in the nineteenth century the existence of a railway monopoly demanded some control of the prices charged by the railways.

The essential condition is that the supply of money should not be increased in the mistaken belief that a compulsory incomes policy is a substitute for a sound policy on money. The White Paper is not strikingly clear on this point, and this though a pity is understandable. It is difficult enough for the Government to adopt a compulsory incomes policy without having to declare at the same time that they are going to continue a cautious and limited monetary and fiscal policy. Our reading of the White Paper would be that the Chancellor has every intention of continuing to cut government expenditure; of course government expenditure will be substantially relieved by the limit on wage increases in the public sector. Cash limits will also greatly improve the short term control of expenditure.

From the industrial point of view the policy is unsatisfactory in a number of ways. It puts the onus disproportionately on the employer rather than on the trade union. When the Prime Minister says: "If there are any who seek to abuse a system based on consensus and consent, or to cheat by any means, the Government will not hesitate to apply legal powers of compulsion against the employers concerned, to ensure compliance", he conjures up an extraordinary picture. We are invited to think of all these wicked, exploiting employers who try by cheating to slip extra money into the workers' pay packets while the honest and upright trade unions express their indignation and horror at such unsocial behaviour. The Prime Minister would strengthen his own position if he could align his rhetoric with common sense.

The fixed rate increase with a limit on £8,500, which will apparently cut out a high proportion of the medical profession, is also going to be a cause of resentment in industry. The last two or three years have been rough years for most professional and managerial people, while the trade unions have been improving real wages rapidly. The salaries paid to British industrial managers are much lower than those in most comparable countries; we shall not benefit by depriving them of even the small percentage increase which would be represented by the £6 a week standard. An incomes policy should not be a class policy directed as an attack on the middle class. Industry will also be concerned at the inability to negotiate genuine productivity agreements, though these have provided a loophole in the past.

Still, middle class or industrial resentment is not what is going to threaten the programme, though it will at some point be threatened by the natural tendency to reassert the differentials which are now going to be eroded. The real question, and it is still an open question, is whether the militants in the unions are going to accept the policy or not, and whether they are strong enough to break it. The TUC accepted it by a narrow margin, and the expectation is that the trade union annual conference will also accept it, perhaps again by a narrow margin. Yet the militant position in the trade unions remains very strong and is supported by a strong Left Wing group in the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Our first estimate would be that the policy will work this time, though Mr Healey will find it difficult to repeat because it starts from a worse situation than previous compulsory policies. The inflation is much higher and the willingness to accept such a policy is less. Given that we are moving into recession and that we have had good, if not perfect, control of the money supply for the last eighteen months, the rate of inflation should be brought under control by the end of this year and for the first half of next year. The strains that this process will impose in the trade union movement and on the Labour Party will be very great. One has to recognize, and put in the Prime Minister's favour, that he is accepting these strains in serving what both he and Mr Healey know to be an essential national interest.

THE SOCIALIST CHALLENGE IN PORTUGAL

The withdrawal of the Socialists from the Portuguese Government is a gamble by the party leader, Dr Mario Soares. Ostensibly he has pulled out over the *República* affair, because of the action by the military in naming a committee to run the newspaper. This the Socialists regard as a flagrant breach of the promise by the Armed Forces Movement to hand the paper back to its socialist management. Dr Soares is therefore simply carrying out a threat he made several weeks ago that his party would leave the Government if freedom of expression was not explicitly guaranteed.

But *República* is clearly only a pretext. The Socialists decided a few weeks ago that this particular issue was not one worth invoking the ultimate sanction of withdrawal. After staying away from cabinet meetings for a few days they found a way of participating again because, as they said, of the serious situation in Angola. Nevertheless, freedom of expression is a fundamental question, and the Socialists would be justified in feeling that they cannot continue in government if they cannot trust the word of the Armed Forces on what for them—and for international opinion—is a vital issue.

For Dr Soares the stakes are now far higher. The real issue is whether the political parties are to have any say in the running of the country. The Socialists were stunned by the proposals of the Armed Forces assembly to set up a totally new power structure responsible only to them and bypassing the political parties. They see this as a clear violation of the wishes of the Portuguese people who gave the Socialists nearly 40 per cent of the vote and overwhelmingly rejected the Armed Forces Movement's call for a boycott of the elections in order to endorse the very kind of military-run structure the army now propose. They also see it as a device by which the Communist Party, increasingly under attack from both the left and the right in the past few weeks, can capture the citadels of power so convincingly denied them in free and open elections. Indeed the Communists and their sister party the Portuguese Democratic Movement (MDP) are the only main political groups to welcome the new proposals; the obvious implication being that they regard neighbourhood councils and people's assemblies as a system of soviets in which they can exercise influence out of all proportion to their electoral support.

Dr Soares's gamble is that this manoeuvre will be too blatant to allow to pass. If the Popular Democrats (PPD) follow the Socialists out of the four-party coalition, the Prime Minister would be left to carry on with only the Communists and the MDP. General Vasco Gonçalves has bitterly attacked the Socialists for their lack of "patriotism" but he would clearly find it difficult to carry on government—such as there is in an increasingly anarchic situation—without Socialist and PPD ministers representing 64 per cent of the popular vote.

The Socialist withdrawal must therefore provoke a showdown, whose denouement cannot be foreseen. It could, as one far left wing group, the Revolutionary Brigades, said "put these parties in their proper place: in opposition to the revolutionary process", excluding them from power and ensuring the ascendancy of the communists. But Dr Soares has gambled otherwise. He knows that whoever is in power must make harsh economic decisions very soon. The Armed Forces will not want to be too closely identified with these decisions for the 28 men of the Supreme Revolutionary Council are still men who desperately want to be the heroes of the revolution, even if political ambition is beginning to blunt this need to be loved. Their periodic moves further left can be seen as attempts to remain the idols of the workers. The Armed Forces do not want to be too closely identified with the communists, which they will be if they rule in sole conjunction with them. For their part the communists have no qualms about taking a hard line with the workers if it suits them. And the more responsible members of the Revolutionary Council would welcome the political parties in their ranks if only because the onus of carrying out unpleasant austerity measures could conveniently be placed on them, the elected representatives of the people.

The Socialists and the PPD are therefore in a fairly strong position to force the issue, and insist on real power in return for real responsibility. Today the Confederation of Portuguese Industry is drawing up a final plan for saving the economy; if this is not accepted, they will wash their hands of further responsibility. The non-communist parties are issuing a similar challenge in the political field.

Inflation in China

From the Rev T. Alwyn Jones

Sir, I suggest that those who imagine that inflation is no great danger to the country should ponder on what happened some 30 years ago in China.

In 1939 100 Chinese dollars would buy two cows. In 1941 they would buy one calf; by 1942, one chicken; by 1944, one egg; in 1946, a box of matches. In 1947 the official rate was 12,000 Chinese dollars to one American dollar; the open rate was 72,500 to one, and in the black market they were 160,000 to one. In Shanghai nylon stockings were seen priced at 49,000 dollars a pair.

Yours faithfully,
T. ALWYN JONES,
Merrymead,
Lynford Way,
Winchester.

Male and female roles

From Dr M. J. F. Courtenay

Sir, Without wishing to join in the general debate on the ordination of women in the Anglican church, as a general practitioner I must contest the point made in Mr Cuff's letter (July 9) that women are unable to function in the role of father.

In "a really deep and informed consideration of the psychological factors" I think many of my male colleagues would support my contention that it is common for a GP to function in a mother-role, irrespective of the apparent inappropriateness of our gender.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL COURTENAY,
Senior Medical Adviser to the Advisory Council of the Church's Ministry,
76 Lyford Road,
Wandsworth Common, SW18.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Accountability of MPs

From Lord Pannell

Sir, Mr Frank Allaun and Miss Joan Maynard have written to *The Times* to tell outsiders to keep out of judgment on the case of Mr Prentice and advised his local Labour Party to resist all such blandishments (July 8).

If the case goes against Mr Prentice his only appeal could be the National Executive Committee of which Mr Allaun and Miss Maynard are both members.

What fairness or impartial judgment can he expect in view of the bias shown by two NEC members? Not much it seems to me.

Yours, etc,
CHARLES PANNELL,
House of Lords.
July 10.

From Mr W. D. Fitzgerald

Sir, I am writing in response to the letter of Mr Frank Allaun, MP and others in regard to the proposed rejection by Newham North East Labour Party of Mr Reg Prentice the local member.

I speak as an executive member of a constituency Labour Party with a certain knowledge of the working of local Labour Party organization and, while holding no particular brief for Mr Prentice, feel that it is so easy for a general management committee to be controlled by the activists who in so many cases are inclined to be left wing and such a person as Mr Prentice is liable to be at risk.

A member of the Cabinet who does not transgress actual government policy is surely entitled to some protection and the onus in these cases should be for the constituency party to actually prove that a member has definitely violated both Government and Labour Party policy. If this process continued then no member of the Cabinet could necessarily be safe from constituency rejection if his constituency organization management committee became dominated by the member's opponents. In the long term no Cabinet member can govern effectively in the name of this country unless he can feel confidence that he has the full support of his constituency organization.

Yours sincerely,
W. D. FITZGERALD,
4 Ventnor House,
Durley Close,
Alvaston,
Derby.
July 8.

Squatters and the law

From Mr J. C. Harper

Sir, It is not before time that attention was drawn to the unhelpful attitude of the police in cases involving squatting.

There would appear to be three reasons for this. Firstly, there is the understandable reluctance to get involved in the vilification in the underground and popular press if they adopt a more interventionist attitude. Secondly, at least prior to the *McPhail* case there was a respectable body of opinion to the effect that such evictions from dwelling houses contravened the Statute of Forcible Entry 1381; and thirdly it may on occasion be difficult for a police officer to decide on the spot whether the person requesting the eviction is actually the owner of the house in question. This is particularly the case where a property has been left unoccupied for some time.

In the circumstances a practical (though not legally justified) solution might be for the police to distinguish between houses which were clearly occupied (prior to the alleged entry by squatters) by the person requesting the eviction and those which have been unoccupied. This would at any rate be a partial solution to the problem.

Whether or not it is acceptable, it is clearly wrong for the police to maintain that they cannot lawfully evict trespassers whilst turning a blind eye when privately hired security guards have done just that.

Furthermore where will the line be drawn? Is it to become the case that the police will evict and/or arrest burglars when summoned by the householder but will plead inability to help when the alleged burglar says he has come to stay? This cannot be right but would seem to follow logically from the horrifying tale told by Miss Elizabeth Harper (*The Times*, July 11).

Yours faithfully,
J. C. HARPER,
2 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
July 11.

How the other half works

From Mr Keith Edmeades

Sir, Chief Constable John Alderson is to be commended for his novel experiment in going on the beat as a one-day refresher course, as reported in *The Times* today.

What a fine example he has set for the rest of us. Can you imagine the benefits which would accrue to industrial relations if his example were to be followed throughout the country? If the top executive of every organization whether large or small, private, public or state-owned, were, in the same spirit of humility, to spend just one day learning at first hand of the conditions and day-to-day frustrations of their men on the job, I submit that the nation would move a lot closer towards industrial harmony than it ever could by our perpetual haggling over statutory wage limits.

Yours truly,
KEITH EDMEADES,
30 Pensford Avenue,
Kew, Richmond, Surrey.
July 9.

Left-handed

From Brigadier R. L. Allen

Sir, All violinists?

Yours faithfully,
R. L. ALLEN,
Thorn Knoll,
Broadwater Lane,
Aston, near Stevenage,
Hertfordshire.
July 8.

Pay limits and higher income groups

From the General Secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association

Sir, Some of the attitudes now surfacing about people on relatively high rates of pay are disturbing.

There was recently the lamentably argued evidence of the General Council of the TUC to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Incomes and Wealth, suggesting an upper limit of £20,000; references are made to public servants, professional workers and others who earn comparatively high incomes for the work they do as if they are bordering on the indecent. It was a matter of particular regret (because uncharacteristic), I may say, that even Len Murray in a speech the other day should have bracketed together managers and professional people with "the gents in grey toppers whose main occupation seems to be guzzling champagne at Ascot". There is the reported view of the General Council that no one who earns more than £7,000 pa should receive any increase in the next 12 months—although the logic of the case for a flat rate for everyone is based on the argument that everyone's cost of living goes up equally!

Logic and rationality seem to be going out of the window. This is shown by attitudes taken towards the pay of MPs. They have had no increase since 1972, when their salaries were set at £4,500 pa. Since then inflation has certainly cut the real value of that figure by one-third.

Of course their pay should have been adjusted annually like everyone else. The fact, however, they have suffered substantially because this commonsense approach has not been applied is now being used as an argument for the real value of their pay to be cut permanently—simply because the size of the requisite increase now needed is too great for some of the self-appointed leaders of public opinion to stomach.

The fact that it is important that people of ability in all occupations, and particularly working people in both the so called working and middle classes, should be able to become MPs and carry out their job, which is a full-time one, effectively without impoverishing themselves and their families is apparently thought of no consequence whatever in the present climate.

Then again, last Saturday, you carried an article by George Hutchinson rebuking Lord Boyle for recommending increases of 30 per cent or so for the top posts in nationalized industries. He also chose to overlook that their pay has not been reviewed for five years and that the proposed increases did no more, except in one or two cases, than restore the original purchasing power to the salaries of these posts—though of course the incidence of higher taxation substantially depressed the effect of that. Those occupying top posts in nationalized industry are still without the increase recommended by Lord Boyle at the end of last year.

The pay of "top people" is an easy target, but what we are really witnessing is an onslaught on the concept that pay should be related to responsibility, even at the higher levels, and on the concept that the country's economic performance depends (as I believe it does) to an important degree on able people with scarce skills being rewarded for the contribution they make.

There are elements in this campaign which smack of populism. It certainly bears no relationship to the needs of our economy, to put it no more widely.

Of course, everyone must participate in any restraint of incomes (except that the very low paid should be specially protected) which is agreed or imposed in the period ahead. That is not at issue. But I believe that those who are owed increases from arbitration awards (eg, university lecturers) or by virtue of special inquiries which have already reported (eg, the Boyle Committee in respect of MPs, and top posts in nationalized industries) should receive their increases, as has virtually everyone else in employment over the past year. Then, after the period of austerity has ended I would expect to see a saner approach to pay at these levels from all concerned.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN LYONS,
Station House,
Fox Lane North,
Chertsey, Surrey.
July 9.

The middle majority

From Mr C. Austen Barnes

Sir, May I congratulate your newspaper on today's (July 8) leading article which deals with the social structure of the nation? It is a sad reflection on our politicians that they try to polarize the social classes for their own gain rather than recognizing and exploiting the consensus that exists. The present political incumbents are the most guilty and it is only now that they are impotent to meet the crisis that faces us that the Prime Minister has rediscovered the word "consensus" as heard in his speech to the miners.

How long can this charade continue when every indicator shows conclusively that the "middle majority" exists? Surely even the most ardent supporters of the left must realize that workers, whether artisan, clerk, executive or professional all anticipate future membership of the "middle class", or perhaps in modern idiom the affluent society?

Opinion field research studies all confirm this yet our so-called leaders refuse to recognize it. Surely the party that goes to the country on electoral reform must gain the support of this mass majority of sane, reasonable, hardworking people?

Congratulations on pin-pointing the situation so accurately.

Yours faithfully,
C. AUSTEN BARNES, Chairman,
Royds Midland Ltd,
Bank House,
Cherry Street,
Birmingham.
July 8.

Miscalculation in Post Office deficit

From Mr Alan Rayner

Sir, Without any warning we are once again faced with "proposed" astronomical increases in charges for Post Office Corporation services. This, as everyone knows, being only a few months after the last substantial increase.

What particularly concerns me as a practising accountant, in this new proposal, is not the very fact of the inflation to which we have now become accustomed, but the extraordinary admission by Sir William Ryland when interviewed for BBC television news on Wednesday, July 9, that the effects of inflation on the Post Office Corporation deficit had been "miscalculated".

The figures given in that interview were a projected deficit for the Corporation for the year 1975/76 of £50,000,000 when the last increase was put forward. They now say, as a justification for the new proposed charges, that the deficit will be an unbelievable £290,000,000! Does Sir William Ryland really expect the intelligent public to be satisfied with an organization such as his that can "miscalculate" by £240,000,000 within the space of a few short months

If any of my clients either ran their businesses or were advised by me to run their businesses in an apparently similar inept fashion, then I would have no practice, and most of my clients would become clients of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. I really believe that before such increases are accepted, the public is entitled to know what kind and calibre of "brains" are calculating and controlling the budgets of one of our large public corporations.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN RAYNER,
Central House,
Upper Woburn Place, WC1.
July 10.

From Dr Vincent Powell-Smith

Sir, Wishing to send £4.50 to a bookseller in Canada, I asked my secretary to purchase an international money order for this amount. Imagine her surprise—and mine—on being told that the poundage was £2.00!

This happened yesterday, before the proposals for further postal increases were announced. How much will it cost to send £4.50 abroad if the new charges are approved?

Perhaps this penal fee is designed to deter people from transacting business abroad.

Yours faithfully,
VINCENT POWELL-SMITH,
141 London Road,
Leicester.

Arabs and Jerusalem

From the Jordanian Ambassador

Sir, Mr David Jacobs in his letter on Jerusalem (July 8) seems to have distorted history to an extent that calls for correction.

In 1948 the Jordanian Armed Forces entered Jerusalem to defend the Palestinian Arab majority of the inhabitants of the city within the municipal boundaries as fixed under the British Mandate, who were fighting desperately against continued attacks by Zionist aggression, which forced tens of thousands of Christians and Muslim Arabs out of their homes and into the defended sector of the city.

The truce of 1948, divided the city into two and the vast majority of Jerusalem Arabs lost their homes and property when they were expelled by force. It is the *Arabs* of Jerusalem and not the Jews who were expelled and forced out. The Jewish inhabitants of the Jewish quarter in the old city were evacuated on the request of the Zionist Jewish Agency as part of the surrender terms.

If "Jerusalem was never an Arab capital", it has never been a Jewish capital either, due to the fact that there never was "a recognized national Jewish state" before the creation of "Israel" in Palestine in 1948. "As for it being the first holy city of Judaism, but only the third holy city of Islam", it seems futile to base an argument on the legitimacy of claim of sovereignty on the degree of holiness, this city depicts for a certain religion rather than another.

Jerusalem is holy to all the religions and will remain the spiritual capital of all Christians and Moslems as well, and not exclusively to the Jews. It is this exclusiveness which the Arabs are fighting against in order to avoid making Herzl's promise to Zionism and threat to the world come true, when he said at the first Zionist conference in 1897:

"If we should one day acquire Jerusalem and I am still alive, I shall remove from the city everything that is not holy to the Jews and I shall destroy the relics that have been there for centuries."

Yours sincerely,
MA'AN ABU NOWAR,
Ambassador,
Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,
6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W8.
July 8.

Fodder from road verges

From Mr J. M. Walker

Sir, This summer I note that grass on roadside verges is being cropped to provide fodder. In principle this is an excellent idea, but in view of possible levels of lead from motor vehicle exhausts I wonder if the practice is indeed sensible. Further, can I assume that verges sprayed with herbicide are not sufficiently productive to be cropped?

Yours faithfully,
J. M. WALKER,
4 Waterside Walk West,
Rogerstone,
Newport,
Gwent.
July 7.

Political diary reservations

From Mr David Butler

Sir, Professor Hayward's letter (July 9) does not reflect the views of every member of the Political Studies Association. All too often the arguments in defence of full publication of the Crossman Diaries are put in absolute terms.

Those who have reservations are, moreover, reluctant to express them lest they seem to defend the indefensible—the excessive secrecy practised in the past and the arbitrary distinction between Mr Crossman's revelations and those of other political diarists and autobiographers (it is hard not to feel uneasy when the decision on what Cabinet leaks are to be referred to the courts is left in the hands of those in power, whether it be the Attorney-General or the Secretary to the Cabinet or the Government as a whole).

Surely few proponents of full publication really want to carry their logic to its extreme—the televising of cabinet meetings and the freeing of Ministers and civil servants from any bar to the immediate disclosure of everything they write and say to each other. The challenge, therefore, is to define the proper limits of openness.

In some areas those who govern us might behave more constructively and efficiently if their lightest word were liable to instant publication, but in others their decision-making would be gravely inhibited. Moreover if the inside information that comes their way is regarded as a salable commodity, considerations quite extraneous to the public interest may shape their conduct.

Open government and efficient government are both desirable goals. But they are not wholly compatible. The real difficulties lie in where the line should be drawn and how it should be policed. They are not easily resolved. As a teacher of politics and contemporary history I rejoice at the insights offered by the Crossman diaries; but, as a citizen, I doubt if I should be better governed if all my masters, whether politicians or civil servants, were uninhibitedly to exercise the freedoms of a Crossman—and still more if, the current precedent established, they were to do so without even the excision of civil servants' names and with an ever shorter lapse of time between event and publication.

Yours,
DAVID BUTLER,
Nuffield College,
Oxford.

From Mr Colin Holmes

Sir, The issues raised by the Crossman Diaries are not diminished by the letter in *The Times* (July 3) from Mr A. R. Isserlis. The six comments which form the core of his argument can be subsumed under three headings: that we need more rather than less secrecy in official life; that Crossman was an unreliable commentator and, finally, that attempts which are being made to expose public affairs to more immediate scrutiny are largely mischievous or misconceived. Some comment is called for on each item.

First, the country already operates a degree of secrecy over official material which, for instance, in the area of foreign affairs has already worked to its disadvantage in the sense that those countries in which there is more open access have been able to take the lead in formulating their own version of world developments. It ought also to be realized that in some respects less information is now available for British public consumption than it was in the nineteenth century. This helps to rebut the assertion that efforts to obtain more immediate access to material are misconceived.

On the second matter, I do not know whether or not Crossman was an unreliable commentator. In any case, it is not a crucial issue in the debate: one man's unreliability is not an argument against the principle of greater access to public records.

On the final point, I am sure that the mischievous or misguided lawyers and journalists will be able to reply on their own behalf. But these are not the only professional groups interested in the present debate. Access to public records is also of vital interest to historians. For some time powerful opinions have been expressed about the desirability of reducing the period in which records become available for scrutiny.

Such views were strongly expressed in *The Times* in the course of 1962 and have been reiterated elsewhere since then by responsible senior historians of widely different ideologies. Their intention has been to ensure an informed debate on matters of public importance and to provide contemporary historians with the tools of their trade. This element of public interest ought also to be considered.

Yours truly,
COLIN HOLMES,
Senior Lecturer,
University of Sheffield.

Unbeatable value

From Mr Gyles Brandreth

Sir, Mr Dobell is quite right that 2p to tour the Hampton Court Maze is wonderful value, but quite wrong to suggest that such good value can't be bettered. On Sunday afternoon I spent an hour visiting the Wallace Collection and another hour listening to the band in Regent's Park. Total cost: nil. Now that's what I call *real* value.

Yours faithfully,
GYLES BRANDRETH,
170 Clarence Gate Gardens, NW1

After Wimbledon

From Mrs Joan Rider

Sir, The behind-the-scenes organization must be perfect. Can Captain Mike Gibson now take charge of the country's economy?

Yours faithfully,
JOAN RIDER
Cedar Cottage,
The Glade,
Crapstone,
Yelverton, Devon.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 11 : The King of Sweden, with the Members of the Swedish Suite in attendance, left Buckingham Palace this morning on the conclusion of His Majesty's visit to The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.

The Lord Aylestone had an audience of The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour.

The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest had an audience of The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lonnie had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Mr John W. McNelly had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

Mr Jean Pierre Malan had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

Mr Percy Benham had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty decorated him with the Royal Victorian Medal (Gold).

Miss Pauline Dent had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty decorated her with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

The Lord Inchyra had the honour of being received by The Queen upon relinquishing his appointment as King of Arms of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George and delivered up to Her Majesty the Insignia of Office.

The Right Hon Sir Morrice James had an audience of The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George and handed to him the Insignia of Office upon his appointment as King of Arms of the Order.

The Duke of Edinburgh this morning visited Headquarters Strike Command, Royal Air Force High Wycombe.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received upon arrival by the Air Officer Commanding in Chief, Strike Command (Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Smallwood).

The Duke of Edinburgh toured the Headquarters and was entertained at luncheon in the Officers' Mess.

This afternoon, His Royal Highness visited the London Air Traffic Control Centre, Royal Air Force West Drayton and was received by the Chairman, Civil Aviation Authority (the Lord Boyd-Carpenter).

Commander William Willett, RN and Air Commodore Archie Winskill were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales was present at an informal luncheon at the Old Bailey today.

By command of The Queen, the Earl of Westmorland (Lord in Waiting) today called upon The President of Singapore at the Hyde Park Hotel and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed His Excellency upon arrival in this country.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 11 : Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was present this evening at a Royal Gala Concert given by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 11: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland at the Memorial Service for Earl Spencer which was held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks today.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 11 : The Duke of Kent today visited the Kent County Show at Detling, near Maidstone.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

The Duchess of Kent this afternoon attended a Garden Party at the Royal Air Force Rehabilitation Unit at Headley Court, near Leatherhead.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

The Hon George Spencer deeply regrets that because of illness, he was unavoidably prevented from attending the memorial service for his brother.

Mr Victor Montagu regrets that he was unable to attend the memorial service for Earl Spencer yesterday.

A memorial service for Miss Edith Wood will be held at Idbury Church, near Kingham, Oxfordshire, on Saturday, July 19, at 2.30 pm.

The Feathers Christmas dance will be held at the Lyceum ballroom on Thursday, December 18.

Mr D. M. Summerscale, Housemaster of Robinites and Head of English, Charterhouse School, has been appointed the Master of Haileybury, from the beginning of the Easter term, 1976.

Birthdays today

The Hon Dame Ruth Buckley, 77 ; Mr Alastair Burnet, 47 ; Viscount Camrose, 66 ; Mr Kenneth Carpmael, QC, 90 ; Mr A. J. Fairbank, 80 ; Sir John Gutch, 70 ; Admiral Sir John Hamilton, 65 ; Sir John Henderson, 87 ; Sir Arthur Hetherington, 64 ; Brigadier M. Angell James, VC, 79 ; Sir William Montagu-Pollock, 72 ; Professor R. Quirk, 55 ; Sir Henry Slesser, 92 ; Professor Sir Charles Stuart-Harris, 66 ; Sir George Titman, 86 ; Major-General R. Younger, 71.

TOMORROW : Lord Clark, 72 ; Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hawkins, 80 ; Sir Guy Henderson, 78 ; Sir Henry Jones, 69 ; Sir Arthur Kirby, 76 ; Sir Andrew MacTaggart, 87 ; Brigadier Dame Jean Rivett-Drake, 66 ; Sir Herbert Seddon, 72 ; Sir Alexander Williams, 72.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr K. W. Aspinall and Miss J. E. Evans
The engagement is announced between Keith, only son of Mr and Mrs P. L. Aspinall, of Southport, Lancashire, and Jennifer, youngest daughter of the late Mr A. E. Evans and of Mrs Evans, of Upper Boddington, Northamptonshire.

Dr W. G. Burian and Miss M. A. McArdle
The engagement is announced between Wolfgang, second son of Dr and Mrs Walter Burian, of Bonn, Germany, and Margaret, only daughter of Mrs J. E. McArdle, of Melbourne, Australia, and the late Francis John McArdle.

Mr J. R. Fish and Miss J. Brunsmann
A marriage has been arranged and will take place on July 18 at St Andrew's Church, Brisbane, Australia, between John Robert, only son of Mr and Mrs W. H. Fish, of 9 Carr Lane, Sandal, Wakefield, and Jeanine, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. H. Brunsmann, of 21 Sirrah Street, Geebung 4034, Brisbane. Mr and Mrs J. R. Fish are to reside at 9 Randolph Court, Randolph Avenue, London, W9.

The Rev T. J. Mark and Miss L. P. Galloway
The engagement is announced between the Rev Timothy J. Mark, of Darfield, near Doncaster, and Lorna Patricia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs S. E. Galloway, of Evelyn Road, Birmingham.

Dr D. G. Maynard and Miss L. S. Summerscales
The engagement is announced between David Gordon, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. R. G. Maynard, of Walton-on-Thames and Linda Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Summerscales, of Horbury, Yorkshire.

Mr J. A. Rawlinson and Miss A. C. Turnbull
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, only son of Mr and Mrs Eric Rawlinson, of Epsom, Surrey, and Cathie, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Adam Turnbull, of Loughton, Essex.

Services tomorrow: Seventh Sunday after Trinity

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Bishop of Willesden, TD (Nares in F): HC, 11.30 (Haydn), A, O Nata Lux (Tallis); E, 3.15, Canon Collins, Magd and ND (Dyson in F), A, Ascribe unto the Lord (Wesley).
WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; M, 10.30 (Britten in C), A, Exultate Deo (Palestrina), Ven R. C. D. Jasper; Sung Eucharist, 11.30, Jesu, Dulcis Memoria (Victoria), Missa brevis (Walton); E, 3 (Howells's Westminster Service), A, The Spirit of the Lord (Elgar), Canon D. L. Edwards; 6.30, Rev N. Collins.
SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC [illegible]; 9, 11, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus (Jackson in E), A, Almighty and everlasting God (Gibbons), Rev David Hutt; Choral Evening Prayer, 4, A, Sicut Cervus (Palestrina), Canon Peter Pilkington.
THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL AT ST JAMES'S: HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, A, Thy word is a lantern (Purcell), Rev A. H. H. Harbottle.
THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, TD (Vaughan Williams Festival), Canon Edwyn Young, A, Sweet day (Vaughan Williams).
ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, Greenwich (public admitted): HC, 8.30, 12.15; MP, 11, Canon Gerald Hudson.
GRAY'S INN CHAPEL (public welcomed): 11.15, Canon Sydney H. Evans, A, Laetentur Coeli (Byrd).
LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL (public invited): M, 11.30, Rev R. Tydeman, A, All thou poor world (Brahms).
HM TOWER OF LONDON: HC, 9.15; M, 11, TD (Boyce in C), A, Exultate Deo (Poulenc), Ven S. Woodhouse.
TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, TD (Dyson in F), Jub (Jackson in G), A, God's tender mercy (Handel), Canon John Sugnit.
GUARDS CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks, Birdcage Walk (public welcomed): HC, 8; M, 11, Band, Irish Guards, Rev J. S. Westmuckett, A, Glorious and powerful God (Stanford); HC, 12.
ROYAL HOSPITAL, Chelsea (public [illegible]
ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist, 11, the Vicar.
ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: LM, 8 and 5.30; HM, 11, Collegium Regale (Howells), Rev Allan Jones; E and B, 6 (Gibbons's fauxbourdons), Rev David Painter.
CHELSEA PARISH CHURCH, Sydney Street: HC, 8.15, 12.10; Parish Communion, 10; M, 11 and E, 6.30, Prebendary Harold Loasby.
GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11 (Schubert in G), Rev D. Allen.
HOLY SEPULCHRE, Holborn Viaduct: Sung Eucharist, 9.15, Rev R. Tydeman.
HOLY TRINITY, Brompton Road: HC, 8 and 12.15; Family Communion, 9, Professor A. Cameron; M, 11, Rev C. Patterson; E, 6, Rev M. Kemp.
HOLY TRINITY, Prince Consort Road: HC, 8.30, 12.5; M, 11, and E, 6, Prebendary George Chappell.
HOLY TRINITY, Kingsway: HC, 10; Parade Service, 11, Rev John Arrowsmith.
ST ALBAN'S, Holborn: LM, 8 and 5.30 pm; SM, 9.30; HM, 11, Missa Sancti Albani (Foley), Ps 67 (Foley), Rev J. Oldland; E and B, 6.
ST BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123): HC, 9; M, 11 (Farrant in A minor), A, When David heard (Tomkins), and E, 6.30 (Gibbons, 2nd), the Rector, A, Almighty and everlasting (Gibbons).
ST BRIDE'S, Fleet Street: HC, 8.30; M and HC, 11, Rev Dewi Morgan, Jub and Gloria (Noble in B minor); E, 6.30, Mag and ND (Weelkes, short), sermon in music.
ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist 11 (Casciolini in A minor), Rev E. C. Ople, Mot, Exaltabo te Domine (Palestrina).
ST GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS, St Giles High Street: HC, 8, 12; MP, 11, Rev G. C. Taylor; E, 6.30, Rev A. W. D. Bayley.
ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8.15; Eucharist, 9.15, Rev J. L. W. Robinson; Sung Eucharist, 11, Right Rev H. Donald; E, 6, Rev W. P. Baddeley.
ST MARGARET'S, Westminster: HC, 8.15, 12.15, and 6.40, Canon D. L. Edwards; M, 11, Jb (Walton), A, How lovely are thy dwellings (Brahms); E, 6, Mag and ND (Rubbra in A flat), A, I have surely built thee (Boyd).
ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: HC, 8; Family Communion, 9.45; M, 11.15 [illegible]
[illegible] solo messe (Mozart), Mot, O sacrum convivium (d'Estry); E, 6.30.
ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square: HC, 8.15, 12.15; M, 11, Rev L. G. H. Saunders; E, 6, Mr Ronald Atkin.
ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8, 9; SE, 11, Father Michael.
ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street: M, 11, Rev R. M. Rimmer; 6.30, Bishop Goodwin Hudson.
ST PETER'S, Eaton Square: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Western Wynde (Taverner), Rejoice in the Lord (Purcell), Rev D. B. Tillyer.
ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC, 8; M, 11, Very Rev Eric Abbott; 6.30, Rev O. R. Clarke.
ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM, 7, 8; HM, 11, Missa Super dixit Maria (Hassler), Rev Keith Hubb; E and B, 6, Rev Herbert Moore.
ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11, Canon French-Beytagh.
ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont Street: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey.
CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11.15 and 6.30, Rev J. Miller Scott.
WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: LM, 7, 8, 9, 12, 5.30 and 7; HM, 10.30, Missa brevis in D (Mozart), Verba mea (Schutz), O sacrum convivium (Gabrieli); V and B, 3.30.
THE ORATORY, SW: SM, 11, Tue es Petru; V and B, 3.30, Mot, Ave verum (Elgar).
ASSUMPTION, Warwick Street: SM, 11 (Latin), Mass for 4 voices (Heredia).
ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square: SM, 6 pm, Missa Sancti Benedicti (Griesbacher), Dа nobis pacem (Mendelssohn).
THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: LM, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 (Father Peter Simon), 4.15, 6.30, and 7 pm; Sung Mass, 11.
REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (United Reformed), Tavistock Place: 11 and 6.30, Dr Daniel Jenkins.
KENSINGTON UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian-Congregational), Allen Street: 11, Rev T. C. Micklem; 6.30, Rev E. C. Miller.
CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11 and 6.30, Dr Kenneth G. Grant.
KINGSWAY HALL, WC (West London Mission): 11 and 6.30 [illegible]
CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct: 11 [illegible]
[illegible] Gerald Jennings.
WESLEY'S CHAPEL, meeting at St Martin's: English 11 [illegible]
ESSEX CHURCH: Unitarian Service, Notting Hill Gate: 11, Vicarage Gate, Kensington.
FRIENDS MEETING FOR WORSHIP (Quakers), 52 St Martin's Lane: 11.
ST JOHN'S CROWN PARISH CHURCH: HC, 8, 11; Rev A. Speakman, Organ [illegible]

LITERATURE AND RELIGION: 27 — *MATTHEW ARNOLD*

A wanderer caught between three worlds

By Martin Jarrett-Kerr, CR

On Dover Beach Arnold, now aged perhaps twenty-six, watched the "melancholy, long, withdrawing roar" of the Sea of Faith, which had once been "at the full, and round earth's shore/ Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furled". And, three years or so later he was in the Grande Chartreuse, "wandering between two worlds, one dead,/The other powerless to be born". All he could offer in place of that lost faith was the "sweetness and light" of Jesus: religion, he said, was "morality touched by emotion",—a phrase of which F. H. Bradley and T. S. Eliot made mincemeat.

This is the received account of Arnold's course. But in its contemporary frame it looks different. The young Arnold was politically more radical than the later. And, more significant (and less known), from about twenty-two, sitting loosely to Christianity, he was interested in Eastern religion, an interest which remained to the end. He tried to initiate Clough into the *Gita*: and his poem, "Resignation", shows its influence. Clough was unimpressed, and in *The World and the Quietist* Arnold replied to Clough's sarcasm at "these mournful rhymes/Learned in more languid times". Arnold's Oxford Lectures on Poetry (1857) open with a passage from the *History of Indian Buddhism*; and in 1886, two years before his death, he was planning to study the *Gita* once more.

This gave him a strength which has been underestimated. His wide reading and interests lent him a detachment from insular religious controversy. Commenting on F. Newman's *Phases of Faith* (1850), he said, "One would think to read him that enquiries into articles, biblical inspiration, etc, were as much the natural functions of man as to eat and copulate". Surely he was right. Yet the question remains: what, finally, were Arnold's own beliefs? He once thought of Holy Orders: what sort of clergyman would he have made?

As his poetic vein ran out, from 1870, his theology became a sort of poetry: the biblical phrase he was fond of, "The Eternal that loveth Righteousness", is not, he said finely, "a term of science" but "a term of commonspeech, of poetry and eloquence *thrown out* at a vast object of consciousness". His continental friends thought him theologically oldfashioned. In *Literature and Dogma* (1873) he believed he had given new life to religion by giving new meaning to the Bible. Yet his European colleagues thought it a lost cause. In Italy, they said, "the Bible is just this: for priests, a sacred text; for infidels, a book full of obscenities and contradictions; . . . for lovers of literature, a collection of very fine specimens of Oriental poetic eloquence".

It was the challenge of this wholesale scepticism that Arnold felt called to take up. And his commitment grew as his admiration for Eastern thought waned. His disaffection can be dated, I believe, with accuracy. In 1858 his sister-in-law, Fanny, died in India and was buried at the foot of the Himalayas. That was a year after the Indian Mutiny, about which his brother William had written percipiently. But the widower was left with four small children; and to top the tragedy, died on the way home, at Gibraltar. Matthew's "A Southern Night" mourns their death: and complains that a grave beneath the Himalayas would better suit: "Some sage, to whom the world was dead, And men were specks, and life a play" than poor Fanny.

Victorian strenuousness battled against what he took as Oriental passivity, as also against the romantic melancholy of his earlier model, Senancour. And there was the awful warning of the "Buddhist" Schopenhauer. A German scholar had (1870) claimed Schopenhauer as superior to Jesus: for, though both "taught the true doctrine of self renouncement", Schopenhauer had "faced the pessimism" which is its natural conclusion, whereas Jesus had "sought to escape from it by the dream of a paradise to come". Nonsense, barked Arnold: human thought "instinctively feels [this] to be absurd. The fact is with Jesus. The Eternal is King, the earth may be *glad* thereof".

And so he turned to the Bible. He had encountered an orientalist (Emile Burnouf) who had claimed that true Christianity was really derived from the *Vedas*, and was rescued from its deterioration under Semitic influences by the Logos theology of St John. Arnold replied: No—religion is not metaphysics but righteousness. He even turned against his father here. Thomas Arnold shared Bunsen's view that "our great business was to get rid of all that was purely Semitic in Christianity, to make it Indo-Germanic". But against this Matthew believed that St Paul and Protestantism would lead us back to purer streams. He even wrote to Lady Rothschild about the *Talmud*, saying that it would be easier to bring Englishmen "to a more philosophical conception of religion . . . through Judaism . . . than through Hellenism".

So Matthew tried to refurbish a non-dogmatic Christianity, based not on unverifiable propositions about a personal God and an Incarnation, but on the "desire of all nations" for righteousness, and on the *epieikeia* ("Sweet reasonableness") of Jesus. He even thought that in a rejuvenated Catholicism there might be hope, since it has "kept the connection with the past", and is "the oldest, the largest, the most popular. . . . Who has seen the poor in other churches as they are seen in Catholic churches?" Man must always have a religion-culture: and for that he needs "warmth"—"what is frigid is always bad . . . I would have others stick to the old religious dogmas because . . . this warmth is a great blessing".

The fact is that Matthew wandered not between two worlds but three: the Modern, the Oriental-Aryan-Hellenic, and the Semitic-Biblical. He was right to claim that Christianity is not metaphysics: right to reject the ecclesiasticism of Western theological polemic. The thin and elitist eclecticism he offered instead, however, attracted few disciples. Yet we cannot but respect his honesty, his sensitivity to decay, and the poignancy of his longing that

Years hence, perhaps, may dawn
an age,
More fortunate, alas! than we,
Which without hardness will be
sage,
And gay without frivolity.

Latest wills

Evelyn Ashby Gillett, of Bedford, left £107,605 net. (Duty paid, £14,457). She left a fourth of her property to her sister, a fourth upon trust for a sister-in-law for life and then to the Panacea Society, to whom she left the remainder of her property.

Mr Philip Ewart March, of Torquay, left £65,343 net (duty paid, £102). He left half his property to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not shown):

Briggs, Miss Rosalind, of Clayton le Woods, Lancashire (duty paid, £32,680) £101,834
Brown, Mr Solomon Jacob, of Hayling Island, BBC radio comedian and producer £24,716
Cameron, Major-General Roderic Duncan, of Farnham, hon surgeon to King George VI, 1951, and the Queen, 1952-53 .. .. £47,899
Clarke, Mr Algernon Clifton, of Orton, Longueville, near Peterborough (duty paid, £36,426) £121,886
Dorrington, Mr Stanley Flowers, of Shouldham, Norfolk £171,027
Drewry, Mrs Mary, of Market Overton, Leicestershire £145,531
Leadbitter, Lady, of Tunbridge Wells, widow of Sir Eric Leadbitter £123,647
Smith, Mr William Herbert, of Edmonton, London (duty paid, £31,772) £106,499
Sloss, Mr John James, of Aughton, Lancashire £274,989

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a luncheon held at Admiralty House yesterday in honour of Dr Jorge Ramirez Ocampo, Minister of Development, Colombia.

Earl of Shannon
The Earl of Shannon entertained the Committee of Directors of Research Associations at luncheon in the House of Lords yesterday. The guest of honour was Lord Hailsham, of St Marylebone, and the Commission of the European Communities was represented by Dr G. Boggio. Dr L. B. J. Stuyt, of the Netherlands, was also among the guests.

Dinner

Westminster School
The governing body of Westminster School and the head master gave a dinner party in College Hall yesterday evening. Among those present were:
Lord Aurian, Judge Argyle, Sir Ashley Bramall, Mr J. T. Christie, Dr E. M. J. Coloncotronis, Mr Robin Day, Dame Evelyn Denington, Mr J. Lasterling, the Master of Emmanuel College, Sir Geoffrey Jackson, Sir James Jones, the Warden of Keble College, Dr P. Kent, the Bishop of London, Mr Frederick Mulley, MP, Mr Enoch Powell, MP, Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, Mr W. R. van Straubenzee, MP, and the Lord Mayor of Westminster.

Service dinner

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
The annual regimental dinner of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers was held at the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday evening. Lieutenant-General, Sir George Lea, Colonel of the regiment, presided.

Harrow School

The Summer Term at Harrow ends today. Mr A. L. Warr is retiring from the staff and Mr P. A. S. Cameron is leaving the staff to take up his appointment as director of music at St Edmund's School, Canterbury.

The Cock House Match was won by the Head Master's, who beat Bradbys (Mr J. Jeremy) by 10 wickets. The Torpids Final was won by Elmfield (Mr M. W. Pailthorpe), who beat Rendalls (Mr A. A. Bishop) by 19 runs.

Old Harrovians who entered the school between 1931 and 1933 were entertained to tea on Thursday afternoon by the chairman and committee of the Harrow Association and later attended a concert of songs in Speech Room.

Next term begins on Friday, September 12. The Goose Match will be played on Saturday, September 13.

Polish Airmen's Appeal

The Polish Airmen's Appeal, which helps those who served under British command during the 1939-45 war or their widows, parents or families, is seeking more funds to allow it to maintain its work. The chairman of the appeal is Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Pughe Lloyd, 14 Collingham Gardens, London SW5 0HT.

Lord Lever

The life barony conferred on Sir Leslie Lever has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Lever, of Ardwick, in the City of Manchester.

Meeting

Committee for the Protection of the Millimetre of Mercury
The inaugural meeting of the Committee for the Protection of the Millimetre of Mercury was held on July 10 at University College Hospital Medical School. Dr A. Hollman was in the chair and Dr A. F. Rickards was elected honorary secretary.

Correction

In the issue of Saturday, June 28, the engagements for that day and for June 29 were placed under the wrong headings. We apologize for any inconvenience caused.

Memorial services

Earl Spencer
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone by Sir Shuldham Redfern at a memorial service for Earl Spencer held yesterday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The Rev R. T. J. K. Wood officiated. Earl Spencer (son) read the lesson and the Right Rev Robert Stopford gave an address. Among others present were:
Captain Christopher and Lady Anne Wake-Walker (son-in-law and daughter), Lady Sarah Spencer, Lady Jane Spencer, Mr David Wake-Walker, Miss Diana Wake-Walker, Mr Michael Wake-Walker and Mr and Mrs A. Duckworth-Chad (grandchildren), Lady Katharine Seymour (sister-in-law), Mr Henry Seymour, the Duchess of Abercorn, the Marquess of Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Charles Douglas-Home, Mr and Mrs Gregory Martin, Lord and Lady Claud Nigel Hamilton, Lady Claud David Hamilton, Major Raymond Seymour, Lady Cecily Vesey, the Hon Mrs Arthur Pollen, Lord Annaly, Mr James King, Lady Moyra Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Wake-Walker.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, Mary Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquess and Marchioness of Exeter, the Dowager Marchioness of Cholmondeley, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Dowager Countess of Bessborough, the Countess of Dartmouth, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Earl of Rosse, Countess Alexander of Tunis, Viscount Daventry, the Dowager Viscountess Galway, Viscount and Viscountess Dilhorne, Viscount Hood (advisory council, Victoria and Albert Museum) with Mr Peter Thornton (representing the director), Bishop Cyril and Lady Laura Easthaugh, Lady Reigate (chairman, Royal School of Needlework), Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lady Gladwyn, Doreen Lady Brabourne, the Hon Lady Rowley, the Hon Sir Steven Runciman, the Hon Mrs John King, Sir Sacheverell and Lady Sitwell, Sir Ralph Anstruther, Sir Robert Gooch (The Life Guards Association), Sir George Labouchere (Dilettante Society), Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Sir Geoffrey and the Hon Lady Agnew, Sir Trenchard Cox, Sir Francis Watson (Wallace Society), Lady Brittain, Sir John Miller, Sir Robert Mackworth Young, Sir Edward Ford, Sir Henry Chisholm (Corby Development Corporation), Sir Oliver Barnett, QC.

Mr J. Edwards, Mr Kenneth Garlick (Ashmolean Museum), Mr H. E. Bird (president, Spencer Club), Major and Mrs A. Alers Douglas, Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Strutt (Brooks's Club), Mrs J. W. E. Moore (National Society of Colonial Dames of America), Mr R. J. Martin (secretary, Sulgrave Manor Board) and Mrs Martin, Mr Christopher Dobson (Roxburghe Club), Mr David Darbishire, Judge Ian Fife, Mr P. R. Gerhold (Wandsworth Historical Society) and Mrs Gerhold, the Rev T. S. and Mrs Nevill, Colonel Desmond Langley (representing the Colonel of the Life Guards), Canon J. T. Wrenoham Hardy, Mr J. W. G. Cocke (Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators) and the John Evelyn Society for Preserving the Amenities of Wimbledon), Mr M. E. Hatch (Sufferys), Colonel H. S. Tims, Lieutenant-Colonel John Chandos-Pole, Mr T. W. J. Hodgkinson and Mr Charles Brocklehurst (Wallace Collection), Mr Cecil Farthing (British Archaeological Association) and Major Hamish Forbes (Order of St John).

Dame Anne Bryans (vice-chairman, British Red Cross Society), General Sir Charles Jones (governor, Royal Hospital, Chelsea) and Major-General P. R. C. Hobart (lieutenant-governor), Sir George McRobert (Indian Medical Service), Sir Arton Wilson (trustee, Queen Mary's Roehampton Trust), Major-General J. P. Douglas (Hammersmith Postgraduate School), Major-General D. G. Lovis (representative colonel commandant, RAMC), Major-General J. E. Miller (director, Medical Services, UK Land Forces) and Mrs Miller, Major-General E. L. O. Hood, Major-General H. S. Gavourin (commandant, Royal Army Medical College and postgraduate dean), Major-General A. P. Dignan, Major-General and Mrs L. T. Furnivall, Major-General K. Galloway, Major-General A. MacLennan, Major-General R. J. G. Morrison, Major-General J. McGhie, Major-General and Mrs J. Matheson, Major-General W. O'Brien, Brigadier A. P. Trimble, Brigadier A. M. Ferrie, Brigadier R. M. Vanreenen, Brigadier J. J. Voller, Brigadier H. Cattanach (director, Army Nursing Services), Colonel and Mrs J. A. Brunt, Colonel D. W. Bray, Colonel K. Grimshaw (commandant, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps), Colonel R. M. Henderson, Colonel J. A. Sanderson, Colonel A. R. Worthington, Major L. Rigby (secretary, RAMC Association), Major L. F. H. Korshaw (secretary, Sir Oswald Stoll Foundation), Dr Edward Wright (principal, Aberdeen University), Mr Guy Blackburn (representing the president, Royal College of Surgeons), Mr G. E. Collier (general-secretary, Royal British Legion), Miss S. Goldthorpe (director, Service Hospital Welfare), and Mr S. J. R. Reynolds (dean, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School).

Sir Richard Clarke
The Speaker was represented by Sir Myer Galpern, MP, at a memorial service for Sir Richard Clarke held yesterday at St Margaret's, Westminster. Canon David Edwards officiated. The lesson was read by Sir Gordon Newton, and Lord Kearton and Sir Douglas Allen (Head of the Home Civil Service) gave addresses. Among those present were:
Lady Clarke (widow), Mr Charles Clarke, Mr Timothy Clarke and Mr Mark Clarke (sons), Mr and Mrs Derek Clarke, Miss Anne Renney, Mrs Charles Renney.

The Earl of Cromer, Lord Zuckerman, Lord Shawcross, Lady Kearton, Mr Roy Jenkins, MP, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, MP, the Hon Penelope Piercy, Sir Anthony Bowlby, Sir Henry Wilson Smith (deputy chairman, Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds) with Mr Barrie Heath (group chairman), Sir George Macfarlane (also representing Ministry of Defence Procurement Executive) and Lady Macfarlane, Sir Martin and Lady Flett, Sir Eugene and Lady Melville, Sir George Edwards, Sir David Pitblado, Sir Richard Powell, Sir Derrick Carter, Sir Charles and Lady Villiers, Sir Frank Figgures, Sir Samuel Goldman, Sir Wilfrid Morton, Sir Philip Allen, Sir Frank Schon, Sir Arnold France, Sir Charles Cunningham, Sir Alan Marre, Sir Robert Marshall, Sir Derek Mitchell, Lady Rowan, Sir Gordon Cox (representing Royal Institution), Sir Edward Playfair, Sir Herbert Broadley, Sir Antony and Lady Part, Lady Partridge, Sir David Serpell, Sir Bryan Hopkin, Sir Jack Rampton (Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy), Sir James Dunnett, Sir Joseph Lockwood.

Sir Henry and Lady Hardman, Sir Douglas Wass (Permanent Secretary, HM Treasury), Sir George Leitch, Sir Stuart Milner-Barry, Sir Arthur Knight (deputy chairman, Courtaulds) and Lady Knight with Mr J. P. Koppel (deputy chairman) and the Hon Mrs Koppel, Mr N. H. Smith and Mrs Smith, Dr W. J. Bushell and Mr L. R. Croydon; Mr Dermot and Dame Elsie Abbot, Mr Oscar Hahn, Mr L. G. Wood, Mr G. Wheeler, Dr E. N. Edon, Mr Richmond Postgate, Mr D. F. Hubback, Mr Charles Watkinson (Civil Service Commission), Miss Patricia Brown, Mr F. J. Donnell, Mr T. H. Caulcott, Mr D. A. Lovelock, Mr K. J. Willoughby, Mr Ken Griffin, Dr H. Peter Jost, Mr R. G. Elkington, Mr Graham Greene, Mr and Mrs Richard Griffiths, Mr J. C. R. Byatt, Mr John Howard, Mr J. Leckie, Mr John Burnham, Mr E. W. G. Haynes, Mr G. D. Law (Morgan, Grenfell and Company).

Mr David Ewart, Mr David Berriman, Mr Robin Gurner, Mr William Knighton, Mr Andrew Muntle, Mr James Ogilvie-Webb, Mr W. W. Roger (managing editor, "Financial Times"), Mr G. B. R. Feilden (director-general, British Standards Institution) with Miss J. M. Pring; Mr A. J. Phelps (deputy chairman, HM Customs and Excise), Mr G. C. Stebbing, Mr S. Wainwright (chairman, Stothert and Pitt) and Mrs Wainwright with Mr S. Lane and Mr J. A. Terry; Mr John Read (chairman, EMI) with Mr John Powell and Mr R. L. Wall, Mr Lucas Rall (chairman, Orion Insurance), Mr Ewen McEwen (senior vice-president, Institution of Mechanical Engineers) and Dr J. V. Dunworth (director, National Physical Laboratory).

Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Cantlie
A memorial service for Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Cantlie was held yesterday in the chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The Rev E. W. Evans officiated, assisted by the Rev L. E. M. Claxton. Mr Colin Cantlie (son) read the lesson and Lieutenant-General Sir James Baird, Director-General of Army Medical Services, gave an address. Among those present were:
Lady Cantlie (widow), Sir Keith Cantlie and Colonel Kenneth Cantlie (brothers), Lady (Colin) Cantlie (sister-in-law), Mr John Lucas (brother-in-law), Dr James Cantlie, Mr Neil Cantlie, Mr Bruce Cantlie, Major Hugh Cantlie, Mr and Mrs Paul Cantlie, Mr Robin Lucas, Mrs Audrey Hayley, Mrs Jean Stewart, Miss Rowena Lucas, Mrs Mary Matthew, Mrs Diana Musters, Mr T. T. S. Hayley, Mr Keith Hayley, Miss Annie Hayley, Mr Clive Hayley, Mr Hugh Stewart, Mrs Hammond, the Rev Andrew Matthew, Mrs Wendy Woods, Brigadier and Mrs H. S. Woods, Mrs Sally Downer, Mr Carey Downer.

Lady Baird, Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Drummond, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert and Lady Drew, Lieutenant-General Sir Norman Talbot.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, July 12, 1950

Progress in Burma

The programme of "peace within one year" announced by Thakin Nu on July 19, 1949, can hardly be fulfilled within the time; but a message, published yesterday, from our Special Correspondent in Rangoon shows that the past year has brought at any rate a decisive change for the better. By the capture of Toungoo and Prome the Government forces have broken the back of the Karen rebellion and reopened the Irrawaddy River for traffic from Rangoon to Mandalay. This measure of success against the Karen revolt has allowed the Government to deal more effectively with the Communists, whose grip on south-west Burma is greatly weakened.

The pacification of the country will take a long time and economic recovery is bound to be correspondingly slow. But the Prime Minister has gained new prestige and he is a practical man with an eye to Burma's real needs.

£4,800 paid for chest shows growing Spanish interest

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A seventeenth-century Spanish walnut vargueno, or chest on chest, was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £4,800 to Munoa from Spain. Sotheby's estimate had been £1,200 to £1,800 and the price underlines the new impact of Spanish buyers in London. Fine Spanish furniture has not previously commanded prices in that range in London auctions.

The sale, of continental furniture and carpets, saw healthy bidding, especially on the better items. A tall (7ft 7in) black-japanned bureau cabinet went to Mrs O. Cavendish at £1,800 (estimate £900 to £1,000) and a good ivory inlaid mid-seventeenth-century Italian walnut chest went to Solivo at £1,500 (estimate £700 to £1,000).

Christie's were holding a middle quality sale of Old Master paintings, with prices mainly on or above estimates and very little unsold. An attractive and busy view of "The Darsena at Naples" by Vanvitelli brought the top price of the day at £10,500 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000), selling to the firm of fine art shippers T. Rogers.

A Jan Steen, "Appearances are deceptive", went to Verhaegen from Belgium at £6,300 (estimate £5,000) and two pretty Italian landscapes by Van Bloemen went to Scheidwimmer from Holland at £5,775 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000).

There were several paintings by lesser but rare artists which attracted strong bidding. A pair of paintings on copper by the Austrian Baroque artist, Franz Christoph Janneck, "Joseph and his brethren", and "Jepthah's vow", dated 1748, made £5,775 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000). They were of fine quality and in beautiful condition; at Christie's in 1891 the two paintings made 16 guineas and in 1932 210 guineas.

Two works by the rare French eighteenth-century artist, Jean Raoux, usually encountered only in French museums, made £4,200 and £3,150 (estimates £2,000 to £2,500 apiece). Both are *fetes champetres*, entitled "La Danse" and "Le Dejeuner apres la chasse". They were bought by an Italian dealer.

Today's engagements

The Duchess of Kent visits The Leys School, Cambridge, in centenary year, 10.30.
Exhibition: Alfred Stevens, designer and sculptor of the nineteenth century, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, 10-6.
Summer Exhibition, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 10-6.
Reading of Turner's poetry by Ruth Rosen, Tate Gallery, 3.
London Walk: Kensington, meet Kensington Public Library, Hornton Street, 3.
Twenty-first anniversary Steam Birthday Party, Nettlebed to Appleford, Oxfordshire, from 8.

Tomorrow

The Queen's guard mounting ceremony, Wellington Barracks, 11.30.
Exhibition: 300 years of astronomy, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, 2.30-6.
HMS Belfast, floating naval museum, Symon's Wharf, Vine Lane, 11-6.
Exhibition: Summer Show II, Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, 11-8.
Lecture: Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St Paul's, by Lance Gribbin, lecture theatre, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, 3.30.
Band performance, Royal Engineers (Chatham), Hyde Park, 3-4.30 and 6.30-8.

Honorary degree for Lowry

From John Chartres
Salford

L. S. Lowry yesterday returned to the city which gave him inspiration for his most famous paintings to receive an honorary degree of doctor of literature at Salford University.

The 87-year-old artist, sitting in gold and scarlet robes, looked faintly astonished at all the fuss while his presenter, Professor W. J. Orville-Thomas, chairman of the Department of Chemistry, reminded the audience of some of his famous aphorisms, such as "I am incorrigibly lazy: perhaps that is why I have been so industrious all my life", and "I have a unique filing system, the wastepaper basket".

Mr Lowry, whose paintings have been changing hands at up to £16,000 but who seldom earned more than £100 from one himself, came back from his stone house on the Lancashire-Yorkshire border for a very different setting from the one where he found inspiration in the extraordinary landscape of mills and chimneys and groups of working people.

The university, two miles from his former home in Pendlebury, is now a forest of bright new college buildings and tower-block flats.

Mr Lowry's explanation of how he came to choose his subjects was that he became fascinated by the mills of Pendlebury. "I could not understand why I had never seen them painted seriously. I went into it carefully and found that nobody had done it. So I thought 'I'll try to put matters right if I can', so I did it."

Professor Orville-Thomas said: "The measure of an artist's greatness is the extent of the impact of his work on the society in which he lives. If one takes this as a definition then Mr Lowry is one of the greatest British artists in the whole history of art."

Editor honoured: Mr Denis Hamilton, chairman and editor-in-chief of Times Newspapers Limited, received the honorary degree of doctor of literature at Southampton University yesterday. It was presented to him at the Nuffield Theatre by Sir Eric Roll, chancellor of the university.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev A. J. Adams, Rector of Llanddewi Rhydderch and Llanvapley, Llanthangel Gobion and Llangattock-juxta-Usk, diocese of Monmouth, to be Vicar of Risca, same diocese.

Diocese of Norwich
The Rev G. Norman, Rector of Gimingham and Rector in the Trunch group of parishes, to be also Rural Dean of Repps, same diocese.
The Rev P. R. Oliver, training specialist with the Scripture Union, to be [illegible] Vicar of Thetford.
Canon H. L. H. Townshend, Rector-designate of Bawdeswell with Foxley, also to be reappointed Rural Dean of Sparham, same diocese.

Diocese of Oxford
The Rev A. R. Methuen, priest missioner of the district of All Saints, Dedworth, to be priest-in-charge of Great Haseley with Albury, same diocese.
The Rev B. S. Hingrose, Vicar of All Saints, Dunsley, to be priest-in-charge of St Matthew's, Oxford.
The Rev N. J. Stowe, Vicar of St Jude's, Mildmay Park, diocese of London, to be Vicar of Penn Street with Holmer Green.

Diocese of Swansea and Brecon
The Rev R. Britton, Vicar of Abercynon, to be Vicar of Tycoch, Swansea.
The Rev A. J. Meats, Vicar of [illegible]

Diocese of Worcester
The Rev [illegible]

OBITUARY

MR BASIL TAYLOR
Writer and broadcaster on art

Mr Martin Butlin writes:

Mr Basil Taylor, the writer and broadcaster on art, died earlier this week at the age of 53.

Born on May 23, 1922, he was educated at Tonbridge School, at Wadham College, Oxford, and at the Slade School of Art. Soon after the war he began a longstanding association with the BBC serving in an editorial capacity from 1945 until 1951. He was one of the band of brilliant talks producers who were responsible under Sir George Barnes and later Harman Grisewood, for the initial success of the Third Programme. He was associated with the major series of talks on the "Ideas and Beliefs of the Victorians" in the late 1940s. After he left the staff of the BBC he began to broadcast himself, continuing regularly on both sound radio (particularly in *The Critics*) and television, until his death. From 1949 to 1950 he was also organizing secretary of the National Art Collections Fund. From the early 1950s he taught the history of art and architecture at the Royal College of Art, becoming Librarian in 1953, and Reader in General Studies in 1958. From 1962 until 1969 he was Director of the Paul Melon Foundation for British Art, and indeed had a considerable share in its original inspiration. He was also active in the formation of the collection of Mr and Mrs Paul Mellon, and prepared the catalogues of the selections exhibited at Richmond, Virginia, in 1963, and at the Royal Academy in the winter of 1964-65. More recently he acted as adviser to Spink & Son Ltd. He leaves a widow and a son.

Basil Taylor's interest in the visual arts was wide and reaching. His writings were devoted mainly to British and French painting, since the Renaissance, including studies of Gainsborough, French painting from 1400 to 1900, Impressionism, Cezanne, British Animal Painting, and Constable. As art critic to the *New Statesman*, *Spectator* and elsewhere, however, he covered a far wider range and in 1951 he organized the exhibition Traditional Art from the Colonies, a display of tribal sculpture, for the Festival of Britain. In other exhibitions he discovered, or rediscovered, unknown aspects of art nearer home; for instance, the early years of the Old Water Colour Society in the exhibition held at Spinks in 1973, and the work of Joshua Cristall, never given a one-man exhibition before, shown at the Victoria and Albert Museum earlier this year.

His life work was, however, his study of George Stubbs, which began in 1945 when he was in his early twenties. Following the lead of Geoffrey Grigson, a debt acknowledged in the dedication of his monograph on the artist, he found his greatest inspiration in the work of this long neglected eighteenth-century painter, who combined a directness of vision with abstract aesthetic qualities that had hitherto failed to overcome the neglect of academic critics and the great public collections. The first Stubbs exhibition this century, that held at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, in 1951, was at least in part based on his researches, and this was followed by a series of exhibitions in which he was directly concerned: at the Whitechapel Gallery in 1957; that devoted to Stubbs's anatomical drawings toured by the Arts Council in 1958; an exhibition of Stubbs's prints presented by the Mellon Foundation at the Aldeburgh Festival and the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1969; and the exhibition Stubbs in the 1760s at Thomas Agnew and Sons in 1970; he also made an important contribution to the exhibition of Stubbs and Wedgwood at the Tate Gallery in 1974. He wrote scholarly articles on Stubbs for the *Burlington Magazine* and the *Proceedings of the Wedgwood Society*. His researches were summarized in his sensitive and perceptive introduction and notes to his Phaidon book on the artist published in 1971, but the hopes held out for "The Larger Study of Stubbs which has occupied me during many years and which may ultimately be published" have been tragically dashed.

Basil Taylor's publications and broadcasts revealed both the discipline of the art historian—and the sensitivity of the enlightened critic. They also revealed an integrity in his approach to art that was paralleled in everything he did. But the outward manifestations were hard won and gave only a suggestion of the real intensity of his feeling for art, a sensitivity that extended to the social and commercial encounters that are an essential part of the art world. When this barrier could be reached in front of a picture either privately or even in the corner of a crowded gallery, there could take place a display of enthusiasm and understanding that transcended the usual vocabulary of art criticism. The relative paucity of Basil Taylor's published utterances is a tragedy, particularly the cutting off of his work on Stubbs but the quality of what survives, in print or in recollections, ensures him a lasting memorial.

ACHILLE VAN ACKER

Mr Achille van Acker, who died in Bruges on Thursday at the age of 77, was Prime Minister in four of Belgium's post-war coalition governments.

One of six children of a Bruges basket-maker, he left school at the age of 10 to help his father weave baskets for carrying shrimps and shellfish. Then in a succession of jobs, among them boatman, docker, bookbinder and journalist, he began to take an active interest in the trade union movement.

His political career began in 1926 when he was elected to the Bruges City Council, and a year later he entered Parliament as a Socialist member for the city, a post he held almost continuously until last year, when he retired from active politics.

From the start his main concern was to improve the social welfare of his fellow-countrymen. During the war, when the Socialist Party was banned by the Nazi occupiers, he played a major role in reorganizing the party and laying the foundations for the Belgian social security system.

As Prime Minister in three governments between 1945 and 1946 he was faced with the awesome task of beginning to rebuild the country's economy. His main achievements were to help revive coal production and to dampen the inflation which struck the country in the immediate post-war years.

The austerity campaign he waged during this period eroded some of his personal popularity and although the Socialist Party led a series of coalition governments until 1949 he stepped down from the leadership in August, 1946.

He became Prime Minister again for the last time in 1954 in the only Socialist coalition of the 1950s and 1960s. Subsequently, as an elder statesman he was elected Speaker of the Lower House, an office he held until his retirement last year.

Throughout his life, his lack of formal education never proved a handicap. Brought up in the Dutch language, he taught himself French and was an avid reader until his death.

His slightly authoritarian manner and his bluntness were sometimes not appreciated by some of his political colleagues but his complete candour and the courage he displayed in taking unpopular decisions earned him universal respect. Unlike his socialist contemporary, Paul-Henri Spaak, he was not well known outside Belgium, but inside the country his reputation was as high.

CAPTAIN JOHN STANSFELD

Captain John Stansfeld, MC, *president of the Association* of Scottish District Salmon Fishery Boards, who made a significant contribution to salmon fishing in Scotland, died suddenly on Wednesday. He was 70

On his return from the Second World War he found salmon fishing in Scotland at a low ebb. He flung himself into an ambitious programme of river improvement and was appointed a member of the Maconochie Committee. The report of this committee led to the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Protection) Scotland) Act, 1951, the major piece of legislation governing Scottish salmon fisheries to be enacted in recent times.

In 1949 he was made chairman of the Association of Scottish District Salmon Fishery Boards and used his great powers of conciliation to unite Scottish Salmon interests to cooperate for their mutual benefit. Under his chairmanship anglers and netsman worked together to ameliorate the intense pressures which modern development places upon the environment of wild salmon. He played a leading role in securing the legislation which banned drift netting for salmon in Scotland in 1962, a method believed by many to place too severe a strain upon Scottish salmon stocks.

A fitting memorial to his work throughout this period lies in the fact that whereas the Atlantic salmon catches of every other country declined, those of Scotland were maintained and even increased slightly, so that today Scottish salmon stocks are probably higher than those of any other country in the world.

SIR EDWARD HARDY

N writes:

In his services to the county of Kent, Sir Edward Hardy, whose death was reported on July 5, was carrying on the best traditions of his long-established and distinguished Kentish family. He lived for all his long life in the county, and devoted most of his time to its service, for which he was awarded a knighthood in 1945. He was for 30 years a member, an alderman and finally, from 1936 to 1949, chairman of the Kent County Council.

He was a student at Wye College (then the South-Eastern Agricultural College) and later became a member of the Governing Body, of which he was chairman for 16 years, and thereafter senior Fellow. He was a capable farmer, and served as deputy chairman of the Kent War Agricultural Executive Committee. He was actively concerned in the establishment of the University of Kent at Canterbury.

He will, however, be remembered by his many friends as much for his personal qualities as for his public services. He would never refuse to listen to anyone, and his response would be wise and decided, and often accompanied by a kindly humour which could make it acceptable even when it was unfavourable. He was alert, thoughtful and understanding in mind; considerate, humorous and unassuming in temperament; these qualities earned him the respect and affection of old and young, and were no doubt responsible for his being so much in demand as a chairman who was a real leader but never a tyrant. He was unmarried.

THE TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW

The first detective novel

by Julian Symons

THE NOTTING HILL MYSTERY.

AN ILLUSTRATION FOR THE NOTTING HILL MYSTERY IN ONCE A WEEK IN 1862.

Who wrote the first full-length detective story? The obvious favourite is *The Moonstone*, which was called by T. S. Eliot in a famous phrase the first, the longest and the best of detective novels in English.

The book was published in 1868, and very likely Eliot made that "English" qualification because he knew that Emile Gaboriau's first crime story, *L'Affaire Lerouge*, had appeared in serial form as early as 1863. Collins and Gaboriau, however, are not the only contenders. The first full-length book recommended in the "two centuries of cornerstones" making up Howard Haycraft's and Ellery Queen's "definitive library of detective-crime-mystery fiction" is *Bleak House*. Claims have been made for Godwin's *Caleb Williams*, for *Le Père Goriot* and other works by Balzac, and for Bulwer Lytton's *Pelham*. None of these, though, has a crime and its detection at the heart of the story, although they show detectival elements.

My own candidate is *The Notting Hill Mystery*, which I read for the first time six years ago when I was working on a history of the detective story. The book, which in some ways anticipates the style and themes of later detective stories, quite bowled me over. The year of publication was 1865, the author was said on the title page to be Charles Felix. I shall say more about the book, but my immediate preoccupation was with the author. Who was Charles Felix and what else had he written?

The name had an air of pseudonymity about it, and this was confirmed by the British Museum catalogue, which said FELIX, Charles (pseud). See HENDERSON, R., and O'T, T. But the BM catalogue, as anybody who has used it much soon learns, is subtle, deceptive and full of traps for the innocent. R. Henderson was fictional—was, indeed, the narrator in *The Notting Hill Mystery*, which is said to be "compiled by Charles Felix from the papers of the late R. Henderson, Esq". And T. O'T, the author of *Barefooted Birdie, a Simple Tale for Christmas*, proved also to be Charles Felix. There were two other books listed under Felix's own name, *Velvet Lawn* and *Ram Dass*. I read these three-decker novels as well as *Barefooted Birdie*, in a quest for Felix and also in the hope that he had written something else as good as *The Notting Hill Mystery*. The pages of *Ram Dass* and *Barefooted Birdie* were uncut, and as I slit them in a surreptitious way with a nail file, I felt not only slight guilt, but also an explorer's sense of excitement.

Not for long, however. *Barefooted Birdie* proved to be the most dismally sentimental of Victorian Christmas stories, *Velvet Lawn* no more than a competent melodrama, and *Ram Dass* a variation on a standard Victorian theme of the wicked man from the East lusting after a white girl. I turned to bibliographers of detective fiction and in particular to John Carter of Sotheby's, whose death this year was a sad loss to those interested in detective and other literary byways. Forty years ago Carter produced the first serious catalogue of detective fiction and although his interest in the subject had long since waned, he treated me with his customary elegant urbanity. He knew nothing about Charles Felix or his book, but told me of several guides to minor Victorian writers which might be useful. Alas, Felix was too minor for any of them. I found out also that *The Notting Hill Mystery* had first appeared anonymously as a serial in the journal *Once a Week* in 1862. *Once a Week* was a rival to Dickens's *Household Words*, and the book was almost certainly written in the hope of a success comparable to that of Wilkie Collins's *The Woman in White*, which had recently appeared in Dickens's magazine. The anonymity of the original publication suggested that the author was perhaps on the staff of *Once a Week*. A history of Victorian magazines might have told me something about him, but although almost every other aspect of Victorian life has been explored in sometimes excessive detail, no such history exists. The last glimmer of hope came when I learned that the book had been reprinted as late as 1945, in *Novels of Mystery from the Victorian Age* chosen by the doyen of crime critics, Maurice Richardson. The gleam was extinguished when Maurice told me that they had reprinted from *Once a Week*. He had never heard of Charles Felix, and did not even know that the serial had appeared between book covers.

So far the mystery of Charles Felix, which I hope may be solved one day, perhaps even through this page of *The Times*. But something more has to be said about *The Notting Hill Mystery*, both to justify my view that it is an original and very interesting work, and to explain why it is not in print.

It has what was for the time an unusually factual approach. Ralph Henderson, the narrator, is an investigator for a life assurance company, and tells the story in reports to his employers. These reports include extracts from correspondence, journals and memoranda, extracts from a doctor's diary, statements and depositions by people of all classes involved in Henderson's attempt to discover whether Baron R. was responsible for the death of the wife whose life he had insured with five different companies at £5,000 a time.

The effect is very much like that of a modern documentary crime story. Statements made by working class characters, in particular, have the right sort of jerkiness and brevity. Felix lets himself go in relation to such things as the spelling of semi-literates, like that "most excellent person" Mrs Taylor, who is looking after the Honourable C.B.'s children:

i am trewly thankfull to sai the dere children are both quit wel wich miss Kattaren made erself Hill on teusday and pore miss gerterud were verry bade in consekens for 3 dais but his now quit wel agen.

The book also includes a map of the Baron R's basement, a facsimile marriage certificate and another facsimile of a torn letter fragment written in French (Henderson evidently knows the language, and provides a translation). This was something absolutely new at the time. I have not traced the next use of visual clues, but they were still regarded as unusual when Conan Doyle used similar devices 30 years later, like the letter fragment in "The Reigate Squires" or the code figures in "The Dancing Men."

With all these merits, and with a strikingly modern ending in which Henderson asks his employers whether a crime has been committed at all, and if it has, "are crimes thus committed . . . of a kind for which the criminal can be brought to punishment?", the novel is based upon such outrageous premises that one can't take it seriously.

Baron R is "the most powerful mesmerist in Europe", and his hideous plans are based on the sympathetic feeling between Catherine and Gertrude. It is suggested that poison administered to one may have killed the other. The contrast between the wildly sensational plot and the factual manner of its telling is remarkable, [illegible] the end it has to be said that Charles Felix was not Wilkie Collins, and that *The Notting Hill Mystery* is not a masterpiece in the *genre* but the most engaging of curiosities. Its quality as such has been recognized recently. John Carter sent me a Christie's catalogue in which a copy of it was included in a lot of half-a-dozen otherwise unremarkable volumes. I went along prepared to pay £20 for it, but the lot fetched more than £50.

This was the most interesting discovery in the BM research which occupied me for a year, during which I read or looked through an average of some eight books a day, reminding myself of many works which I had read in youth but had since forgotten, often mercifully as it proved. Who now remembers Sir Clinton Driffield, Chief Constable of Blankshire, or Sergeant Bobby Owen, or Superintendent Wilson who varied so strangely in height? Well, those who still read J. J. Connington, E. R. Punshon and G. D. H. and Margaret Cole, is I suppose the answer.

Crime fiction is an interesting field for the collector, because there is no accepted value to most of the first editions. Specialist booksellers are few and their prices often vary greatly. Most Agatha Christie first editions are offered at between £2 and £5, but if you like to take a little more trouble it is still comparatively easy to pick up a first edition of Christie, let alone Connington, for a few pence on second-hand bookstalls.

The question is, where do you stop? Anybody setting out to collect the 600 odd works of John Creasey—and since he arranged for many to be published posthumously, I suppose a number like 800 may be reached—would have little room in his library for any other prolific author. I remember once urging Creasey to cut down his output. "I try", he replied soberly and sincerely. "I do try to keep myself down to 12 books a year, but I can't do it, I find myself writing 14." Creasey, the whole literary bulk of him, might I suppose count as a curiosity, and so certainly would the pseudonymous works of the Scottish poet Ruthven Todd.

In 1945 Todd wrote with more than Creaseyan speed 10 detective stories in six months under the name of R. T. Campbell, to pay off his debts. But was it really 10, did he write 10 books or 12, were 10 published or eight? *Death is not Particular*, *Death is our Physician*, *No Man Lives For-ever* and *The Hungry Worms are Waiting* were announced, but did they appear, were they even written? The publisher, John Westhouse, is long since defunct, and the BM catalogue is unhelpful. When I wrote to Ruthven he said that these four books were "probably written but not published". I like that "probably". The note of uncertainty is very much in the crime story's tradition. Anybody who has one of these books certainly possesses a rarity.

The London Library is a splendid place for the browser into ephemeral fiction published before World War II. After that date lack of space, or money, or of both has greatly limited their buying of novels, and particularly (as it seems to me) of crime stories.

Picking books more or less idly off the shelves in my customary way, looking into them for five minutes and putting them back, I came across an extraordinary work called *Sudden Death: or, My Lady the Wolf*, written by B. C. Skottowe and published in 1886. One of Carter's recommended guides did tell me something about the work of Britiffe Constable Skottowe, who was a historian of sorts, and wrote also a couple of textbooks. A schoolmaster perhaps, or a snuffy don, dreaming of sexual worlds beyond his reach?

"Sudden Death", apparently his only work of fiction, suggests that this might be so. It is the first crime story with a transvestite theme. Its murderous hero/heroine is the dashing Gordon Leigh, who has beautiful eyes, small white hands, a slender figure, and altogether "something irresistibly attractive, almost fascinating" about him. The narrator, like most men, feels "strangely drawn to him from the very first". In his feminine incarnation Gordon is the wicked Astarte, "or Miladi Louve as they call her in Paris". Her double identity is plain to the reader (perhaps I should say to the modern reader) long before it is revealed in the last chapter to the bone-headed nar- [illegible] to three murders, and says that she dressed generally as a man "because I liked it better and it seemed to come more natural to me". As an unconscious case history—for there is no overt sexual ambiguity—the book is fascinating.

Curiosities abound in the field of detection. I am sure the London Library alone has more to offer than the things I have casually discovered, and if the amateur collector is not attracted by the thought of being surrounded by Creasey under his 24 different names, there are plenty of other possibilities.

You might try collecting the books in the Haycraft-Queen "definitive library" already mentioned, or those in my own selection of the Hundred Best Crime Stories. A more limited field would be the murder dossiers composed by Dennis Wheatley, with the help of J. G. Links, in the Thirties. These artefacts with their photographs of characters and scenes, and their real clues of hair, matches and pills contained in transparent envelopes, are undoubtedly curiosities. There are four Wheatley/Links dossiers and the fourth, *Herewith the Clues*, is a rarity because it was an almost complete flop. In America they were paid the compliment of imitation, again without repeating the success of the first dossier, *Murder off Miami*, in Britain.

It would be possible to collect crime comic strips. A correspondent wrote to me the other day, excited by the discovery of a 1934 strip called Secret Agent X-9, drawn by "the then top comic strip artist Alex Raymond", and written by Dashiell Hammett. Making a collection of crime short stories published in book form might also be a financially rewarding, as well as a pleasurable, enterprise.

According to Ellery Queen no more than 1,500 volumes of short stories had been published up to 1950, although this number has perhaps doubled in the last quarter of a century. They include such rarities as R. Austin Freeman's first book, *The Adventures of Romney Pringle* (written in collaboration with a medical friend and published under the name of Clifford Ashdown), of which only six copies are known to exist in the first edition, George R. Sims's *Dorcas Dene, Detective* (1897), and books that few people on this side of the Atlantic have seen, like Percival Pollard's *Lingo Dan* (1903), of which the author wrote that although he did not expect the success of Sherlock Holmes or Raffles, his book was "at least one thing the others are not: American". Few modern short story collections are rare, and most can be picked up cheaply.

My own fancy, which I have indulged only casually, would be for collecting parodies. There are not many good parodies of crime stories, perhaps because the form is so easily mocked. The best parodies, like Beerbohm's, have an edge of seriousness to them. *Scruts* and *Perkins and Mankind* are nearly Bennett and Wells on off days, Cyril Connolly's *Told in Gath* gets very close to Aldous Huxley. [illegible] is called parody is usually simply pastiche. Ellery Queen says that *The Stolen Cigar Case*, a story written in 1902, is "probably the best parody of Sherlock Holmes ever written". Well, perhaps, but it is more likely to have been a pastiche, like the Queen collection of 33 pastiches and burlesques, *The Misadventures of Sherlock Holmes*, which was suppressed by the Doyle estate.

There have been attempted parodies of almost every great amateur detective, Poirot and Thorndyke, Father Brown, Nero Wolfe and Peter Wimsey, as well as of James M. Cain and Raymond Chandler, but Dwight Macdonald did not think any of them good enough for inclusion in his anthology of parodies. Even Connolly's much-praised *Bond Strikes Camp* seems to me too camp itself, too knowing, for total success. The best crime parody I know, a distinct achievement in the sense that it is carried on through a whole book, is *The John Riddell Murder Case*, by John Riddell.

Who was John Riddell? That question I can answer. He was an American humorist named Corey Ford, and the author parodied was S. S. Van Dine, whose languid, elegant, intolerably erudite aristocratic detective Philo Vance was then at the height of his fame. The pomposity of the Van Dine style is perfectly caught:

The series of uncanny and apparently unrelated events which constituted this palimpsest of horror began on a mild, luxurious morning in early April, when I was breakfasting with Vance in the little roof-garden atop his apartment on East Thirty-eighth Street. Vance was a young social aristocrat who had acted several times in the past as a sort of *amicus curiae* for his friend John F.-X. Markham, the District Attorney; and for the past five years I had deserted the cause of literature to devote my pen exclusively to his sanguinary experiences. . . . On the fatal morning of which I write, Vance had come to breakfast rather late, having been occupied most of the previous night preparing a brief monograph on early Hittite stamp-collecting for *The Philatelist Quarterly*—a task which the bizarre events of that morning rudely interrupted.

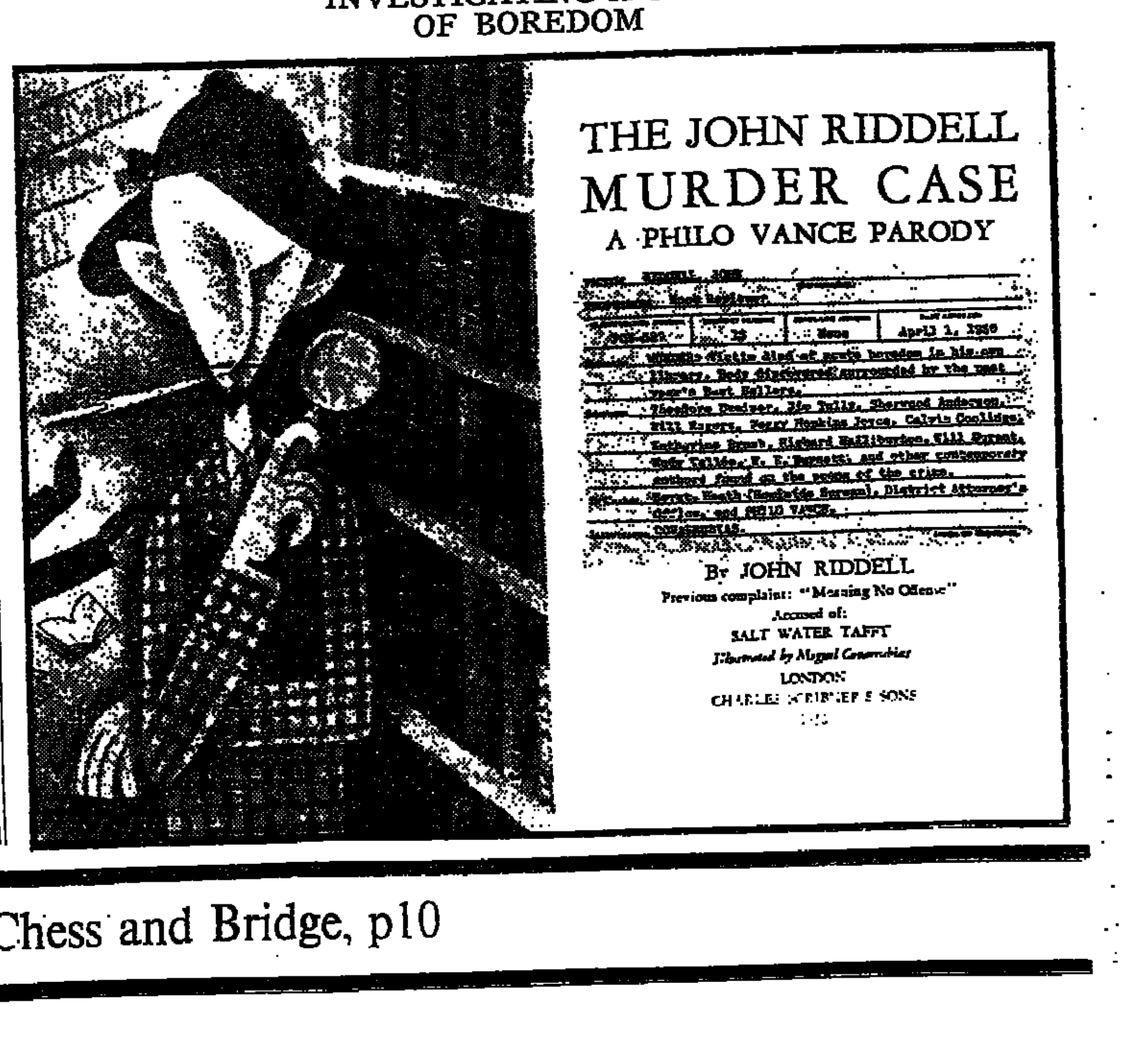
And so is Vance's style of conversation, as he translates a comment in Walter Winchell's column: "John Riddell, local tome solon, will fold up in his verb-and-adjective garage at 9 this (Monday) yawning."

"I beg of you, old dear", Vance protested with a quizzical smile. "Middle-Broadway Winchell is a most difficult language. Coptic and Assyrian and Sanskrit are Abecedarian beside it. However, let me give you the literal translation of a few phrases." He opened the dictionary and adjusted his monocle. "*Tome solon*, n: fiction referee; novel-and-poetry arbiter; current Mencken. *Verb-and-adjective garage*, n: book mausoleum; reading asylum. *Fold up*, v: to close down; bump off; go pfffft. . . Put into English, it reads: 'John Riddell . . . book reviewer . . . will meet his death . . . in his morning . . .'"

The tone is just right, an exaggeration which never becomes preposterous. The book's form is highly ingenious. Riddell's body is surrounded by the season's best sellers, who include Theodore Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson, Erich Maria Remarque and Beverley Nichols. There are lively caricatural illustrations of them, as well as of Van Dine himself, by Miguel Covarrubias. Each chapter carries on the story (well, more or less), and each is written as a parody of the best-selling writer, "in the manner of Beverley Nichols", or Anderson or Dreiser. The result is a devastating criticism of Philo Vance, and naturally of Van Dine.

One must avoid grandiose claims. Few people now read Van Dine, and fewer still recall some of the best-sellers parodied, like Peggy Hopkins Joyce (who had a great success with her daring autobiography, *Men, Marriage and Me*), the traveller Richard Halliburton or the poet Joseph Moncure March, whose *The Wild Party* was causing a stir. *The John Riddell Murder Case* is an amusing, adroit and occasionally witty book, but it is out-of-date. It does deserve, though, a place of honour, beside Charles Felix and B. C. Skottowe, in the crime fiction addict's cabinet of curiosities.

JOHN RIDDELL—INVESTIGATING A CASE OF BOREDOM



Travel, p10 • Gardening, Antiques and Drink, p11 • Chess and Bridge, p10

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066
THE ROYAL OPERA
Today, 2. & Wed. 7.30. Cosi fan tutte. Robert Kerns sings Guglielmo. Mon. & Thurs. 7.30. Peter Grimes. Ainbridge, Bega, Cahill, Harper, Pashley; Allen, Dobson, G. Evans, Howell, Lanigan, Robinson, Vickers. Cond. Davis. Seats available.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tonight & Tues. 7.30 Four Schumann Pieces, The Four Seasons, Les Noces. Fri. 7.30. La Fille mal gardee. Seats available Ton't. & Tue.

COLISEUM (01-836 3161)
ANTONIO
& THE NATIONAL DANCE COMPANY OF SPAIN. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat. 3. A breathtaking and colourful spectacle.

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA. Until August 6 with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Today, Mon. & Wed. at 5.30. Cosi fan tutte (Mozart), possible returns. Tomorrow, Tues. & Thurs. at 5.30. The Rake's Progress (Stravinsky). tkts. at £10.80. Box Office: Glyndebourne, Lewes (Ringmer 812411), & Ibbs & Tillett, 124 Wigmore St. (01-935 1010).

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE. Rosebery Ave., EC1. 837 1672. Until July 19. Evenings Mon.-Sat. at 7.30
BALLET RAMBERT
Tonight: Duets, Table, Freefall, The Parades Gone By.

MUST END SOON
Today 2.15 & 7.30
HEARTBREAK HOUSE
"John Schlesinger's production is simply stunning" Sunday Times
"Full-scale triumph"

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE 836 7611
Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur., Sat. 3.0.
JEAN SIMMONS HERMIONE GINGOLD
JOSS ACKLAND in
A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC
"Music that ravishes the senses, a show kissed with genius."—Guardian. Seats available for Matinee today.

ALBERY 836 3878. Mon. to Fri., 8 Sats. 5 & 8.15. Mat. Thur. 3
JUDI DENCH DANIEL MASSEY
THE GAY LORD QUEX
with SIAN PHILLIPS
Directed by JOHN GIELGUD
"Judi Dench will adorn any play."—The Times. "Worth a record run in the West End."—Daily Mail.

ALDWYCH (RSC) 836 6404
Recorded booking inf. 836 5332
LAST 3 PERFS. today 2.30, 7.30.
Tom Stoppard's award winning
TRAVESTIES
Opens July 17: Henrik Ibsen's
HEDDA GABLER
"IN MR NUNN'S CONCEPTION & GLENDA JACKSON'S PORTRAYAL (HEDDA) is . . . UNFORGETTABLE."—Clive Barnes.

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Mon-Th. 8.15. Fri. 6, 8.15. Sats. 6.30. 8.45
London's Hit Comedy
THERE GOES THE BRIDE
Seats 2.50, £3, 1 OR all inclusive top price theatre tickets plus dinner at a delightful nearby restaurant £5.50 per head.

AMBASSADORS. Also late-night revue at 11.15 p.m. to 12.15. Seats 1.50
HINGE & BRACKET
SIXTY GLORIOUS MINUTES

APOLLO. 437 3663. Evening 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
MARGARET LEIGHTON ALEC GUINNESS
A FAMILY & A FORTUNE

ARTS Theatre Club. 836 3334. Great Newport St., (adj. Leics. Sq. Underground). Instant temp. Mmbship. avail. 15p. Evs. Tuesday to Sunday at 8.
ANNIE ROSS MIRIAM MARGOLYES
KENNEDY'S CHILDREN
"The play is fantastic".—Observer

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. 836 6056
Michael DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS Val PRINGLE, Norman BEATON in
THE BLACK MIKADO
"THE BEST MUSICAL OF 1975 AND PROBABLY 1976 & 1977 AS WELL!"—Sunday Times. Evening 8.0 Wed., Sat. 5.0 & 8.15.

CHICHESTER. 0243 86333. Last perf. tonight, 7.0. CYRANO DE BERGERAC. "Jose Ferrer's Carnival Production triumphs". D. Exp.: Today & July 19 at 3.0. July 17 at 7.0. AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE. "Tremendous, undiluted, overwhelming . . ."

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122
Evs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30. Mats. Th. 3.
BERYL REID. MALCOLM McDOWELL
RONALD FRASER
ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE
From the JOE ORTON Festival
"Superlatively well cast."—D. Tel. "A beautiful evening."—Fin. Times.

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Thurs 3.45 red. prices
SLEUTH
"THE BEST THRILLER EVER." N.Y. Times. 6th GREAT YEAR

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0 Fri., Sat. at 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 437 7373
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 3.45
TOMMY STEELE
IN LONDON'S
MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL
HANS ANDERSEN
"SUMPTUOUS SPECTACLE. SPLENDID SONGS. IT'S WONDERFUL." D. Exp. SEATS AVAIL. THEATRE & AGENTS

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765
Evgs. 8.30. Wed., Sat., 6.15 & 8.45
PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE CONFESSIONS OF A SEX STAR
SNATCH 69
FANTASTIC. HILARIOUS EROTIC ENTERTAINMENT

Bristol Old Vic Musical Story of the Great 'Gilbert & Sullivan' Partnership
TARANTARA! TARANTARA!

CINEMAS

ODEON MARBLE ARCH 723 2011/2. Streisand & Caan FUNNY LADY (A). Sep. perfs. Wk. 2.45. 8.00. Sun. 4.00. 8.00. Late show Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.

ODEON ST MARTINS LANE. 836 0691/1811. (Fully air cond.). Lelouch's AND NOW MY LOVE (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.00. 4.30. 8.00. Sun., 4.30. 8.00. Late show Sat. 11.50. All seats may be booked.

ART EXHIBITIONS

DM GALLERY, 72 Fulham Rd., S.W.3 Tues.-Sats. WILLIAM TILLYER, WATERCOLOURS.

EL GRECO ART GALLERIES, 496 King's Rd., World's End, Chelsea. An Exhibition of Watercolours by J. W. TWINBERROW, 19th cent. Railway Engineer, Canal Builder and Traveller—and his son J. D. TWINBERROW, mainly a marine Artist. Open Mon.-Sats. 10-6.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' GALLERY, 8 Gt. Newport St., W.C.2. 240 1969. Exhibitions. Sell books, frames, prints. Tues.-Sat. 11-7, Sun. 12-6, closed Mon.

RAFAEL VALLS
67-68 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 930 1864. Exhibition of Old Master Drawings. Until July 16th. 10-5 Mon.-Fri. 10-1 Sats.

REDFERN GALLERY. 52nd SUMMER EXHIBITION. June-September. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lyne 36 Wigmore Street W1 Box Office 01-935 2141
Tickets £1.75p, 40p unless otherwise stated Mailing list 60p a year

Stephen Stubbs: Fantasy for guitar (1st performance). Works by Ferrabosco, Rancalli, Sor, Haug, Moreno-Torroba, Granados. £1.30, £1.10, 80p

Bach: The Goldberg Variations. Falla: 7 Pieces from El Amor Brujo. Granados: Coleccion de Tonadillas

Poulenc Suite francaise for piano. Telemann: Partita for recorder/continuo. Norbert Linke: Little Suite for Myriam (for solo recorder—1st perf.). Schumann (Carnaval). Bartok (6 Dances)

Programme of music from Spain and Brazil. Malats, Albeniz, Falla, Savio, Nazareth, Villa-Lobos

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROLAND BROWSE & DELBANCO, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. PHILIP SUTTON. Mon-Fri 10-5.30 until 31 July

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION. Contemporary paintings, sculpture, etc. Until 27 July. Wkdys 10-6, Suns. 6. Adms. 60p (Mondays 30p) and THE PRIVATE ROOM AND COLLECTED TREASURES. Until 31 Oct. Wkdys. 10-6 (closed Tuesday). Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. Students and pensioners half price

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gardens (Arts Council). 11-8 daily admission free: SUMMER SHOW II Charlton, Grafton, Holt, Rome, Russell till 20 July.

SOUTHWELL BROWN GALLERY, Friars Stile Rd., Richmond. 01-940 2776. MAJOR EXHIBITION. JOHN BRATBY, R.A. Every day. 10-6.

WILDENSTEIN
147 New Bond St., W.1
Paintings by APPEL
Weekdays. 10-5.30. Saturdays. 10-12.30. Until 18 July. Admission free

CONCERTS

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Prince Consort Road, S.W.7
Tuesday, 15th July at 7.30 p.m.

2nd Mass in G Schubert

HANDEL AT HANOVER SQUARE
Tallis Chamber Orchestra
Conductor Philip Simms
Tenor Brian Burrows
Music by Handel and his contemporary John Stanley
St. Georges Church, Hanover Sq. W.1. Wednesday, 16th July, 8 p.m. Tickets at door and Tel.: 226 8818.

MUSIC STUDIO with grand piano practice or teaching. Victoria. 834 4368.

Broadcasting Saturday

The BBC plumps for golf, cricket and athletics (BBC1 11.0 am onwards; BBC2 4.30 and 9.50). The independent channel prefers the Tour de France and racing with horses or old bangers (ITV 12.30 onwards). Outside of sport you can watch ice skating (BBC1 10.40) or go to Great Yarmouth for a seaside show (BBC1 8.10).—L.B.

BBC 1

9.00 am, Teddy Edward. 9.05, The Mister Men. 9.15, Lassie's Rescue Rangers. 9.35, The Lone Wolf. 10.00, Sergeant Bilko.* 10.25, Bugs Bunny. 10.30, Camp Runamuck. 10.55, Weather. 11.00, Grandstand 11.10, 1.10, 2.40, 3.55, Open Golf Championships; 11.30, 2.40, Test Cricket: England v Australia; 2.05, 3.10, 5.05, Athletics: European Cup Semi-final; 5.20, Final Score. 5.30, Tom and Jerry.

5.35 News.
5.50 Jim'll Fix It.
6.25 Film: The Last Command, with Sterling Hayden, Anna Maria Alberghetti.
8.10 Seaside Special, with Peters and Lee.
9.00 Cannon.
9.50 News.
10.00 That's Life.
10.40 Easy on the Ice skating from the Queens Ice Skating Club, London.
11.10 Eleventh Hour, play by Trevor Griffiths, Snoo Wilson.
11.40 Ghost Story: Touch of Madness, with Geraldine Page, Rip Torn.

12.30 am, Weather.
* Black and white.

Regional variations (BBC 1):
SCOTLAND.—12.32 am, Scottish News Summary.—NORTHERN IRELAND.—11.00-11.30 am, The Twelfth: procession by the Orange Order. 5.45-5.50 pm, Northern Ireland News. 10.40-10.50, Twelfth Scene. 10.50, Rejoin Network. 12.32, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

BBC 2

7.40 am, Open University: Fetal Physiology; 8.05, Donatello and Vasari; 8.30, Foundation Maths 8.55, English Flats of the 1930s; 9.20, The Corporte Economy; 9.45, "Everyman"; 10.10, Maths; 10.35 Maths; 11.00, Biosynthesis of Terpenes; 11.25, Ideas for the Future; 11.50, Statistics; 12.15 pm, Public Administration: Oxford; 12.40, Perceptual Learning; 1.05-1.30, Silicon Solar Cells. 2.40, Film: An Affair to Remember, with Cary Grant, Deborah Kerr.* 4.30-6.40, Cricket: First Test, England v Australia.

6.55 Westminster.
7.25 News.
7.40 Network, from BBC Scotland: The Icelandic Altarpiece.
8.10 Two Women, by Alberto Moravia, with Margaret Whiting, part 3.
9.00 The Tribal Eye, film 7: Across the Frontiers.
9.50 Golf and Cricket.
11.10 News.
11.15 The Old Grey Whistle Test.
11.45 Film Night.
12.15-1.35 am, Film: Jack the Ripper, with Lee Patterson, Eddie Byrne, Betty McDowall, Ewen Solon.*

London Weekend

9.20 am, Open Day. 9.45, Play a Tune with Ulf Goran. 10.10, Around the World in 80 Days. 10.35, London Weekend Show. 11.00, Junior Police Five. 11.10, Rock On With 45. 11.35, Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased). 12.30 pm, World of Sport. 12.35, Professional Cycling. Tour de France; and Banger Racing, Demolition Derby 1.10, News, Australian Pools Check. 1.20, The ITV Seven: 1.30, York; 1.45, Lingfield; 2.00, York; 2.15, Lingfield; 2.30 York: 2.45, Lingfield; 3.00, York. 3.10, Motor Racing: World Hot Rod Championship. 4.00, Wresaling. 4.55, Results Service.

5.10 News.
5.20 Betty Boop.
5.30 New Faces.
6.30 Sale of the Century.
7.00 Film: The Hallelujah Trail (1965), with Burt Lancaster.
9.30 News.
9.45 Seven Faces of Woman: Choice.
10.45 The Best of Russell Harty.
11.30 The Collaborators.
12.30 Seven Ages of Man.

HTV

10.00 am, Play a Tune. 10.30, Sesame Street. 11.30, Orbit. 12.00, Zigzag. 12.30 pm, London. 5.20, Film: Escape from East Berlin, with Don Murray, Christine Kaufmann. 7.00, New Faces. 8.00, Sale of the Century. 8.30, ATV. 9.45, Film: Judgment at Nuremberg, with Spencer Tracy, Burt Lancaster, Richard Widmark. 12.45 am, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV except: 8.00-8.30 pm, Hamdden.

ATV

9.15 am, Gardening. 9.45, London. 10.10, Tiswas. 12.30 pm, London. 5.20, Film: Tarzan's Greatest Adventure. 7.00, Sale of the Century. 7.30, New Faces. 8.30, Special Branch. 9.30, News. 9.45, Julie—My Favourite Things. 10.45-12.25 am, Film: Hot Enough for June, with Dirk Bogarde, Sylva Koscina, Robert Morley.

Granada

Westward

Southern

Yorkshire

Anglia

Scottish

Border

Grampian

Tyne Tees

Ulster

Radio

Radio

Service and dignity

What distinguishes *In Service* (briefly recommended last week) is its raw material, the recorded memories of those who worked in domestic service, that means of earning one's keep now regarded in the best-thinking circles as incompatible with the freedom and dignity of man. It follows, I suppose, that those who have spent a life time serving people better off than themselves will be found to have been stripped of all dignity, but if you have heard the two programmes so far, you will probably agree that that is one thing the speakers do not lack.

No doubt they represent the aristocracy of their trade—they seem mostly to have been good at it—and that makes a difference. However where one can detect a certain lack of dignity is in the habits and activities of some of the employers: my lord and my lady, who would have any servant they encountered turn and face the wall when they passed by, could be held to have had something to learn (or unlearn) in the matter; while those who set little traps to catch their servants in dishonesty, appeared themselves the more dishonest and undignified; likewise those—and there were many of them—who treated, and quite possibly regarded, their servants as a lower species of creation which could regularly be asked to work from 5 in the morning (or earlier) until 10 or 11 at night with no recognition beyond a meagre wage—1s 6d a *week* in one case.

Service could, as someone said, be awful, but it could be civilizing too: there was mention of the pleasures of living in a splendid house, surrounded for much of your life by the best of which contemporary society was capable; something would have rubbed off—and if it wasn't worth having, neither is much of what we value now. Clearly the relationship of master and servant could be a very satisfactory one: "As a good servant, you are given respect and as a good servant, you respect them."

The striking thing about that sentiment is the impossibility of imagining many people voicing it of their work today. How quaint and old-fashioned it does sound and we would very likely argue that because of that, because the kind of relationship which it described no longer exists, our society is actually more free and healthy. All very fine and noble until you consider for a moment what we have replaced it with: huge insistence on our rights and endless talk about equality, much of it—one suspects—propelled by thinly veiled envy. Both of these, it seems to me, are unparalleled diminishers of whatever dignity we have; neither seemed to weigh much with the servants we have heard. Worst of all, and whether we appreciate it or not, we are as much or more at the mercy of them as any tweeny of the gentry upstairs.

Turning briefly to production: the editing of the field recordings and their arrangement has been most successful: each excerpt makes its vivid point. Unfortunately it often does so perfectly sufficiently without the supporting sound effects Michael Mason has mixed in. This applied particularly to the opening programme, but in general, effect has served too much to repeat what the speaker by exact phrase and tone of voice had already made quite clear. Redundant illustration of this kind is really self-defeating.

Mr Mason, as his listeners will know, not merely produces his work, he composes it— a distinction which sometimes seems to claim a dignity not justified by results, particularly when one hears other programmes similar in type which succeed just as well with the benefit of nothing more grandiose than production. One of these was Patricia Brent's *The Gossamer Bridge*, an unnerving account of the life of Caresse Crosby who with her second husband, Harry, lived in a manner which made Gatsby sound like a well-behaved kids' party. Harry shot himself in 1929—in a gesture meant, I think, to demonstrate his captaincy of his soul, but essentially melodramatic and futile. Caresse lived until 1970, rearranging her memories into unreliable but reassuring patterns and pursuing to the end what had always been a powerful strand of belief in the high bohemian circles where she moved: that the poet, artist and philosopher would lead the world to peace and sanity. What a hope! Miss Brent, I'm told, took great trouble to find an actress to match Mrs Crosby as to voice and her selection, Jill Townsend, did pretty well but still could not compete with the real thing, heard on an old *Monitor* sound track. Ageing in an Italian castle, surrounded (one gathered) by the second rate, "la principessa" discussed her plans for the cultural millennium, adding, "And then I might go to the moon . . .".

I realize that it is really not possible to write adequately about anything as dense as Sameul Beckett's *Texts for Nothing* without study of the printed page. However, it is an old convention of radio that its products ought to be assimilable by ear alone; if it will put out what is not, that's its look-out. The four Thursday evenings June 12 to July 3 have provided some of the heaviest going I have had to face for many a long year and the sheer unsuitability of the material has been heavily to blame. The work starts from "a point at which it seemed to the author that no more could be said, that the resources of language were exhausted". Well, I did miss 11 and 12 out of 13 sections and perhaps the key lay there; on the evidence there was, it seemed to me that Beckett had not so much gone round in a circle as never left his starting point. Patrick Magee's delivery was in his now familiar Beckett voice—a soft, gloomy lilt inviting listeners to gaze inward on some tundra of the soul. By the end it had become monotonous.

David Wade

Broadcasting Sunday

Have you got problems? There is a new drama series to be sampled about people with worries of their own (ITV 10.15). That Australian folk hero stares into the blue again (BBC1 7.25). Alternatives include early radiography (BBC2 10.15), athletics (BBC1 3.5), a Hungarian violinist (BBC2 9.20) and a competitive variety show (BBC2 8.15).—L.B.

BBC 1

9.00-9.30 am, Nai Zindagi Nay Jeevan. 9.30, Closedown. 10.30, Sea Sunday: Service from St Michael Paternoster Royal, London, headquarters of the Missons to Seamen 11.30-11.55, On the National Health. 1.00 pm, Farming. 1.25, Choices for Tomorrow. 1.50, News Headlines. 1.55, Trumpton. 2.10, Globetrotter. 2.40, Television Top of the Form. 3.05, Athletics: European Cup Semi-final. 5.15, Alias Smith and Jones.

6.05 News.
6.15 Sunday Debate with Robin Day: Should there be an upper limit to personal income?, part 2.
6.50 Songs of Praise from Stantonbury Theatre, Milton Keynes.
7.25 Ben Hall, with John Finch, John Castle, part 2: The Vow.
8.15 Film: West Side Story, with Natalie Wood, Richard Beymer, Russ Tamblyn, Rita Moreno, George Chakiris.
10.45 News.
10.55 The Editors.
11.33 Weather.

Regional variations (BBC 1):
BBC WALES: 1.55-2.10 pm, Mary, Mungo and Midge. 2.10-2.35, Wildlife Safari to the Argentine. 2.35-2.40, Cartoon. 6.15-6.45, Y Beibl Cymraeg. 6.45-6.50, O'r Newydd. 11.35, News. Weather. SCOTLAND: 11.35 pm, Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND: 11.35 pm, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

BBC 2

7.40 am, Open University: Amplifiers and Amplification. 8.05, Chemical Processes. 8.30, Species and Populations. 8.55, Open Forum. 9.20, Instrumentation. 9.45, Thermodynamics (2). 10.10, Policies, Authority and Attainment. 10.35, Traffic: Norwich. 11.00, Social Class: Work. 11.25, Personality, Growth and Learning. 11.50, Chemical Reactions. 12.15, Maths. 12.40-1.05, Dartington Hall School. 1.50 pm, Cricket: John Player League, Yorkshire v Lancashire.

6.50 News Review.
7.25 The World About Us: The Unofficial Countryside.
8.15 The Golden Sea-Swallow of Knokke 1975: Peter Gordeno Show.
8.45 Home: the handing over of lands to the white man.
9.15 News.
9.20 Gyorgy Pauk Violin: Ravel, Chausson, Brahms, Bartok.
10.15 Yesterday's Witness: X-Rays: The Early Days.
10.45 Film: Going Home with Robert Michum, Brenda Vaccaro, Jan-Michael Vincent.
12.20-12.25, Robert Powell reads The White Goddess, by Robert Graves.

London Weekend

10.00 am, Service from St Mary Parish Church, Woodbridge, Suffolk. 11.00, Here's Good Health. 11.30, The Addams Family. 12.00 Free Speech with Derek Hart. Malcolm Muggeridge, A. J. P. Taylor, Lord George-Brown, Peregrine Worsthorne. 12.30 pm, Thunderbirds. 1.30, Cartoons. 2.00, Out of Town. 2.30, Sportsworld '75. 3.15, Film, The Guinea Pig (1948), with Richard Attenborough, Sheila Sim, Bernard Miles, Cecil Trouncer, Robert Flemyng.* 5.05, Billy Liar. 5.35, The Siege of Golden Hill.

6.05 News.
6.15 Saints Alive.
7.00 Stars on Sunday.
7.25 Doctor on the Go.
7.55 Film, Where Love Has Gone (1964), with Susan Hayward, Bette Davis.
9.45 Police One Five.
10.00 News.
10.15 Against the Crowd: Tell It to the Chancellor, with Donald Sinden, Angela Browne, Donald Gee.
11.15 The London Programme.
12.15 am, Seven Ages of Man.
* black and white.

ATV

9.30 am, Farming. 10.00, London. 11.30, Drive-in. 12.00, London. 12.30 pm, Survival. 1.00, The Addams Family. 1.30, The Amazing Chan. 2.00, Sunday Sport. 3.00, Film: Bye Bye Birdie, with Dick Van Dyke, Janet Leigh, Ann-Margret. 5.05, Winner Takes All. 5.35, London. 7.55, Film: Khartoum, with Charlton Heston, Laurence Olivier, Richard Johnson, Ralph Richardson. 10.00, London. 11.15, ATV Tomorrow. 11.45, Ian Knox.

HTV

10.00 am, London. 11.30, The Rovers. 12.00, London. 12.30 pm, Out of Town. 1.00, Drive In. 1.30, West Country Farming. 2.00, Shang a Lang. 2.30, London. 3.15, Film: The Seventh Dawn, with William Holden, Susannah York. 5.35, London. 7.55, Film: ...

Granada

9.30 am, Drive-in. 10.00, London. 11.25, Cartoon. 11.30, Skippy. 12.00, London. 12.30 pm, This is Your Right. 12.55, The Beachcombers. 1.20, Out of Town. 1.50, The Saint.* 2.50, Film: The Devil at Four O'clock, with Frank Sinatra, Spencer Tracy. 5.05, Rock on with 45. 5.35, London. 7.25, Film: The Last Safari, with Stewart Granger, Kaz Garas. 9.30, Doctor on the Go. 10.00, London. 11.15-12.10 am, Trafford Park.

Southern

Westward

Tyne Tees

Anglia

Scottish

Yorkshire

Ulster

Border

Grampian

Radio

هكذا من الأصل

Michael Medwin: a break from the office

As an actor, Michael Medwin has been out of work for the best part of 11 years, give or take a guest appearance in Lindsay Anderson's film *O Lucky Man*: next Wednesday however, and again under the direction of Mr Anderson, he returns to the stage playing the psychiatrist (a part created in 1969 by Stanley Baxter) in the Royal Court revival of Joe Orton's *What The Butler Saw* which, in the absence of the Lord Chamberlain, will be seen for the first time in its uncut form.

Mind you, Mr Medwin has not spent the past decade in total unemployment: in 1965 he formed a film company with his friend Albert Finney, named it Memorial Enterprises (for reasons which become all too obvious if you think about his partner's christian name) and has since then produced six films among them *If*, *Charlie Bubbles* and *Gumshoe*. What then, apart from the fact that it is an uneasily quiet summer in the film business, has brought Medwin back to the theatre?

"Well, Lindsay, I suppose; he offered the part and never having seen the play I read it and thought maybe I could handle it without making too big a fool of myself. After all I'd been an actor for 20 years before we started Memorial, and that's not a training you ever really forget. Oddly enough the last play I did was also for the English Stage Society—Tony Richardson's *St Joan of the Stockyards* in 1964."

Medwin was then 39; he had started life in an orphanage ("I was a bastard—what they used to call a 'social indiscretion'; my mother came of a respectable Irish family, my father was Dutch and I can't say I ever knew much more about them than that") and then had been adopted by two maiden ladies:

"One was Dr Mary Jeremy who was chairman of the National Council of Women and an early liberationist but she died when I was 12 and from then on it was Miss Clopton-Roberts who looked after me. They'd invented the name Medwin so it wouldn't seem strange for two maiden ladies to have this boy around the house. I must say they could have invented something much worse—Michael Medwin fits nicely on posters, thank God."

After a Swiss schooling, Medwin went to Italia Conti and then spent the last year of the war trying to get into the army:

"Looking back I can't for the life of me imagine why I was so keen to go off and get shot but I was; only I had a perforated eardrum and I think the army people were terrified that if anything happened I'd be on their pension list for the rest of my life so they kept me out. Then after the war I did the usual round of rep companies, small parts in terrible thrillers in Ilfracombe and all that. I can remember always wanting to act, but I think I lacked the steel of real ambition; I'd had a gentle upbringing, there'd always been a little money, and somehow acting just seemed a nice way of life."

Through the 1950s Medwin managed to stay pretty constantly employed ("eleven years has so far been my longest period out") and he turned up in a distinguished John Clements company at the Saville as well as making appearances in countless war films, cast usually as a younger man's Richard Attenborough, playing relentlessly jovial cockney sergeants plus the occasional nervous recruit. But it was the coming of commercial television, and in particular a series called *The Army Game* in 1958, that made him a star:

"It came as a kind of shock really, a sort of delayed reaction. We made 39 episodes over two years, but as we rehearsed in a hall in the Kings Road and I was then living in Cadogan Place I never really went outside SW3. And in London, somehow, the impact of a TV series is never very great. But then one summer we did *The Army Game* live on stage in Blackpool and it was unbelievable—like being the Beatles. People queued, shouted, demanded autographs and we just couldn't believe it—after all we were a cast of straight actors (Norman Rossington, Alfie Bass) and we simply didn't know what had hit us".

Medwin followed *The Army Game* with a couple of less successful series of his own for ITV, and then drifted back towards the theatre where he took over from John Neville in *Alfie*. It was about then that the idea of Memorial came up.

"Albert already had a film production company but not an active one, and he suggested I should run it. He said "Look, you're a character actor anyway, and a few years out won't make all that difference—you can always go back to it if the company doesn't work". So we started on that 'let's see' basis and our first film was *Charlie Bubbles* which was highly praised by critics and almost totally unseen by anyone else because we couldn't find a distributor. But then we did Lindsay Anderson's *If* and that I think established us as people who could deliver the prints on time and within a budget, without being extravagant or over-indulgent".

After *If* came *Spring and Port Wine* and *Gumshoe* and *O Lucky Man* and most recently *Law and Disorder* which with Carroll O'Connor and Karen Black and Ernest Borgnine is due to open here later in the summer.

"Then in preparation we've got a screenplay by Peter Cook called *Dr Jekyll and Mrs Hyde* which we hope to make next year. Obviously if there's something going on at Memorial then I've got to be in the office but I really have missed acting—stage acting—and it's good to be back, especially with Lindsay. Having been his producer on two films it's very therapeutic to be one of his actors for a change.

"I thought maybe after so long I'd have trouble learning the lines but there's a feeling of tremendous confidence with Lindsay. And after all *The Army Game* was really a series of linked mini-farces which to some extent was a training for other kinds of farce, even Orton's. The sheer physical skills of farce—opening doors quickly, picking up props, timing—those were only rusty in me, not totally forgotten.

"Once we've opened I can always be in the office during the daytime: the theatre is not physically so very exhausting. Compared to the cinema it's so much more personal, human, manageable—there are no nameless people thousands of miles away worrying about money. Now that I'm divorced and alone again I find the night life of a stage actor suits me ideally: it saves me restaurant money and is keeping me off the streets".

Sheridan Morley

Shakespeare's moral doublethink

All's Well that Ends Well
Greenwich

Irving Wardle

Modern audiences have a cast-iron digestion for Shakespeare, but there are still a few things that stick in the gullet: such as his apparent approval, in middle age, for forced marriage together with the idea that all girls feel much the same in the dark.

Such is the theme of Jonathan Miller's new Greenwich season, which couples *All's Well that Ends Well* with *Measure For Measure* under the heading of "Bed Tricks". In both plays an errant suitor is roped to an unwanted woman, and in both the trap is sprung by an obsessively virtuous heroine who resorts to a sexual swindle to do so. We shall have to wait until August to see whether Dr Miller gets Isabella and Mariana off the book. In *All's Well* he leaves Helena precisely where she was before, a modest girl proceeding implacably to ensnare a count who clearly views her with nausea.

The austere neutrality of the production borders on the spectacular. Within a dull brocaded chambed the set consists of a central bench on which, in scene after scene, the cast sit down and talk. Playing is to match: very plain and unrhetorical with nothing larger than life-size. David Firth's Parolles is not an obvious braggart, but a sardonic fast-talker who might indeed have taken in Bertram. Bertram (David Horovitch) reveals himself in shifty smiles and bursts of boyish appetite, not likeable but no villain either.

On the few occasions when animation breaks in, the dramatic temperature instantly soars. It does so with Joseph O'Conor's king, holding court while in the grip of an agonizing disease, and still more in the unmasking of Parolles, played as a sadistically up to date interrogation game culminating in a mock execution.

With these exceptions, the production holds the comedy at a cool distance, exposing the moral double think of the plot: the fact that Bertram, the innocent part in the story, is made to feel and act like a criminal; and that Helena, quitting France out of compassion for him, then hunts him down in Florence.

Penelope Wilton, exuding brisk common sense with some irritation when ever it is challenged, plays Helena very much as the physician's daughter who knows the right medicine for Bertram, however nasty it tastes. The show is interesting as a piece of Shakespearean criticism; less so as a production.

Ballet Rambert
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

Cliff Keuter's *Table*, created for Rambert at the Venice Festival and given on Thursday at the Wells, seems an example of minimal art, but that is preferable to the non-art of his other production for them. Most of its effect derives, I think, from Walter Nobbe's backcloth which displays, on an otherwise blank surface, paintings of male and female nude posters and a ledge with flowers, also a projection of a window with venetian blinds.

In front of that stand a chair and table; on the one lies Julia Blaikie, in the other sits Christopher Bruce. Their spatial relationships to each other and to the objects are nicely judged; in choreography as well as decor, this is a very painterly ballet. They do move, I should add, and the movements are sometimes intriguingly unexpected, but all small-scaled.

There are suggestions of an emotional relationship, also several specific but apparently unrelated gestures. Perhaps the work is trying to imply more than it actually states, but taut performances by the two dancers make the most of it.

Bruce's own *Duets* was given, because of injury, with two couples instead of three. It is the second ballet of his to be danced with a depleted cast for that reason (the Royal Ballet's *Unfamiliar Playground* was the other). Am I being pedantic in thinking that the feasibility of this suggests a weakness in the original construction?

Duets also lacked its original Nadine Baylis decor, but Miss Baylis had provided a new design for the revival of Glen Tetley's *Freefall*. Looking like one of the less explicable objects in a sex shop window, it went aptly enough with this hymn to casual sex for any combination of genders: daring in 1967, slightly tiresome today.

Man Alive
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

"What *can* you make of councillors?" asked one of the women who had failed to be persuaded that it was a good idea to demolish her home in order to save the finances of Swansea City FC by building the largest hypermarket in Britain on the spot where it stood. The hypermarket was the dream of five Swansea businessmen, and only the intervention of the county council, overruling the city council, saved the day. The directors then asked the city to buy the ground for £500,000; when it was discovered that by law the land must be retained for sporting purposes, and could not be developed, the price plummeted to £50,000, and the city foreclosed.

Poor directors? Not a bit. The city made them a "grant" of £150,000 from the rates, sailing it swiftly past the finance committee's nose as Any Other Business, and missing a High Court injunction by hours.

The case against the Labour council's unconventional use of public money—there were two other instructive examples—was put to *Man Alive* chiefly by their political opponents, who emphasized that they were attacking the council's business ethics, not its policies. The case for the speculators was put by the only one of them who would appear, Mr Malcolm Struel, who spoke with a kind of contained aggressiveness of "business relationships". The case for the council was not put at all, since the leader, Mr Gerald Murphy, having apparently shouted at the *Man Alive* team and changed his mind more than once, finally decided not to speak.

A mistake, since it left us haunted by the ghosts of political paralysis and communal apathy, and troubled by a persistently unpleasant smell.

Peter Lloyd/Elizabeth Werry
St John's, Smith Square

Stephen Walsh

The occasional lunchtime concert in the crypt restaurant at St John's probably come as near as one could wish to re-creating the *Tafelmusik* conditions for which so much eighteenth-century music was composed. The obvious difference is that modern audiences, used to their background music coming out of invisible apertures in the ceiling, find it hard not to listen in respectful silence when they can see as well as hear that they are being entertained. So it was with Thursday's recital of flute and harpsichord sonatas by Peter Lloyd and Elizabeth Werry.

The silence seems even to have slightly disconcerted the players, both of whom made a lot more mistakes than I imagine they would normally expect. Mr Lloyd never seemed at his most agile in the quick music of sonatas in E minor and G major by C. P. E. Bach, and Miss Werry played the fugue of Handel's F major harpsichord suite as if some of the rightly famous house mustard had got down between the keys.

But there was altogether more distinguished playing in the slow music which happens to be the feature of these works. Mr Lloyd's well-rounded tone echoed eloquently round the brick-faced pillars of this crypt in the intriguing variation finale of the Bach E minor, with its typically affective octave displacements. And, while one might argue that Miss Werry's *notes inegales* in the ornate Handel slow music went to undemocratic lengths, it was good to hear the emphasis in this music placed on expressive embellishments per se.

The Bacchae and The Beanstalk
Wimbledon Theatre

Jeremy Kingston

The juxtaposition of titles in this double bill may call to mind one of the more bizarre inn signs. In fact the conjunction is as old as drama itself, tragedy followed by a merry mock. But where as in Greece the satyr play brought the audience back to prosaic earth, I suppose its equivalent today serves also to sugar the tragic pill. In this Actors Company production both sugar and pill are vividly imagined and finely done.

The Bacchae is performed beneath a silken palanquin that trembles when the Godhead reveals itself, giving to the destruction of the palace an impression of mania with calamity. Dionysus himself (Gary Raymond) is epicene yet powerful, dangerously gentle and Godlike in bearing and voice. Edward Petherbridge's direction achieves a very exciting increase in tension when the God smilingly inquires of Pentheus if he would like to watch the revelling women. Keith Drinkel's rapt demeanour from then on is an astonishing achievement, breathless, trembling, even coquettish. "You will spoil me", he murmurs. "I mean to spoil you", comes the equivocal reply.

This exchange is a good example of William Arrowsmith's lively translation. Tangerine Dream and Pink Floyd provide absolutely suitable mood music. The production—the play, too—leaves imprecise the nature of "the good of life" that man must garner to be blessed. But the performance leaves the impression that, if briefly, a monstrous sacredness has been conjured upon the stage.

The Beanstalk is the tale of Jack and. It elegantly relates to the previous play by the reappearance of Dionysus, on whose golden face the clowns paint a red nose, turning him into the Giant. The pantomime is told in mime with remarkably clever stuff going on with musical instruments, juggling plates, shadow puppets and a maypole.

Sharon Duce is an engagingly nimble Jack, Sheila Burrell is very funny as a short-sided fairy Godmother in 1920s court dress. And there is the sweetest and the most trusting pantomime cow you have ever seen.

King's Lynn Festival

This year's King's Lynn Festival, the last under the chairmanship of Lady Fermoy, opens on July 25 with a concert by the BBC Northern Orchestra conducted by Raymond Leppard. The programme includes Haydn's Nelson Mass, with Sheila Armstrong, Alfreda Hodgson, Robert Tear and Benjamin Luxon: the first King's Lynn Festival included the same work.

The following Monday the Melos Ensemble gives the first performance of Richard Rodney Bennett's Quartet for oboe and strings. The festival ends on Saturday, August 2, with the King's Singers appearing in St Nicholas's Chapel.

Postal and Weekend Shopping also on page 22

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001608 of 1975
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division in the matter of AMALGAMATED METAL CORPORATION Limited and in the matter of The Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 4th day of July 1975 PRESENTED to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) the SANCTIONING of a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT and (b) the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £6,675,000 to £3,330,000 in accordance with the said Scheme of Arrangement.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Templeman at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on Monday the 21st day of July, 1975.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the [illegible] of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1975.
LINKLATERS & PAINES, (A. Robi.) Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA. Solicitors for the Company.

No. 001609 of 1975
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division in the matter of CONSOLIDATED TIN SMELTERS, Limited and in the matter of The Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 4th day of July 1975 PRESENTED to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) the SANCTIONING of a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT and (b) the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £6,125,783 to £794,465 in accordance with the said Scheme of Arrangement.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr Justice Templeman at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday the 21st day of July, 1975.

Any Creditor or Stockholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 10th day of July 1975.
LINKLATERS & PAINES, (A. Robi.) Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA. Solicitors for the Company.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS
GEORGE DANIEL HALLADAY WEIR DECEASED

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE DANIEL HALLADAY WEIR deceased late of 23 Copy Lane Netherton Bootle Merseyside who died on the 3rd day of April 1975 are requested to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 10th October 1975 after which date the estate will be distributed amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which particulars have been given.

Dated this 8th day of July 1975.
PETER WEIR MALPAS 30 The Albany Old Hall Street Liverpool L3 9EJ Executor.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967 INVESTMENT PAPER CO. Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad St., London E.C.2 on Thursday, the 24th day of July 1975, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 7th day of July 1975
By Order of the Board.
G. SALT. Director.

Re: VISION IMPACT Limited and The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, on Thursday, the 17th day of July, 1975, at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1975.
DEREK PIPER. Director.

Re: VISUAL PROCESS Limited and The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, on Thursday, 17th July, 1975, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1975.
DEREK PIPER. Director.

Re: VISUAL TYPESETTING Limited and The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. on Thursday, 17th July, 1975, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1975.
DEREK PIPER. Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

WAGNER, Stanley, of 19 Palace Court, Finchley Road, London, N.W.3, died on 9th February 1975. Particulars to Tarlo Lyons & Aukin, Solicitors, of High Holborn House, 52/54 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6RU, before 20th September 1975.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CITY OF NORWICH
Issued 9 July 1975 £0.55m Bills due 15 August at 9.7/16%. Applications £3.75m. Total outstanding £0.55m.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER
WANTED FOR MODERN HOUSE IN HERTS
Own self-contained bungalow and car. Wife for general housekeeping duties, no cooking. Husband to work on easy grounds of ten acres. No children.
£45 P.W.
POTTERS BAR 54470
AFTER 2 P.M.

MIDDLE AGED LADY
Required to sleep in and undertake light housework. Own bedroom, sitting room, TV.
Free in mornings, back at 5 p.m., free day per week but required at weekends.
To cook evening meal and breakfast for one person.
Further details and salary to be discussed at interview. Suitable for middle aged lady needing comfortable home.
Box 0115 S, The Times

NANNY/Mother's Help for Louisianna, U.S.A. immediately. English girl nearly 4, car driver, able to take complete charge, academic family, opport. to partake in campus life, minimum 1 year.—Ring Northwood 25410.

LADY ZIA WERNHER requires under-butler or footman. Fully staffed. Wages on application. References essential. 30 miles from London. Apply: The Secretary, Luton Hoo, Luton.

AMERICAN COUPLE require full time experienced Nurse/Companion for elderly lady in London. Accommodation in large private house. Good references essential. Tel.: 01-730 2970.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St. W1. 930 4757

DOMESTICS and au pairs from abroad.—T.S. Agy. 650 3666.

NURSE to look after middle aged lady with heart trouble on beautiful private estate. Hants. Ring Chilbolton 366.

NURSE with gardener husband required. Offered good house and salary.—Hants Estate. Chilbolton 366.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

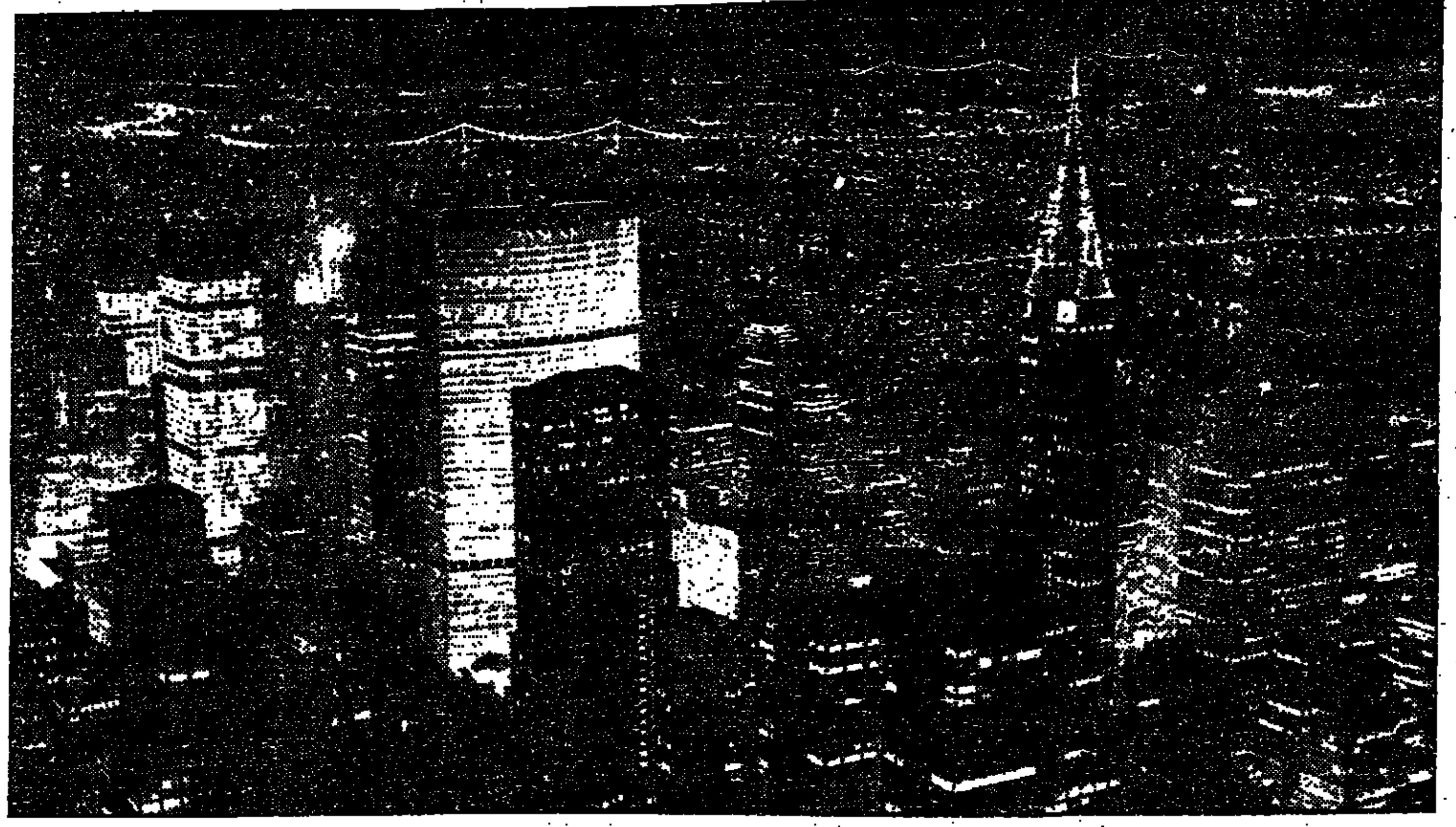
ABUNDANT Cook housekeepers, Companions, Nannies, Gardeners, Chauffeurs. Gt. Britain, abroad. British Agy., Horsham. Tel. 6571.

FROM PHILIPPINES.—Domestics speedily arranged. Experienced recommended couples, maids, housemen, 2 year contract. 041 887 7000. New World Agency.

HOLIDAY HELPS. Temporary Nannies available for home/abroad. Helping Hands Agency. 01-373 2388.

Travel

Offbeat New York



Because I wrote enthusiastically about New York, I have offended Mr Tom Lewis of Bristol—or, possibly, Tim, for his signature was hard to disentangle. His was among the many letters I received following the article on this page a couple of months ago. Happily, most of my correspondents wanted information about Advance Booking Charters. But a few, and Mr Lewis was among the more extreme of them, felt that publicising New York was foolish and irresponsible.

They referred to the seamy side of the city's reputation, its near-bankrupt municipality, its crime and violence. Mr Lewis has seen the film *Death Wish* and wondered if I had: ". . . . before suggesting that readers of *The Times* expose themselves to that violent society . . .".

Bringing the image industry of cinema (or television) into an argument about the world of reality is a dangerous tactic. A film, no matter how well acted or directed, is *not* reality, and in this context, *Death Wish* is as relevant as *On The Town* or *Breakfast at Tiffany's*.

If, like Mr Lewis, you wish to stay away from cities in which crimes of violence are committed, then London should be on your list. And is violence unknown on the streets of Bristol

However, I do not want to become involved in that particular argument just now, but would like to mention some "offbeat" aspects of a visit to New York (and to America in general, for that matter) which deserve to be better known. Few visitors, for example, journey farther north in Manhattan than the Lincoln Centre or the Metropolitan Museum of Art, because farther north and you are in Harlem, the city's Black Capital.

It is the area that too often represents the seamier "don't venture there" aspects of New York. Yet a company called Penny Sightseeing has been happily running three hour coach tours of the district for well over seven years and I have taken the trip myself on a couple of occasions. For about £2.20 it covers the City University, the Apollo Theatre and the former home of Alexander Hamilton, among other sights. If you happen to be around on Sunday morning, then a special tour takes in a Harlem church for a gospel singing service.

A company called New York Experience also offers a special service, an evening tour that does not, like so many organized trips, have you herded around in a large group. In fact, the groups are limited to five people and, the evening begins with cocktails at the home of a New York host or hostess who then takes you off to dinner at an ethnic restaurant, to jazz clubs, an off-Broadway theatre or other places of interest to the particular individuals forming the group. The cost—just under £29—covers all drinks throughout the evening and whatever you care to order for dinner, and the "guides" include a librarian, stockbroker, surgeon, film producer and psychologist. You let the company know your likes and dislikes when you book the trip, so you can be fitted into a compatible group.

Such an excursion also serves the purpose of enabling you to get to know New Yorkers as well as their city, and the same principle is behind the wider ranging Meet the Americans scheme. This is being promoted with special emphasis as part of the country's Bicentennial celebrations, although trips from Britain have been organized for this year.

The idea is for Britons to spend part of their stay as non-paying guests of a host family and the pattern usually works out at three or four days in a major city (New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Washington DC) and 10 to 14 days at the home of one's hosts.

The cost of the trip depends, naturally, on the amount of travel between the arrival city and the home of the family, but around £200 is likely to be the maximum figure. This covers transatlantic air travel, hotel accommodation in the arrival city, and transport to the host family.

If you want detailed information about this Meet the Americans scheme, write to Peter and May Bale at 32 St John's Road, Clifton, Bristol, BS8 2HG.

The price you pay does not, of course, cover your incidental expenses in that arrival city, and of these the cost of meals is likely to figure prominently in your budgeting. And that brings me back to another comment of mine a couple of months ago which also produced reaction from readers. It was to the effect that New York's restaurants were, in themselves, reason enough to take me back to the city. At least half a dozen letters picked up this point, arguing that meals in New York were low on quality and high on cost.

In this respect New York can only be compared with big cities here in Britain and of those London is the fairest comparison. Now, whether you compare a restaurant in Greenwich Village with its counterpart in Soho or a lunchtime snack in a London pub with what you can get in a New York bar, *it is* the case that New York offers better quality and quantity at a cheaper price than London.

And if you carry the comparison further, setting the Manhattan coffee shop against the West End snack bar, the difference—in New York's favour—is astronomical. Not only do you get more and better for less cost, but service and hygiene are incomparably better in New York.

However, if you are looking for a restaurant or a bar "with a difference", I can thoroughly recommend two establishments I visited on my last trip.

The restaurant is Asti at 13, East 12th Street, in Greenwich Village. A large room with a bar running down part of one long side, the kitchens tucked away at the rear and the walls lined with row upon tightly packed row of photographs and posters. If nothing else, the pictures give the clue, for they are of opera stars, many of whom have signed their portraits to mark a visit.

When you enter Asti's, as I did with some trepidation, it is to the strains of music. Full bodied, full blooded opera music, not anaemic cocktail time tinkling from an apologetic trio.

The lady who checks your coat turns up a few minutes later as Carmen, the waiters are by *turn chorus or soloists*. Even the barman gets into the scene, though his singing is decidedly non-operatic and his playing of the musical bottles is more fun.

In the middle of serving our vegetables, the waiter downed dishes and darted over to the dais to seize a brimming champagne glass and help out with one of those rousing drinking choruses which are so hard to place even when sober.

The food is Italian and good. Not great, as I believe the restaurant would honestly admit. The singing may not be the greatest in the world either. But put them together, drag in the customers for walk-on parts ("Here's a candle. Be a nun.") and you have the makings of a memorable evening.

The bar with a difference is Jimmy Ryan's which used to be on West 52nd Street, but which is now at 154, West 54th, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and is the oldest jazz club in New York. The enthusiast I happened to be with reckoned that Jimmy Ryan's music was not pure Dixieland, but whatever it was it pleased him, and me.

What I particularly liked about Jimmy Ryan's is that there were no extra charges—no cover charge or requirement that you spend a minimum amount on your drinks. Nor are you pressured into buying drinks. It is a fine way to round off a late evening with trumpet player Roy Eldridge leading off during the week and Max Kaminsky's band playing on Sunday evenings.

During my last visit I had an opportunity to travel away from New York for a day, and chose as the destination a place named Mystic Seaport. I chose it, incidentally, for no other reason than the name caught my eye and imagination when spotted in a magazine advertisement.

It turned out to be a long car ride—into Connecticut on Interstate Highway 95, which runs more or less parallel, though a little way inland, from the north shore of Long Island Sound. Just past New London, and a handful of miles before Rhode Island, we turned towards Mystic, a community of around 2,500, divided by the Mystic River. Settled in 1654, it was a shipbuilding and whaling centre from the seventeenth century, and Mystic Seaport is a museum designed to preserve that small part of America's maritime heritage. Moored along the river front are the sail training ship Brilliant, the square rigged Joseph Conrad and the huge Charles W. Morgan, the only wooden whaling ship surviving from America's nineteenth-century fleet.

Nearby, a village has also been preserved, many of the buildings having been brought to the site and others restored with fantastic attention to detail and historic accuracy. A tavern and an apothecary's shop, the cooperage and the printing press are located there, along with the tavern, stores and the bank. The whole area has been laid out in a way which does credit to those responsible, and is happily free from gimmickry and geegaws.

Mystic Seaport is a destination to bear in mind, possibly as one stop on an excursion from New York into Connecticut and Rhode Island. Or you may even head farther north into Massachusetts and find yourself driving through places with familiar names—Worcester, Shrewsbury, Leominster and Northampton. But no name on the map caught my imagination like that of Mystic Seaport, and I am glad that it did.

John Carter

Travel books

It is vicarious travel time again. **Journeys down the Amazon**, by J. M. Cohen (Charles Knight, £4.50) makes fascinating reading. The author is not writing about his own experiences, but those of the early explorers and, as the history of Spanish and Portuguese incursions into the interior and the eventual fall of Brazil to the latter, a fascinating picture of the country's development emerges. In the first expedition, that of Gonzalo Pizzaro, "Disaster began early. As the expedition was crossing a *paramo*, probably on the side of the volcano Altinisana, they heard the roar of a distant eruption." Those were dangers from nature; others came from the natives:

The Indians came on with a great yell beating their drums and blowing their wooden trumpets, threatening us as though they were going to devour us.

On the other side of the world but equally unknown to most people is Nepal, high in the Himalayas. Chrisuoph von Fürer-Haimendorf, however, knows it well and was the first anthropologist to explore the region. Like Mr Cohen's book, Himalayan Traders (John Murray, £7.50) is not a travel book but a discussion of trans-Himalayan trade which has been of vital significance to the inhabitants. This trade was disrupted by the Chinese occupation of Tibet. Professor Haimendorf does not limit himself to the well known Sherpa people, but reveals details about others like the Bhotias, the highlanders of the Dhaulagiri Zone, and the traders of Karnali Zone.

Some people are addicts of islands, and I am one of them. We need more than a guide book and David & Charles produce just such a series which has inspired me to write my own contribution. I've just sent off my manuscript on the Aeolian Islands, so I know just how much hard work and research is involved.

One of the latest is Sardinia by Russell King (David & Charles, £4.95). He's also done Sicily as well in the same series, and like the others it provides a complete picture of this island. It is not really for the first-time visitor, but for those who having visited the island once are anxious to know more about the history, structure and life in the islands in more than a superficial way.

I have planned one day to take a trip down the Loire, visiting the Chateaux, eating and drinking, when the day comes that I cease to be neurotic about weight. The Loire by Séan Jennett (Batsford, £3.95) has served to feed this ambition. Armed with this readable combined history, geography and descriptive book, I might even find my attention diverted from food for a time to wander through the chateaux, admire the buildings and splendid carvings and gardens. The book is enlivened by black and white photographs taken by the author. I have seen very beautiful books about the Loire, but these have usually been large and difficult to carry around. This book has no pretentions to space on a coffee table, but it is a handy size and full of useful information for the traveller.

I am not particularly fond of Normandy (my favourite thing about it is a tripe *à la mode de Caen*) not because it isn't interesting or unpleasant, but simply because the climate is too similar to that of Britain for me, as I have hot weather for my holidays. But that is precisely the reason why many British families find Normandy so attractive, especially those with young children, who sometimes find the heat of the Mediterranean oppressive.

For them Peter Gunn's Normandy (Gollancz, £6) is an excellent book with lovely illustrations, covering all aspects of life in the area. I found the chapter on two Norman women, Charlotte Corday and St. Terese of Lisieux particularly appealing, but others might prefer those on Marcel Proust or the descriptions of Normandy's chateaux. Once again, the illustrations are enticing, even though, again, they are in black and white.

Margaret Allen

Chess

Next, the mousetrap

When, the other week, I returned to the long-distant past and referred to the pleasures of a visit to my grandfather I had no ulterior motive. All I wanted was to go back to that golden period "*du temps que j'étais jeune*" when Dutch Gouda cheese and ambrosia were hardly distinguishable. But I had builded better than I knew. For the other day the postman delivered a vast round of Gouda cheese.

It tastes almost as good as it did when I was a boy. Not quite as good, since nothing tastes as good nowadays. Possibly this is due to age, but I prefer to blame it on the Zeitgeist that neither cheese nor chess are as perfectly delicious as they were half a century ago. Still, I must assure the Dutch Dairy Bureau—who sent me the cheese—that I really appreciate their gift.

Curiously enough, it is at a place renowned for its cheese that something very fine has happened in Welsh chess. It was at Caerphilly in Glamorgan on June 21 and 22 that their players met the assembled might of the Dutch and put up a splendid show in the Preliminaries of the European Team Championship.

Intent on scoring the greatest number of points, the Dutch brought their strongest team. Of the eight players two were grandmasters and five were international masters. The Welsh had no titled players and yet they lost by only $5\frac{1}{2}$—$10\frac{1}{2}$. Indeed, on the top four boards Wales won by $4\frac{1}{2}$—$3\frac{1}{2}$ and the individual results here were: G. S. Botterill $1\frac{1}{2}$, J. Timman $\frac{1}{2}$; A. H. Williams 1, G. Sosonko 1; S. J. Hutchings 1, J. H. Donner 1; J. G. Cooper 1, H. Ree 1. Timman and Donner are grandmasters and Sosonko and Ree international masters.

Coming on top of their remarkable showing at the Nice Olympiad last year where they qualified for the top final section, this confirms one's impression that there is a lot of chess talent in Wales, especially among the young.

All this may be a waste of powder and shot on my part, since I am now told they no longer make Caerphilly cheese at Caerphilly. Meanwhile, I give a very lively game that was played in the match on June 21 on the fourth board.

White:—J. G. Cooper Black: H. Ree.

Q.P. King's Indian Defence

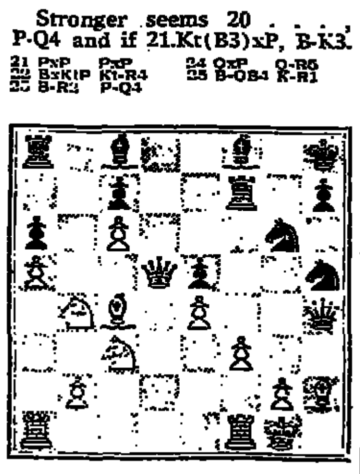
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	10	B-K3	P-KB4
2	P-QB4	P-KKt3	11	P-B3	P-B5
3	Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	12	B-B2	P-KKt4
4	P-K4	P-Q3	13	P-QR4	Kt-KKt3
5	Kt-B3	O-O	14	P-R5	P-QR3
6	B-K2	P-K4	15	Kt-Q3	R-B2
7	O-O	Kt-B3	16	P-B5	B-B1
8	P-Q5	Kt-K2	17	P-B6	Kt-B5
9	Kt-K1	Kt-Q3			

The game is proceeding along the normal lines of the King's Indian Defence with White attacking on the Queen's wing and Black counter-attacking on the King-side.

18	Q-Kt3	PxP	20	Kt-Kt4	P-Kt6
19	PxP	P-Kt5			

Stronger seems 20 . . . , P-Q4 and if 21.Kt(B3)xP, B-K3.

21	PxP	PxP	24	QxP	Q-R5
22	BxKtP	Kt-R4	25	B-QB4	K-R1
23	B-R3	P-Q4			



(Position after Black's 25th move)

26 Kt-Q5

A mistake would be 26.QxR, B-B4 ch; 27.R-B2, (27.K-R1, Kt-Kt6 mate) 27 . . . QxR ch; 28.K-R1, B-R6; 29.PxB, R-KB1 when Black wins.

26	. . .	R-Kt2	31	KtxP
27	Kt-K2	B-R6		

And not 28.PxB ?, Kt(Kt3)—B5 dis ch.

28	. . .	Kt(R4)-B5	30	B-KKt5	Q-R3
29	KtxKt ch	KtxKt			

From now on Black was in great time trouble so that it is hardly fair to criticize his moves.

31	R-B2	B-K2	32	R-Q1	Kt-B1

He is mated after 32 . . . , R-Q1; 33.QxR ch, BxQ; 34.RxB ch, etc.

33	PxB	QxRP	37	KtxKt	QxR
34	R-Kt2	B-R5	38	RxQ	BxR
35	Q-K5	Kt-Kt5	39	Kt-R5	R-Kt3
36	Q-K6	Kt-B6	40	QxR	resigns.

Harry Golombek

Bridge

Never bid by halves

No one has yet discovered a firmer road to a slam than by agreeing a trump suit before they ask about, or show, controls. As long as the opener is not attempting to beat par by bidding a suit in which he is not prepared to play (such as four to the nine), he and his partner have ample time to learn if they dare enter the slam zone. A forcing response can be postponed until the second, or third, round of bidding, if the responder appreciates that he has a duty to keep the auction alive by changes of suit.

North South game; dealer South

North: ♠ 10 9 ♡ K Q 4 ◇ A Q 6 ♣ A 10 9 6 2
West: ♠ K J 8 7 5 3 2 ♡ 5 ◇ 10 8 7 ♣ J 5
East: ♠ Q 6 4 ♡ J 9 7 3 ◇ K J 3 ♣ 8 4
South: ♠ A ♡ A 10 8 6 ◇ 9 5 4 2 ♣ K Q 7 3

South	West	North	East
1 Heart	No	2 Clubs	No
3 Clubs	No	3 Hearts	No
4 Clubs	No	4 Diamonds	No
4 Spades	No	4 No Trumps	No
5 Hearts	No	6 Clubs	No
No	No		

North's Blackwood enquiry for aces was superfluous after his partner had shown his control in Spades, and he was entitled to expect a few more points in dummy after South had insisted on a contract in Clubs. But the opener's trump support was ample compensation for his weakness in Hearts.

In former days South would not have opened One Heart, because he ran the risk of playing in that suit if his partner held Three Hearts to the King Queen. If he were employing a strong (conventional) One Club he would frequently pass this kind of hand. Although the slam is unbeatable in Clubs, it was actually played Six Hearts when South believed that his partner was looking for a contract in that suit.

South	West	North	East
1 Heart	No	2 Clubs	No
3 Spades	No	3 Hearts	No
4 Hearts	No	4 Diamonds	No
5 Hearts	No	4 No trumps	No
No	No	6 Hearts	No

By bidding Three Spades in the belief that he was inviting his partner to look for game in Clubs or No Trumps, South confused the issue; and by failing to bid Five Clubs over Four Diamonds he unwittingly invited the slam in Hearts. A Spade was led and after two rounds of trumps the declarer was hopelessly placed; he was held to nine tricks.

I set down this deal because so many players convince themselves of the dangers attending an opening on a four-card major suit and, in consequence take refuge in a weak opening One No Trump. They do not appreciate that one system is as good as another if they know how to set the true value on their hands after they have been invited to make a free bid. Against a preemptive bid it is essential to respond to partner's optional double in the same way as if he had made a strong opening bid, in short, by allowing no confusion to exist concerning the trump suit. This means that the responder who holds a trick more than he may be expected to have must go straight for game if he has originally passed.

East West game; dealer South.

North: ♠ 6 4 ♡ A K J 7 4 3 2 ◇ 9 ♣ Q 4 3
West: ♠ K 10 5 ♡ 9 8 ◇ K 10 7 5 4 ♣ K 8 2
East: ♠ A Q J 7 ♡ Q ◇ A Q J ♣ A 10 9 6 5
South: ♠ 9 8 3 2 ♡ 10 6 5 ◇ 8 6 3 2 ♣ J 7

South	West	North	East
No	No	3 Hearts	Double
No	5 Diamonds	No	6 Diamonds
No	No	No	

North led a top Heart and switched to his singleton trump. Declarer had no problem as he could afford to ruff his losing Heart and, after drawing trumps, discard a Club loser on a winning Spade.

The bidding looks simple enough, West giving the full value of his hand; without one certain trick outside his suit he would not venture to make a jump response. But at another table West decided to give his partner the chance to play in a black suit, so he bid Four Hearts over East's Double. It was now East's turn to ponder and he could not decide for a minute on his best reply. He eventually bid Four Spades because it was the most economical response. After Hearts were led, declarer wisely refrained from ruffing the second Heart and congratulated himself on keeping out of a slam. If he had taken his partner's bid of the opponents' suit at its superficial worth, he might have ventured Six Clubs which would inevitably have gone down.

Edward Mayer

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Committee cites wasteful public spending page 16

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance pages 16 and 17

Industrialists will tell Government pay policy must be backed by Whitehall monitoring

By Malcolm Brown

Industrial leaders are to go back to the Government and demand legislation making it compulsory to notify Whitehall of claims and intended settlements under the new pay policy.

They will tell the Prime Minister that without a statutory monitoring system the whole policy could be undermined. It is feared that companies faced by labour troubles or needing to recruit labour quickly to fulfil urgent contracts could be tempted to take the risk of making undercover settlements which go beyond the set pay limits.

The Confederation of British Industry said yesterday that neither it nor the Trades Union Congress had adequate resources to mount a swift and efficient monitoring programme. Monitoring machinery would need to be both comprehensive and quick if it was to work effectively.

First reaction of industry to the new pay policy was relief that the Government had at last taken a stand, but there were strong reservations over the *make-up* of the restraint package.

In a brief statement the CBI *reiterated its belief that an incomes* policy by itself was not enough: "The Government *must take action* to control its expenditure, its borrowing requirement and the money *supply*."

Although not in agreement with all the proposals, industry would "*do all in its power* to make it as effective as possible". But the monitoring *provisions did not* go nearly far enough.

"We warned ministers that *compulsory reporting to* Government of pay claims, as *well* as settlements and *intended settlements, was essential* if the policy was to be fully observed", the statement said.

"This becomes all the more important since Government *has decided*, against our strong advice, not to seek legal powers to enforce its pay policy, unless it considers the pay limit is endangered."

CBI officials expressed regret that the Government had not seen fit to adopt a percentage pay limit. They fear that the burden on low pay industries may *in some* cases be insupportable and there is concern at the effect which a flat rate *system* will have on differentials.

But privately several *industrial leaders feel that the difficulties* involved will be worthwhile if the TUC can carry through the £6 limit scheme without hitches.

One provision of the White Paper which is bound to raise angry voices when the CBI's grand council meets to review the package on Wednesday is the cut-off point of £8,500, above which there will be no increases.

It is thought that this could tip the balance with many middle management in industry, already frustrated by what they consider low levels of remuneration in comparison with their European counterparts.

The decision to set a cut-off point at £8,500 was described as "vindictive" by the Institute of Directors, which represents 44,000 of industry's top executives.

Mr Jan Hildreth, the *institute's director-general*, said that a flat percentage increase of less than 10 per cent would *have been less inflationary and* more equitable.

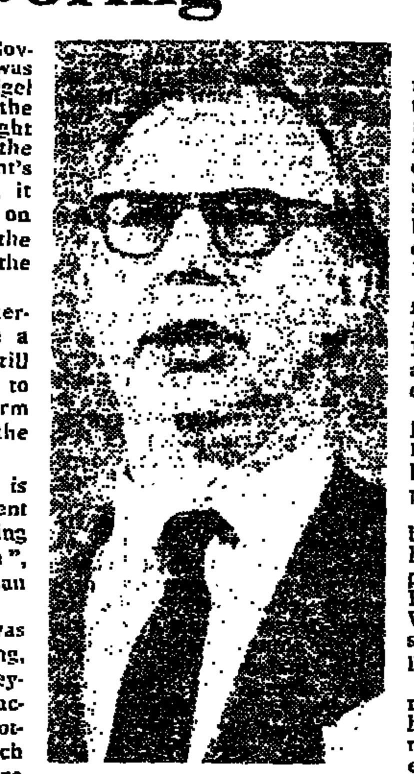
"To single out this small *group, making up less than* 1 per cent of the working population, is misguided for it *contains business leadership* which is critical to the recovery of the nation's economy."

The Association of British *Chambers of Commerce said* that the acid test of the Government's proposals was *whether they worked*. Mr *Nigel* Mobbs, chairman of the ABCC's council said last night that while *he welcomed the* reality of the Government's assessment of the situation, it might be wise to hold back on *any congratulations until* the country was safely through the winter.

The City's reaction to yesterday's measures was to give a *warning that there were still* many fundamental problems to be solved if the long-term health of industry and the economy was to be restored.

"But *the immediate need is* to make certain the *patient* survives at all by bringing down the fever of inflation", Mr Michael Marriott, chairman *of the Stock Exchange said*.

As the Prime Minister was announcing the wage ceiling, 9,000 workers at British Leyland's five bus and truck *factories in Lancashire* were voting to accept a pay deal which will give them £6 a week more from September, when their existing wage agreements run *out*.



Mr Campbell Adamson, director general of the CBI, which wants the Government to monitor pay settlements.

Stock markets down steeply on impact of White Paper measures

Gilt-edged stocks and equities *responded unfavourably* to the Government's White Paper, although the gilt market's *performance was complicated* by expectations—finally confirmed after dealings had closed—that a new long "tap" stock would be announced to replace the expired Treasury 12¾ per cent 1995 *issue*.

The new "tap" is to be of £750m—larger than the previous £500m issue—with a coupon of 13¼ per cent, a maturity of 1997 and an issue price of £94½ per *cent*.

On the foreign exchange markets sterling dropped sharply but *recovered to close slightly* higher, with a net rise of 5 points to $2.2005.

Earlier in the day gilt prices, both "shorts" and "longs", had risen swiftly by around ¾ *point* from overnight levels. However, as details of the White Paper became public, selling developed and gathered pace until the close.

The absence of the expected new "tap" stock at that stage *helped the market* to a *strong* recovery after hours. "Shorts" ended the day about ⅜ or ½ point *off on the day, while the* losses in "longs" were cut back to ⅛ or ¼ point.

It was thought in the market that the fall in *prices* had prompted the postponement of the new "tap", but that when *the market began to recover it* was decided to go ahead after all.

The *new stock is expected to* have a dampening effect on prices when dealings begin on Monday.

In the equity market, Mr Wilson's speech was greeted with a brief upturn in share *prices, as bears came in to buy* stock ahead of the end of the *trading account*. But *the higher* prices brought a swarm of sellers, and shares then slid back *throughout the session*.

The final hour of trading, which is effectively the commencement *of the new account*, brought a fresh burst of selling, which raised bleak prospects for Monday's market.

The *FT* index, which had been rising steadily during the week in response to the strength of the gilt-edged market, touched 325.6 at best yesterday. But by the *end of* the day the index was back to 313.6, a net 10.8 off. This leaves the *index with a net gain of about* 6 per cent over the two-week account. Yesterday's fall *represented a halving of the fortnight's* gain.

In spite of some *disappointment on the currency markets* with the Government's White Paper proposals for restraining *wage inflation, sterling closed* firmer in the main European financial centres—even against *the advancing dollar*.

Its "floating devaluation" against 10 other key currencies, from the base-date of December, 1971, improved 0.2 percentage point to 26.9 per cent.

However, immediately after the precise details of the Government's anti-inflation programme had become known on the exchange markets the *pound had dropped sharply*, briefly touching $2.1975, after at one stage during the *morning reaching* $2.2120.

Currency dealers said that many foreign bankers expressed concern that the Government's strategy for dealing with recalcitrant trades unions would not be tough enough.

Investor's week, page 17

All jobs to count in £8,500 freeze level

By Desmond Quigley

A wage freeze is decreed in the White Paper for those *earnings in excess of £8,500* a *year*—a figure which is a compromise between original TUC *and government suggestions*.

The White Paper is somewhat vague on top salaries. The TUC proposals, *as amended* by the Government, state that those over the cut-off limit "should forgo any increase in their incomes in the present period of difficulties".

However, Whitehall sources were anxious last night to state that "income" refers to total assessable income for tax purposes and includes fringe benefits. This means that it will prevent people holding down two jobs at, say, £5,000 a year each and seeking two £6 a week *increases*. In such a case, the income will be considered to be £10,000 and thus no rise will be *payable*.

This will also cover people with a long string of relatively *low paying directorships*. *Directors'* fees are considered part of assessable income and therefore the "*cut-off*" *limit will operate* in the same way.

It appears that there are no particularly reliable government figures for the number of people earning in excess of £8,500 a year. The Department of Employment yesterday estimated that 120,000 people were above the cut-off point based *on average weekly earnings*.

Fringe benefits are not defined in the White Paper, but *as far as the higher income* earners are concerned it will again come back to what is *assessable*.

However, the document does recognize the vast scope at all levels for evasion of the spirit of the proposals by the use of non-assessable fringe benefits by stating: "Negotiators will be expected to *offset any improvement* in non-wage benefits against the pay figure."

Incremental wage *increases* also fall under the scope of the White Paper. Employers could be given statutory relief from meeting any contractural obligations in this field.

Government sources, however, provided a loop-hole by *saying* that incremental increases can be paid provided the total of *such rises does not exceed the* figure for the previous year—*and this is on top of the maximum* £6 a head general rises.

Again there appear to be no reliable government figures for *those covered by incremental* scales.

The Government's proposals *are "voluntary", but will be* backed up by the Price Code. However, two important areas, *the banks and the insurance* industry, are not covered by the Code.

Does this mean that high paid bank *executives and their staff* can ignore the cut-off limit and the £6 a head maximum?

Well, said Whitehall, *the* Price Code might be revised to include these two sectors and *the Government could use other* weapons as a measure of disapproval such as calling for *further special deposits from the* bank.

FOREIGN REACTION

Bankers doubt ability to reach target

From Peter Norman
Bonn, July 11

Bankers in Düsseldorf, Frankfurt and Zurich were *generally sceptical that the* wage control package will achieve its goal of bringing the inflation rate down to 10 per cent by this time next year.

While the bank *economists* and foreign exchange dealers welcome the Government's *plan as a worthwhile step in* the right direction they remained doubtful on how it could be enforced.

The small majority by which the TUC General Council accepted the £6 a week pay figure clearly unsettled opinion in German and Swiss financial centres. Bankers were *today recalling* that Mr Wilson's government had a very slim majority which could *impair the political will needed*.

The prospects for the pound seem fairly grim if the European *bankers' views are* shared elsewhere.

The popular argument is that even if effective, Mr Wilson's *anti-inflationary* measures will take time to work. In the intervening period the gap *between inflation in* Britain and elsewhere in the world, not to mention Britain's economic, *social and structural problems*, will mean that sterling will come under renewed downward pressure.

David Cross writes: The anti-inflation programme was generally welcomed in Brussels as a *genuine attempt to cure* the country's economic ills. Nevertheless, many doubts remained *on how effective it would prove* to be after the failure of so many earlier prices and incomes policies.

Frank Vogl *writes*: American government officials and businessmen have been shaking *their heads and expressing* grave worries for months now about the state of the British economy and so it was no surprise that they should greet the measures announced in the White Paper with enthusiasm. The hope, however, was widely being expressed that the new measures would be the first of a *series of steps*, rather than the total response of the British government.

Incomes policies are deeply opposed by President Ford's chief economic advisers, but they seemed to cast their philosophical objections aside and suggest that in the British context a firm stand on prices and wages was probably essential. This is certainly the view of the International Monetary Fund.

PRICE CODE

10pc ceiling proposed for some goods

Successful operation *of the £6* pay limit plan will be followed by further changes to the Price Code *which will enable* the Government to limit price *rises* of a certain range of goods, food and *non-food*, to around 10 per cent in a 12-month *period*.

While a total freeze *of prices* is attractive to the Chancellor, *he is aware the effects of this* on the *retail industry make it* an *impossibility*. The alternative that will be discussed by the *Department* of Prices and Consumer Protection, the CBI *and* the Retail Consortium will be *to impose limits* on certain items which make up the family shopping basket.

If this limitation programme cannot be agreed, Mr Healey *said yesterday*, the *alternative* might be to extend the period obligatory between price rises *from its present three months* to, possibly, six months or a year.

The immediate change which *will be made to the Price Code* will be the amendment which will require employers to give full details of any pay settlement they have made and which they are claiming as an allowable cost increase.

The Government will certify to the Price Commission whether any of these wage deals *breaks* the *pay limits*. Where an employer *breaks* the limits the whole pay increase, not just the part above the limits, will not *be considered an allowable cost*.

The Government will also legislate to extend the Price Code beyond March 31, *1976*, when it was due to end. Changes to the code are widely expected before then, but yesterday the *Government said that it did not* intend to push price control to the point where it would *endanger employment and investment*.

The code will also be changed to include again all the *self-employed* to ensure that their charges and fees rise with Price Commission approval.

There are a number of self-employed who are paid in part from public funds, including *chemists*, *opticians* and *postmasters*. They will continue to operate outside the code, but *the Government will take into* account the pay limits when dealing with payments to them.

Changes *will also be required* to accommodate the question of progress towards equal pay *which is due to be in effect* by the end of this year

However, one area which has yet to be *ruled on by the* Government is whether the code will be extended to take in banks and *insurance*

PUBLIC SPENDING

34 pc growth last year outpaced inflation

By Tim Congdon

Growth of public expenditure is widely considered to have been the *Achilles heel* of the present Government's economic policy. Central government *expenditure in money terms* was 34.2 per cent higher in the 1974/75 financial year than in *the 1973/74 financial year*, a rate of increase significantly in excess of the rate of inflation between the two periods.

Rapid growth *appears* to have continued in the first quarter of the current financial year. *Central government expenditure* was 45 per cent up on the first quarter of the 1974/75 financial *year—again much ahead of* price inflation and the rate of pay increases found in the economy generally.

These huge increases have however not been primarily attributable to additional real spending. According to the *Financial Statement and Budget Report 1975/76*, the volume of direct public sector expenditure increased by less than 2 per cent between 1973 and 1974. *The trouble arose* from higher pay and prices and from increases in subsidies above the *amounts originally contemplated* by the Government.

This contrast between the behaviour *of spending in real* and money terms has been blamed on inadequate methods of control employed by the Treasury.

The practice of controlling expenditure in real terms has *been singled out for criticism*, because it is said to have become difficult to operate when officials do not have enough knowledge to discriminate between excess expenditure caused by general inflation and excess *expenditure caused by mismanagement* on a particular programme.

These *difficulties* are *specifically referred to in the White* Paper. "At a time of rapid inflation and with important *changes in relative prices*", it notes, "this system needs reinforcing in appropriate programmes by placing a limit on the amount of money which the Government is prepared to pay *in the year ahead* towards the purchase of the planned volume of resources."

In other words, cash limits are to be imposed over a large part of public expenditure. But the Government says that their "extensive use" awaits the 1976/77 financial year *and* remarks that they are not a suitable method of controlling services such as social security benefits.

The review bodies which determine the pay of such central government employees as the armed forces and the Civil Service are required to comply with the £6 pay limit, while pressure is to be applied on local authorities and nationalized industries, through the rate support grant and checks on borrowing, to make sure they too abide by the new policy.

ECONOMY

Limit on pay could reduce demand by about £300m

By Melvyn Westlake

Total demand within the *economy could be reduced by* about £300m as a result of limiting all pay increases in the coming year to £6 a week. This would lead to a rise in the jobless total by some "few tens *of thousands*", *Mr Denis Healey* admitted yesterday.

But the Chancellor stressed *that this would be the* case only if the anti-inflation programme was taken in isolation. He expected that the personal *sector would run down the high* level of its savings to maintain living standards. *This* would *help to sustain demand* in the economy and thus industrial output and jobs.

He was hopeful that a reduction in inflation would lead to a higher level of capital investment and *exports than* would otherwise have been the case. This would also help to maintain jobs, partly substituting external demand for internal demand.

The £300m figure appears to be a rough calculation of the effect on purchasing power of the greater rate at which prices *will exceed the stipulated rate* of pay rises.

On average earnings of £57.50, a pay rise of £6 a week represents an increase of 10.4 per cent. By contrast, if *inflation is reduced from the present* level of about 25 per cent to 10 per cent by September 1976, the average rate *over the coming* year is likely to be 17 or 18 per cent.

It is clear from recent official government figures that general living standards are already being hit by rising prices. In the first three months of this year there was a fall of 1 to 1½ per cent in real net *disposable* income—the best measure of living standards.

Savings have been reduced *from the historically* high levels prevailing at the end of last year, but hitherto the available *evidence had suggested* that the personal sector was actually saving more than usual, presumably out of concern about employment prospects.

MONEY SUPPLY

Guidelines for maintaining firm control on expansion

By Christopher Wilkins

Apart from establishing general *guidelines* about *keeping the growth* of money supply "under firm control", the White Paper remains unspecific about money supply projections, merely noting that "it will be important to ensure that in the period ahead the price targets which the Government has set are not endangered by too loose a control over the expansion of bank credit." In addition, through the Bank of England's guidance, priority in lending is to be given to "essential sectors of the economy".

The White Paper adds that the Government has substantially reduced the growth of the money supply in the past year and a half. Over the latest 15 months up until mid-May M3, the wider version of the *money* supply, has grown by about 11 per cent compared to 37 per cent in the previous 15 *months*. More recently there would appear to have been further contraction in the rate of growth. In the latest quarter it has expanded by 2 per cent.

M1, the narrower definition, has been growing at more like 20 per cent, and W. Greenwell, the influential firm of stockbrokers, has argued that M1 is presently a better indicator than the more widely used M3, and that M1's growth rate needs to be cut back sharply.

The Treasury vigorously disputes the Greenwell view. It takes the line that money *supply growth has been kept well* below the rate of growth in money incomes and expenditure and *has not been a factor* behind inflation for some 18 months now.

Even so, *it is acknowledged* that a downgrading of inflationary expectations could imply a more *restrictive* view on money supply growth in the coming months. A variety of possible weapons are at *its* disposal, such as interest rate operations, the calling of special deposits from the banks or the reactivating of the suspended supplementary special *deposit scheme*.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

Investment schemes in jeopardy and higher charges loom

By Maurice Corina

Further increases in gas, electricity, and railway charges this autumn *seem* unavoidable as a result of the Government's decision to place tight financial constraints on the nationalized industries. The Treasury is *sticking firmly to* a target of £100m of deficit subsidies for state enterprises in 1975-76, of *which £70m is earmarked for* the distressed Post Office, which has already announced plans *for big price rises from September*.

Borrowings are to be severely *monitored* and cash levels are to be applied to wage costs. Any enterprises *which* get off *course cannot expect* Whitehall to guarantee their deficits, which means they will have to *make economies to help their* revenue accounts. With strict controls on borrowing, there will *be a fight to maintain* capital investment schemes, some of which may be cut or postponed because funds *available* in real terms will probably be inadequate.

The *Treasury's decision* to put public corporations in a financial vice reflects the Chancellor's twin objectives of controlling their wages while driving them back towards economic self-sufficiency and, next year, a *return* to statutory financial objectives.

This year, the Treasury will pay out about £650m in deficit subsidies against their accounts for 1974-75. This is on top of £355m paid out in 1973-74 and the £3,751m in general write-offs of debt and deficits since 1960. However, *the* restriction of £100m on 1975-76 taxpayer subsidies contrasts with an original *forecast of £250m, before* the Chancellor began encouraging the state industries to raise their prices *progressively* with a view to eventually ending deficit financing by the Exchequer.

With the Post Office getting £70m (and now forced to cover its £300m forecast loss by *new price rises and service* cuts), the remaining £30m of the £100m ceiling to subsidies *will probably go to the electricity* supply industry. Consumers can expect, after the tariff increases in April and a small rise this month, some further increase under the fuel adjustment clause on their bills this autumn. Any sudden revision of the forecast loss of £30m will have to be met by more price increases, though the industry is hoping to avoid this.

More certain is a rise of around 20 per cent in the tariffs of the British Gas Corporation.

Railway fares are expected to go up in September, and the British Railways Board is to have a ceiling on its passenger grants and general expenditure. Higher freight charges seem *certain because of* a large deficit on its operations which the Government is not prepared *to guarantee*.

State industry borrowing requirements are to be rigorously monitored because of great uncertainties about the British Steel Corporation, which *is now suffering greatly* from falling demand but has a huge investment programme to sustain.

The Government will be seeking to protect investment programmes as best as they can, but some cuts seem inevitable given the general inflation in the cost of materials and equipment. Whitehall expects the State undertakings to take a *more rigorous* look at their manpower requirements and to search out all possible *economies to raise productivity*.

Chairmen of the state industries and their unions, *representing 2 million workers*, are to begin talks on the operation of cash ceilings on wage bills. *In some cases, there will be* some tricky problems flowing from possible overtime *restrictions, disrupted incremental* payments, incentives, and suspended arbitration procedures.

Finance members of some boards still want some answers from the Government about actuarial deficits in pension funds, presently covered from revenue accounts while arguments with Whitehall over Exchequer *payments drag on*. One worry for the Treasury on the nationalized industries contribution to borrowing requirements is the news that the British Steel Corporation has to deal with a *£375m loss in the* current financial year, but cannot raise prices given its market position.

RETAILING

Relief at escape from prices freeze

By David Young

The relative escape of the retail industry from the effects *of the Chancellor's* anti-inflation package, apart from the obvious threat of being faced now with claims for £6 a week *rises* from its workers, *is a reflection of* the serious situation prevailing among the shopkeepers.

Mr Healey yesterday made it clear he would have liked to have been in a position to bring in a complete freeze on prices, but was aware *that* this was simply not possible after three years of strict price controls. The effect would have been *totally to* kill off any prospect of investment in retailing at a time when its investment programme *was at a low ebb*.

The Retail Consortium has been involved in the talks between the Government and the two sides of industry and has been remarkably successful in putting forward its case, although on the face of it, all that has been done is to maintain the Price Code powers at their present level. Nevertheless it is a significant victory for the consortium, which had feared further interference and possibly a return to cash margin restraint rather than percentage margin controls.

The industry's claim that it has suffered most because of the continued price controls is a reasonable one. Announcements by major *groups that* their investment programmes have either been cut back or are under review are now a regular event and even the most efficient operators, such as Sainsburys, are only *maintaining their investment programmes* by substantially increasing their borrowing.

Mr Healey's latest announcement has done nothing to improve the *investment climate* for retailers who until now have been able to generate cash for investment *from increased* turnover, resulting from the relatively uncontrolled rise in *wages even while profit margins* have been restrained. The situation has now changed with even more *stringent limitations* threatening profit margins and wage controls slowing down turnover.

The industry, in many sectors, is still of the opinion that the only way prices to the *housewife* can be kept at a minimum in the long term is by investment in new stores and they use *this argument to* back their case that there is no need to control gross margins if they are controlled at the *net margin level*.

This theory, however, is not one which finds any favour among the *Government*

EMPLOYMENT SUBSIDIES

Cash for companies which keep on surplus workers

By Our Industrial Editor

Employers in regions of high unemployment are to be paid temporary cash subsidies to *keep surplus workers on their* payrolls pending improvements in their order books.

Some may get the payments for delaying redundancies while employment services find alternative work or arrange re-*training for jobs elsewhere*.

Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, is to announce details of the scheme *shortly. The size and form of* payments has yet to be agreed, but legislative authority — by appropriate changes to the *Employment and Training Act* in association with the Employment Protection Bill—is to be sought on the broad principle of a *new jobs subsidy*.

It is understood that the Man*power Services Commission and* the Department of Employment are well advanced in *preparation of appropriate criteria for* making claims. The Trades Union Congress and the Con*federation of British Industry* are being consulted on the plan.

The main problem has been *over the definition of criteria* for making payments in a way that does not encourage overmanning, *or supporting companies* incapable of standing on their own feet in normal times.

Money is to go to companies which can justify cash support with sufficient evidence that they expect an upturn in their *business*. A company which needs a little more time to redeploy workers in a more productive way is expected to qualify.

How the markets moved

FT index: 313.6 −10.8
The Times index: 132.49 −3.92

Rises

Aust & NZ	5p to 385p	Delson	2p to 20p
BH South	5p to 165p	Energy Serv	½p to 4½p
Blundell Perm	2p to 32p	Glass & Metal	3p to 39p
Cameron JW	8p to 122p	Lloyds Bk	3p to 208p
Concentric	2½p to 21½p	Rio Tinto Zinc	1p to 192p
Clairmace	3p to 52p	Vantona	6p to 50p
Culter Guard	1p to 14½p	Whittingham W	1p to 17p

Falls

Barclays Bk	5p to 258p	Fisons	8p to 365p
Boots	15p to 193p	GKN	6p to 224p
Brit Am Tob	10p to 310p	Imp Chem Ind	8p to 266p
Brit Home Strs	22p to 284p	Metal Box	12p to 230p
BP	12p to 528p	Shell	10p to 306p
Courtaulds	6p to 118p	Sun Alliance	10p to 400p
EMI	10p to 175p	Unilever	14p to 372p

Equities fell back sharply.
Gilt-edged securities replaced early gains with heavy falls.
Sterling closed at $2.2005, up five points. The "effective devaluation" rate was 26.9 per cent.
Gold rose by $1.50 to $165.50 an oz.

SDR—$ was 1.22242 on Friday, while SDR—£ was 0.554260.

Commodities: Cocoa futures finished up to £45 a tonne higher. Reuters' commodity index closed at 1,123.3 (1,108.6 on Thursday).

Reports, pages 17 and 18

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.71	1.66
Austria Sch	38.75	36.75
Belgium Fr	85.25	82.50
Canada $	2.315	2.265
Denmark Kr	12.60	12.20
Finland Mkk	8.15	7.90
France Fr	9.35	9.05
Germany DM	5.45	5.25
Greece Dr	67.75	65.50
Hongkong $	11.10	10.75
Italy Lr	1465.00	1410.00
Japan Yn	675.00	650.00
Netherlands Gld	5.65	5.45
Norway Kr	11.40	11.05
Portugal Esc	55.00	53.00
S Africa Rd	1.88	1.80
Spain Pes	127.00	122.00
Sweden Kr	9.10	8.80
Switzerland Fr	5.80	5.60
US $	2.255	2.205
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.50	35.75

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

Commons report criticizes careless Whitehall spending

By Peter Hill and Roger Vielvoye

Whitehall's management of large sums of taxpayer's money, being channelled into sectors of British industry from bread subsidies to atomic energy, was criticized yesterday by the Commons Public Accounts Committee, the Government's watchdog on public spending.

In its report*, two government departments, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Prices and Consumer Affairs are taken to task for failing to make a detailed examination of the books and record of bakery companies receiving £78.4m in subsidies, which were aimed at avoiding price increases in some types of loaves last March.

After investigating the circumstances under which the subsidy was calculated, the committee said it was surprised that public expenditure of nearly £80m a year "should rest so largely on information which had not been subjected to independent verification by the Ministry before the event, and only partial verification afterwards".

In detailed negotiations, the bakers provided details of the extra income they expected from the proposed increases on the varieties of loaf to be subsidized and from the quantities of flour used in the production of this bread.

This was broadly in line with available independent data and detailed examination of books and records was not considered necessary.

The committee accepted that the scheme had to be introduced in haste but said that as a general principle, information on which large payments of public funds depended should always be checked.

Between £35m and £40m of value-added tax revenue had been lost because of insufficient staff to check on traders liable for payment.

According to the committee's report, "very substantial amounts of tax must have been lost through under-declarations of tax, whether deliberate or unintentional".

The Customs and Excise department estimated that there would be a loss in the 1974-75 financial year of up to £40m as a result of undetected under-declarations of the tax, unidentified under-assessments and insolvencies.

"We are deeply concerned that substantial losses of tax are being incurred and recommend that the department should proceed as a matter of urgency to implement their proposed improvements in the administration of the tax, so that full enforcement procedures are effective much sooner than they appear to envisage at the present", the committee said.

The committee also expressed concern at the operation of selective financial assistance to companies under the terms of the Industry Act, and plans to make "more particular inquiries into specific cases" next year.

It indicated that it would want to keep under review the control arrangements for administering various forms of government financial assistance under the amended Act. The committee's findings are based on questioning of Department of Industry officials, including Mr Peter Carey, top adviser on industrial policy.

Between March last year and the end of February this year, the department received 60 "rescue" applications for financial assistance under sections 7 and 8 of the Act. Offers made involved a total of £74.45m but 29 applications were still under consideration when the committee completed its investigation.

The report underlined its continuing interest in the administration of Industry Act cash disbursements, and referred particularly to cases earlier this year, when recommendations made by the independent Industrial Development Advisory Board on particular applications were overruled by Ministers (most notably by Mr Wedgwood Benn when he was Secretary of State for Industry).

There is clearly disquiet at changes in the criteria applied to applications for assistance. Officials told the committee that viability of a particular project was no longer regarded as an essential consideration.

Financial assistance to the state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, the successor company to the ill-fated Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, and to Cammell Laird Shipbuilders (in which the Government has a 50 per cent interest) came under particular scrutiny.

Dealing with Govan, the report refers to the Government commitment of about £35m to support the company over the five year period from its establishment in 1972.

Critical assumptions on productivity improvements and the level of losses on its order book had since been rendered false, and the Department of Industry calculated that instead between £50m and £60m would be needed.

The Department's handling of the assistance being made available to Cammell Laird received sharp criticism.

Noting that the original total aid package of £25m covering capital reconstruction, working capital and provision for losses was likely to be greatly increased—largely because of the rise in capital works costs from £14m to a likely £32m—the committee says neither the company nor the Department.

"The Department relied on the company to ensure that the cost of the scheme was reasonable. Your committee deplores the lack of effective financial control over the public funds involved, and recommends that the total liability to public funds should be reviewed as soon as possible so that Parliament may be fully informed of the nature and extent of the Government's commitment", the report said.

A three-year delay in completing Britain's first prototype fast nuclear reactor at Dounreay in Scotland should be subject to an inquiry by the Atomic Energy Authority (AEA), the Treasury and the Department of Energy, the committee states.

Avoiding delays in completing projects of this nature "is of crucial importance to the national economy". The inquiry should make a detailed analysis of the causes and cost of the delay.

It was surprised to find that the arrangement for reimbursing The Nuclear Power Group (TNPG), the consortium responsible for the project management, for expenses estimated at nearly £4m should be on a "cost plus" basis, with no financial incentive to ensure efficient management of the construction.

Reimbursement of expenses continued on this basis even when the company received additional management support from the AEA in areas where progress was not as fast as expected.

Third Report of the Committee of Public Accounts, House of Commons Paper 374, HMSO. Price £5.05.

Coats wins contested vote to pass dividend

From Margaret Drummond
Glasgow, July 11

Coats Patons, the textile group that took a controversial decision to pass its final dividend, today received majority approval at its annual meeting in Glasgow amid pleas from leading financial institutions that the company strengthen its communication with shareholders in the future.

Around 200 people attended the meeting, including representatives from the various investment protection committees, the Church Commissioners, the Post Office pension fund and the British Rail pension fund.

Despite the serious criticisms voiced by institutions over the decision to cut the dividend for the year, culminating in recommendations by the Investment Protection Committee of the Pension Funds and the Unit Trust Managers to vote against adoption of the group accounts, the two-and-a-half hour meeting passed off peaceably enough with the resolution to make a scrip issue, passed by a majority of 17.8 million votes to 4.6 million in a poll that the board evidently saw as a gratifying vote of confidence.

But Mr David Hopkinson, investment manager for the M and G financial group and chairman of the investment protection committee, spoke in strong terms against the issue of scrip alongside the dropping of the final dividend.

He termed it "cosmetic financing", sentiments that were echoed by Mr McDonald, investment secretary for the Church Commissioners, who pointed out that many gross funds such as his had bought Coats shares for steady income and were statutorily debarred from selling the scrip for cash.

Mr Hopkinson queried the precedent set by the company's arrangements to help small shareholders sell their scrip and the waste of management time and money the whole situation had caused. The strongest institutional objections appeared to centre on the fact that the group had not consulted its shareholders about the sudden decision and Mr Hopkinson called for the appointment of non-executive directors to the Coats board ahead of the expected legislation. They suggested closer relations between it and the shareholders to prevent such an unhappy situation arising again.

Mr Charles Bell, the retiring chairman, said the group had received overwhelming support from private shareholders.

Despite the strong institutional opposition it appears that most of the investing bodies actually voted against the resolutions.

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Insurance

When pets can be pests . . .

We are a nation of pet-lovers. But, on occasions, pets can be the cause of a good deal of trouble and expense. If, for instance, you know that your dog particularly likes to get the better of postmen, and you fail to keep it out of reach of yours, you will have to pay for a new pair of trousers.

Or your dog could rush out into the road and cause a serious accident. In this event, you might be faced with heavy claims for personal injury and damage to cars.

In most cases, you should be covered for claims for which you are legally liable under your household policy or, more likely, by a personal liability extension to that policy. Make sure that you have this extra cover; many household policies give it as a matter of course. If your policy does not include cover for your liability to others in a personal capacity, ask for it to be added; it is cheap enough.

If a dog of yours causes damage by killing or injuring livestock, you will be liable for the damage. Incidentally, this does not simply apply to sheep but extends to poultry—and even pheasants or partridges which are being reared by hand.

The fact that you may have taken all reasonable care will not absolve you from liability if your dog kills or injures livestock. There are, however, two exceptions. The first applies if the damage takes place on your land or on the land of somebody else who had authorized the dog's presence and the livestock which suffers had strayed on to the land. There is, of course, no exemption if a farmer says you can take your dog on to his land and it then kills some of his livestock which had a perfect right to be there.

The second exception applies where the damage to the livestock is due to the fault of the person to whom the livestock belongs. That may not always be easy to prove.

Remember that, although you may be insured, an insurer will pay out only where it is quite clear that you were legally liable. An insurer, therefore, may resist, in your name, a claim which is made against you. Unless the other side can show that you have a legal liability, no compensation will be forthcoming from your insurers, if, for instance, he or she has been good to you in different ways over the years.

If a farmer should shoot your dog, it does not necessarily follow that you can claim compensation from him. You will have no claim if at the time of the shooting the farmer believed, and had reasonable grounds for believing, either that your dog was worrying or was about to worry his livestock and there was no other means of preventing the worrying; or that the dog had been worrying the livestock, had not left the vicinity, was not under anybody's control and there were no practicable means of telling to whom it belonged.

To be in the clear, a farmer shooting a dog in such circumstances must report it within 24 hours to the police.

A farmer or anybody else, however, does not have that "right" to shoot a dog worrying livestock if the shooting occurs on land to which the livestock had strayed—if the land is occupied by yourself or somebody else who had authorized the dog's presence.

Horses and ponies, also, can cause damage—particularly by straying on to the road. In the past, there was the curious position whereby if your child's pony strayed from its field into somebody else's garden, and ate a few cabbages, you were liable for the value of the cabbages. But if the pony strayed on to even though you may feel that you have some moral obligation to the owner of the livestock— the main road and caused a serious accident, no liability attached to you.

That has been changed by the Animals Act, 1971. Now, if a horse, pony, cow, etc, strays on to the road, the normal laws of negligence apply, with each case depending on its own individual facts.

It was felt that it would be unfair to impose absolute liability on the owners of livestock. Instead, therefore, of making owners liable in all circumstances if animals stray on to the road, they are liable only if they do not take reasonable care to prevent straying. Thus it is important to take reasonable care to inspect fences and when necessary to mend them promptly.

Incidentally, one can expect the adequacy or otherwise of fencing to be considered in relation to the type of road which it adjoins. Thus a road with only sporadic traffic, probably, in the eyes of a court, would not require the same expensive system of fencing as one which carries a heavy volume of traffic, often at high speed.

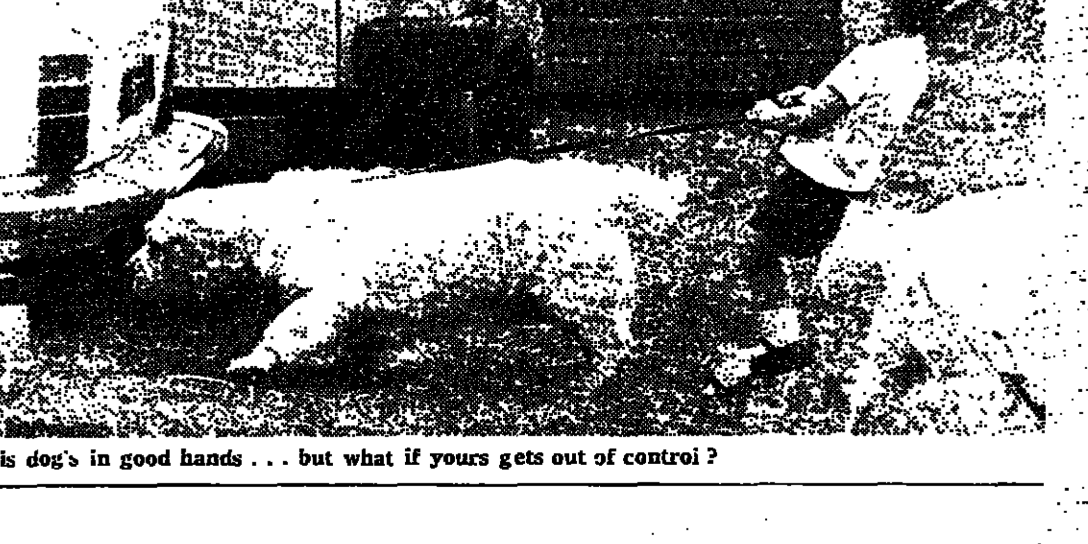
There have, however, been some concessions to the centuries-old privileges which have been enjoyed by farmers and other owners of domestic animals. For instance, if animals cause damage by straying from unfenced land on to the highway, their owner will not be regarded as having committed a breach of duty if the land from which they stray is common land or is in an area where fencing is not customary, or is a town or village green. Naturally, to be able to take advantage of that exception, one must have had a right to put one's animals on that land in the first place.

When you take a horse or pony on the road, you have a duty to take "reasonable care". Here, of course, everything hangs on individual circumstances—such as whether the road on which you are riding is in the country or in a town, the traffic density, the age of the horse or pony (and the extent to which it may be used to traffic), the experience of the person riding, the width of the road and so on.

To a great extent, the potential liabilities connected with the ownership of horses or ponies may be covered by a personal liability policy. In any event, usually this kind of third-party liability can be covered by a "comprehensive" policy which insures the horse or pony against death or disablement, and also covers saddles and other tack.

Here again, of course, as with any liability insurance, it is only one's legal liability which will be covered and an insurer may be prepared to contest your name a claim which is made against you by a member of the public for personal injury or damage to his or her property.

John Drummond



This dog's in good hands . . . but what if yours gets out of control ?

Output dips below level of three-day week

By Melvyn Westlake

The recession in British industry has now reduced the level of its output below that seen even during the three-day week emergency in the early months of 1974. Total industrial production showed a further sharp drop in May, and estimates of output in April have also been revised downwards. This means that for 10 months the level of production in the factories and workshops has been almost continuously in decline. Excluding the period of energy crisis in the winter of 1973-74, output is now at its lowest for almost three years.

According to Government figures published by the Central Statistical Office yesterday, industrial production fell 0.8 per cent in May, taking the official index down to 101.2 (1970 = 100).

But significantly, the index has averaged 102.2 a month in the March-May period compared with 103.7 in the first three months of 1974, when workers in many industries were active employed for only three days a week.

It is now clear that although the recession in Britain began rather later than in other major industrialized countries, the gap is rapidly being closed by the pace of decline now being witnessed at home. This suggests that unemployment will almost certainly continue to rise a marked rate in the coming months.

Moreover, recent indications that prices are now rising faster than average earnings, with the consequent drop in consumer demand, imply that industrial production will fall farther unless either the level of exports can be increased or people are prepared to draw on their savings to maintain the level of their spending. In the present depressed level of world trade, there is little scope for any marked increase in the volume of exports.

On the contrary, between March and May, the volume of exports fell by some 2 per cent. There are now mounting fears that the economic recovery in the rest of the industrialized world, on which Mr Healey is relying heavily to raise activity in Britain, may now be delayed beyond the end of the year.

Since the peak of the last boom, both overseas and at home, in the summer of 1973, industrial output in Britain has dropped by about 8.5 per cent—one of the largest cyclical declines in postwar economic history. In more recent months, production in the manufacturing sector, which is responsible for about three quarters of industrial output, has been falling disproportionately fast.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

The following are the index numbers of industrial production in April, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1970 = 100):

		All Industries	M'facting Total
1972	Q1	98.2	98.6
	Q2	102.7	101.1
	Q3	102.9	102.3
	Q4	105.8	105.4
1973	Q1	109.9	109.9
	Q2	109.6	110.0
	Q3	110.7	111.5
	Q4	109.5	110.5
1974	Q1	103.7	106.0
	Q2	108.0	109.6
	Q3	108.7	110.3
	Q4	105.3	106.1
1975	Q1	104.5	105.5
1974			
June		108.8	110.6
July		109.3	110.8
August		109.1	111.2
September		107.7	109.0
October		106.7	107.1
November		106.2	107.3
December		102.9	103.8
1975			
January		105.0	106.8
February		105.0	106.4
March		103.4	103.3
April		102.0	102.6
May		101.2	101.[illegible]

Citibank's prime rate goes to 7¼pc

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, July 11

The First National City Bank of New York stuck firmly to its special money formula today and increased its prime lending rate to 7¼ per cent from 7 per cent.

The bank raised its key rate from 6¾ per cent last week, most major United States banks are still holding to a 7 per cent level.

A good number of banks may well join the Citibank at 7¼ per cent next week, but senior executives at some banks commented today that with loan demand still very sluggish and with some easing evident in money market rates, they will probably remain at 7 per cent for a few more weeks.

But further increases in the prime rate over the next few months seem certain due to a probable increase in loan demand, liquidity tightening in the markets through heavy United States Treasury borrowing and the likelihood that the Federal Reserve Board will make little effort to hold rates down, they added.

The Fed still appears to be deeply concerned about the money supply expansion rate and money market dealers believe the Fed will continue to hold the federal funds rate around the 5¾ to 6¼ range until the rate of money supply growth has been slowed.

This range, however, is still somewhat lower than the range the Fed appeared to desire in the last few weeks of June.

New Fed data shows that the money supply (currency plus demand deposits) fell by the largest amount, totalling $1,500m since mid-March in the week to July 2. The annual rate of money supply expansion in the quarter to July 2 was 10.6 per cent, which compares with the Fed's declared target range of 5 to 7.5 per cent.

More tanker tonnage at scrapyards

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Almost 4 million tons deadweight of oil tanker tonnage was scrapped in the first six months of this year and since autumn last year, 24 million tons of orders for new tankers have been cancelled. Negotiation's for the cancellation or postponement of a further 13 million tons are at present taking place.

The scrappage rate over the first half of the year was four times greater than the historical level and is an indication of the attempts now being made by the tanker industry—which is experiencing one of its sharpest ever recessions—to bring about a better balance between supply and demand.

These latest estimates of the tanker situation, prepared by H. P. Drewry (Shipping Consultants) coincide with another survey which confirms the hardening of oil tanker chartering rates.

The international weekly tanker index compiled by London shipbrokers, Mullion and Co, rose this week to Worldscale 85 from Worldscale 81 the previous week and Worldscale 79 two weeks ago. But the latest level is still below the Worldscale rate of 90 in January.

According to the Drewry survey, however, although rates have improved with the high scrappage rates and cancellation of contracts, there remains a huge surplus to be absorbed before "genuine recovery" occurs.

There is now close on 33 million tons dwt of tanker tonnage lying idle and 17 per cent of this total is accounted for by new tankers which have been delivered since the start of this year.

Milan move for Sindona funds

Milan, July 11.—Signor Guido Viola, the deputy State Attorney here, today demanded from the civil tribunal the liquidation of 12 foreign holdings based in Switzerland, Luxembourg, Panama, the Bahamas and Liberia which formed part of the financial empire of Signor Michelle Sindona.

The move was aimed at retrieving through the liquidation of Signor Sindona's foreign holdings about 13,600m lire (about £9m) which Banca Privata Italiana, the financier's Italian bank, had transferred to these companies for subscribing to a capital increase for Finambro, the main holding group.

Experts believe this will be an extremely hard task for Signor Viola. Banca Privata was put into liquidation last October.—AP-Dow Jones.

Sunken Frigg platform raised then abandoned

By Our Energy Correspondent

French engineers have raised a sunken drilling platform from the bottom of the North Sea, but because of serious damage to the structure they have abandoned plans to use it for drilling the first production wells on the Frigg gasfield.

The 6,500-tonne structure has been towed to the centre of the gasfield and temporarily abandoned. A concrete structure originally designed as a booster platform on the pipelines from the field to the Scottish coast will be converted to drill the production wells for the project.

Sinking of the steel jacket about 1½ miles short of its final drilling position on the field last October has contributed to long delays in the project, which was originally expected to bring additional supplies of gas to Britain in early 1976. The revised date for landing the first gas is now mid-1977

Building society receipts down £109m in June

By Margaret Stone

Building society net receipts, as expected, tumbled in June. They fell £109m to £208m, compared with £317m in May and the all-time record of £406m in April. But lending and approvals for new loans remained very buoyant.

New loans in June amounted to £405m compared with £422m and £381m respectively in the two previous months. Approvals, which are the societies' commitment to lend money in future, were up at £462m compared with £458m in May, although April's total was £466m.

Despite the sharp setback in net receipts last month, building society leaders are confident that 1975 will remain a record year for home loans. It is still likely that the societies will hit their target of new lending of around £5,000m compared with £2,912m last year and £3,540m in 1973.

Inflation will account for some of the rise in home lending, but nonetheless a real improvement in home loans should be achieved. The societies expect to lend to around 600,000 homeowners during the year compared with 435,000 new loans in 1974 and 545,000 the year before.

The downfall in net receipts in June is partially attributed to the fact that from June 1 the building society investment rate was reduced from 7.5 per cent to 7 per cent, and the interest shown in the Government's index-linked retirement national savings certificates.

Gross intake of new money was lower at £707m against £796m, while withdrawals were higher at £500m, compared with £479m in May. However, as many societies have their year-end in June, interest credited to building society accounts was £216m, helping to swell the availability of mortgage funds.

Pensions

Women's rights pose problems

It has been one of Mrs Barbara Castle's main points in favour of the pensions structure to come into effect nationally in 1977 or 1978 that it represents a fair deal for women after a long period in which they have been treated unfairly. The whole problem of what is equitable in relation to the sexes is one which has always been clouded by emotional arguments and irrational generalizations.

Mrs Castle's Bill provides equal benefits for men and women in exchange for equal contributions and it also incorporates a clause which will give men and women equal access to occupational pension schemes. Also, the whole question of discrimination between the sexes has been referred to the Occupational Pensions Board, a body set up by Sir Keith Joseph in 1973 to supervise occupational pensions and to advise the Government on questions concerning occupational pension schemes.

By the end of June the board had collected evidence from a wide variety of interested organizations and individuals on which they will be able to base a report to the Secretary of State for the Social Services. This report is expected within the next two months.

The form of the questionnaire sent out by the board inviting people to submit views indicates that they are well aware of the difficulty of this problem. It is not surprising, for they are men and women from varying backgrounds but all with practical experience of, or interest in, pensions.

The basic problem for anybody seeking to achieve equity in this area is the inconsistency between equality of pensions and equality of cost. Women retire five years before men in this country and there is very little prospect of this being changed in the near future.

It would be unthinkable politically for any government to increase the age at which women retire; it is equally unthinkable economically to undertake the additional cost involved in reducing the retirement age for men. Perhaps one day it may be possible, but certainly not now.

Women also live longer than men on average, and even if the two sexes retired at the same age the cost of providing a pension for a woman would therefore be greater than the cost of providing a pension for a man. If on this is added the fact that the woman's pension starts five years earlier and also that—in the case of the scheme where contributions are saved up in a fund earning interest to provide for the future pension rights of the members—the contributions earn five years more interest as well as being payable for five years more, all this means that the ultimate cost of providing a woman's pension is substantially higher than for a man's.

It is sometimes overlooked that any compulsion to provide women with equal pensions to men's must involve employers in greater total spending on women employees than on men. This may very well operate against the employment prospects of women.

The considerations in a national scheme are somewhat different. Here we are concerned with providing older members of the community with sufficient money to live on. This is a social obligation rather than a question of remuneration for work done.

There is therefore in this area nothing inappropriate in providing the same benefits for men as for women, and for allowing the difference in cost to average out. What is important is the amount of money which a person needs to live on rather than the cost of providing that pension. It would be ridiculous to suggest that a man needs more than a woman to live on in old age.

Equality in this sense is achieved by the Bill now passing through Parliament which will come into force in 1977 or 1978. The submission to the Occupational Pensions Board, however, deals with occupational pension schemes and presents more serious problems.

The starting point in the board's considerations is the principle accepted by the Government that equality of status for men and women in occupational pension schemes is desirable. The first question obviously is whether and to what extent there is discrimination between the sexes at present.

There is little doubt that the eligibility for pension schemes differs at present between men and women. It is not at all uncommon for membership of pension schemes to be restricted to male employees. This practice has already been tackled by the Social Security Pensions Bill passing through Parliament and is one on which the Board are required to comment. After the Bill becomes an Act it will not be lawful for an employer to establish a scheme for men without admitting women in the same employment categories to membership of the scheme.

This touches, however, on an important point of principle with which the Occupational Pensions Board are concerned—not only in relation to membership but in a number of different areas. There will be many schemes whose membership will be largely confined to men not because women are explicitly excluded but because the class of employee for which the scheme is established is one which contains a larger number of men than women.

A similar question affects not only admission to pension schemes but also the level of benefits and other conditions of such schemes and indeed equal pay in general: is it evidence of discrimination against women that a smaller number of women than men enjoy particular benefits or a particular level of benefits?

More men than women may be members of occupational pension schemes, for example, because of the normal employment pattern of women. They often work for a few years at the beginning of their career and then frequently give up work while they are bringing up their children to return again once the children are grown up or at school. The exclusion of employees under—say—age 21 or with less than two or three years' service will affect more women than men. It cannot, however, be said that it represents discrimination against women.

Any question of the preservation of rights for people who leave service is another example of the same sort of problem. Under the 1973 legislation a scheme is required to give rights to any person leaving service after at least five years' service provided that he has then reached the age of 26.

It seems likely from general appearance that more men than women satisfy these conditions. Does that in itself represent discrimination against women? It merely reflects the undeniable fact that women tend to leave after their first spell of service at a relatively young age and also that the younger woman frequently feels disposed to change her employment at fairly short intervals.

If the general principle is that a minimum period of service is required to qualify for preserved benefits there is no reason why failure of women in general to satisfy the qualifying criteria laid down should be considered to be discrimination against them.

The information requested by the Occupational Pensions Board indicates quite clearly that they are aware of this sort of problem—in addition to asking for evidence about differences of treatment between the sexes they also request respondents to state the reasons for differences.

Eric Brunet

Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUSTS: Specialist funds (progress this year and in the past three years). Unitholder index: 1,552.6; rise from December 31, 1974: 55.0%.

Average change offer to bid, net income included, over last 12 months: +15.2%; 3 years: −21.9%.

SPECIALIST	A	B
Hill Samuel Fin	63.9	3.6
G T Japan & Gen	52.6	—
G T US & General	43.7	—
Abbey Investment	36.9	—
Jascot Commodity	35.0	11.4
Security Select F	34.2	—
Hill Samuel Dollar	33.2	32.1
S & P Ebor Energy	32.2	—
Practical	32.0	−20.0
M & G American	31.7	—
Metals Minerals	31.4	8.8
National West Finan	31.2	−20.0
Charterhouse Inter	31.1	−34.1
Unicorn Financial	31.0	−25.5
Drayton Commodity	30.6	61.1
Target Investment	30.3	−21.7
Henderson Far East	29.5	—
Drayton International	29.2	6.9
Target International	28.6	—
Slater Walker Assets	27.9	0.0
Charterhouse Fit	27.4	—
S & P Ebor Property	27.2	−31.3
S & P ITU	26.9	−27.9
S & P Ebor Financial	26.6	−33.5
S & P Japan Growth	26.6	31.4
Oceanic Investment	26.0	−32.4
M & G Investment	25.9	−24.9
Henderson European	25.9	−25.1
National Universal	25.4	−17.8
National Investment	24.2	−30.9
Hill Samuel Int	22.2	11.1
S & P US Growth	21.8	−20.7
Grantchester	21.6	—
Target Financial	21.5	−28.0
London Wall Int	20.5	−18.0
Oceanic Financial	20.5	−25.6
Slater Brit Investment	19.5	−25.1
Charterhouse Europn	19.3	7.7
Slater Walker Fin	19.0	7.2
Securities of America	18.2	−3.4
S & P Ebor Commdty	17.3	19.5
S & P Financial	17.3	−19.2
Allied Hambro Int	15.8	—
S & P Ebor Universal	15.8	6.5
S & P European	15.6	15.3
Unicorn Worldwide	15.4	—
Bishopsgate Int F	15.1	−17.5
Crescent Inter	14.3	−18.5
Financial Priority	13.7	−36.5
Slater Brit Global	13.4	−9.3
Henderson N Amrcn	12.0	—
Lawson Gilt	10.9	—
Natbifs	10.7	−22.6
Jascot Fin & Prop	10.2	−38.2
Oceanic Overseas	10.2	−18.1
National Gas	9.2	−23.2
Slater Walker N Amer	8.3	—
Henderson Internat	8.3	−13.8
Slater Walker Far East	7.8	—
Slater Brit Commodity	7.3	18.0
M & G Australasion	7.2	—
Jascot North Sea	6.9	—
Trident Inter	6.9	−16.8
S & P Scotbits	6.3	−37.3
Jascot Preference	4.7	—
Gartmore Overseas	3.2	—
M & G Japan	2.1	25.2
Henderson Nat Resrcs	1.5	−25.0
Abacus Eastern & Int	0.5	—
National Natural Res	0.5	−6.2
Jascot International	0.0	−24.4
Slater Brt C of Lnd	−0.1	−44.8
Rowan International	−0.4	—
Lawson American	−1.4	−40.8
New Court Int	−3.1	—
Jascot Capital	−3.2	−47.0
Slater Brit Gold	−3.7	22.0
Slater Brit Property	−4.0	−47.9
J L Int Consumer	−4.3	−22.1
Stewart American	−4.3	—
Target Preference	−4.3	−27.0
Slater Brit Plantation	−4.4	−3.7
M & G Australasian	7.2	—
Unicorn Australia	−5.8	−20.3
London & Brussels	−6.3	—
Henderson Australn	−7.5	—
Henderson Financl	−12.3	−35.0
M & G Far Eastern	−13.0	—
Slater Brit Nw Issue	−14.6	−57.0
Ionian Foreign M	−14.9	—
Schroder Europe M	−17.5	−16.3
Slater Walker Mins	−22.6	—
Bridge Talisman Int	−28.8	−45.2
Gt Winch Overss M	−37.9	—
Jascot Australian	−46.2	—

A: Change over one year offer to bid net income reinvested.
B: Change over three years offer to bid net income reinvested.
Both taken to July 10, 1975.
M: Trust valued monthly.
F: Trust valued every two weeks.

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, 30 Finsbury Square, London EC2.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Going broke on a grin and a garden party

A few weeks ago a rash of reports appeared in the American media on the grotesque state our country had got itself into. There was a tendency towards the superficial instant journalism (just add vitriol and stir) technique, and although the main message was more or less right it was often spoiled by lack of homework and irritating mistakes.

For example, one article announced dolefully that the City of London was bankrupt. This drew protests from a number of eminent sources in the square mile, who said that they must have meant the GLC. Yelps of anguish there were about that from County Hall. But I am afraid the time may not be far off when the GLC will be in right trouble, even so. Ironically enough, in view of the sermonizing of these American doomsters, the way ahead has been clearly shown by none other than the City of New York—dead on cue about a week after the said article came out, thus causing some merriment over on this side of the Atlantic.

Big cities all over the place, we are continually being told, are suffering from the same financial problem. This is summarized as the withering away of the centre, as both businesses and richer individuals move out, leaving ghettos of poverty in their place.

Local taxes, be they rates or whatever, are insufficient to support the machine, which starts to run down its hospitals, police, dustmen, libraries, buses and crematoria with gathering speed until there is nothing left at all but the Mayor and Corporation.

A look at the contrasting methods used to get over this problem is instructive.

New York City is always more robust than most in its approach to anything. Take litter, for example. The posters there read: "Littering is a filthy and selfish habit, so don't do it!", at which one reels back blushing like mad, the first time one sees it. In contrast, the London method is to go for the soft sell—so soft, indeed, as to win first prize in the Marshmallow of the Year Competition.

"Keep Britain Tidy", simpers a gentleman in a bowler hat raising an apple peel triumphantly aloft on the point of his umbrella. (Any minute now, watch for the slogan "Keep Britain Comfy" in the battle against inflation, as being about as close to the real surge of the nation's heartbeat as you can get.)

However, in some respects perhaps the British attitude is more realistic. For example, the New York subways are plastered with posters saying "Keep your subways beautiful—smile". I never actually tried this, and after keen observation I did not detect anyone else doing so.

". . . the New York subways are plastered with posters . . . ."

Nearer to home, I can't see it being very good rush-hour advice on the Central Line between Bank and Notting Hill Gate either, where even the ghost of a smile could result in a thick ear or something even more personal.

London Transport have doubtless realized, unlike their New York counterparts, that people are people and they are not going to do what they don't want to do. Thus, as regards the litter situation, it was interesting to note that both cities were about as disgustingly strewn with rubbish as each other and neither of the expensive advertising campaigns had evidently had the slightest effect.

So coming back to the financial position of the two cities, I forecast that nothing is going to have much effect there either, but that both of them will struggle and fail to raise the money they need by contrasting but characteristic methods.

New York has managed by promises, threats, cajolings and naked blackmail to get the banks to stump up some $3,000m with the hint that they are going to need a bit more on top of that. This will go on for a bit, but eventually the bankers' patience will become over-strained, so by log-rolling, filibustering, boondoggling and naked blackmail, the State of New York and/or the Federal Government itself will be forced to fund the loans on an irredeemable basis.

I can't see that happening in London, because by the time the problem is really upon us, nobody else is going to have any money anyway. So I envisage the GLC, with typical British resource in the face of danger, digging into our traditional past and triumphantly producing a solution in line with our latent abilities.

Getting back to the village concept, it will be decided that the GLC, like any rural community which needs to raise a bit of money, will hold a monster fete in the grounds of Buckingham Palace.

The whole problem—and much the better for it, no doubt—will be thrown over to the women of the capital to solve. So, expect a cake stall showing off the baking prowess of the wives of the Cabinet ministers, rides in the Lord Mayor's coach, the raffling of a council house by Islington Council and a competition to guess the weight of the Post Office Tower. Come one, come all—a magnet for tourists and a treat for the kiddies!

London will still be as broke as ever by the end, but we will all have quite a jolly time of it. Just one problem—who's going to clear up the litter afterwards?

Francis Kinsman

Taxation

If you can't pay up, then others must

The size of the capital transfer tax bill on a gift will depend, among other things, on who is paying the tax or, to be more accurate, on who is bearing the tax. If the donor bears the tax the value of the gift has to be grossed up to include the tax. If, on the other hand, the donee is to shoulder the burden, the tax is calculated on the value of the gift without the complication of grossing up.

I make the distinction between "paying" and "bearing" the tax because the law has to make someone primarily responsible for settling the tax bill, no matter on whose shoulders it ultimately falls. This makes for smoother and speedier tax collection. Not that the law restricts itself to one debtor—it is too devious for that. What it does is to identify the person principally liable, and if that person defaults others are lined up to be bombarded with demand notes and threats.

The principle of it all is that, generally speaking, any person involved in the transaction is liable. But in the case of a lifetime gift the donor is primarily responsible for paying the tax. If the donee has agreed personally to meet the liability it will be simple enough in practice for the two to come to some arrangement so that the donee is seen to bear the tax.

Incidentally, it is also the donor's responsibility to submit the CTT form to the appropriate tax office when a taxable gift is made, but more about that particular problem another time.

If the tax remains unpaid the Inland Revenue can chase the recipient of the gift for it. In this case, if the gift had originally been grossed up because the donor was to bear the tax, there will be a recalculation so that the donee's liability is limited to tax on the net gift.

The Inland Revenue's powers of pursuit do not end there. If the donee in turn fails to pay then, believe it or not, the donor's spouse can be sought after for payment. But the Inland Revenue can only collect tax from this source to the extent, if any, that the spouse has received gifts from her husband (or husband from his wife) after March 26, 1974.

There are some benefactors who think that it is a good idea to give everything away and go bankrupt before the tax is paid, thereby leaving the tax collector with yet another bad debt on his hands. However, it follows from the rules I have just outlined that this is fallacious thinking—someone else near and dear will probably suffer!

On a death it is the personal representatives, as one would expect, who are primarily responsible for paying the CTT.

So far as bearing the tax is concerned the rules follow those for estate duty in that the tax will normally have to be paid out of the residue of the estate—that is, out of what is left after the payment of the deceased's debts and after settlement of the various legacies. To put it another way, it is the residuary legatees who bear the tax.

Freehold land and buildings are an exception. These assets have to bear their own CTT, so the beneficiary must find the appropriate amount of tax. If the testator (the person who has made the will) does not want the beneficiary to bear the CTT the will must expressly provide that the bequest of freehold property is to be free of the tax. Where it does so no grossing up is necessary.

If the personal representatives fail to pay the tax the Inland Revenue has recourse to those who benefit under the will or on intestacy. In the case of a trust, again as one would expect, it is the trustees who have the prime responsibility for payment, with the beneficiaries standing in their stead should the trustees default.

Under the old estate duty rules, gifts made within seven years of death were liable to duty, subject to tapering relief (in the form of a reduction from the value of 15 per cent, 30 per cent or 60 per cent) where they were made within the fifth, sixth or seventh year of death.

This rule is carried on into CTT in that if a gift was made both before March 26, 1974, and within seven years of death the gift will be liable to CTT on that death. In such a case the donee is responsible for payment of the tax unless the will stipulates otherwise.

Reverting to lifetime gifts, as followers of this series will know, they attract a lower CTT rate than property left behind on death. But this is subject to the rule that if the donor dies within three years of making the gift the higher death rates will be substituted.

In such a case the responsibility for this additional tax falls on the donee, so the receiver of a large gift should beware, and spend it all at once. The donor can avoid the donee's contingent financial embarrassment by stating in the will that any additional tax is to be paid out of the residue of the estate.

To end on a particularly philanthropic note, it will be recalled that gifts made to a charity or a political party are fully exempt from CTT unless made more than one year before death. If made on or within one year of death the exemption is limited to £100,000 and where the gift exceeds this figure the charity or the political party has to meet the tax bill.

Vera Di Palma

Investor's week

Market disappointment • Retailers • Cement

First reactions from the market to Mr Wilson's speech suggested that the City had been on the wrong tack for the previous four sessions. Gilts which had been moving up strongly, fell back fairly dramatically as the market's hopes of immediate cuts in public expenditure were dashed.

Equities, too, fell smartly, with consumer stocks upset by the likely impact of deflationary forces on consumer spending.

The stock market will now resume its watch on the attitude of the big unions. Only if recessionary pressures alone appear to be curbing inflation are gilts likely to resume their upward trend. But in equities the overseas earners, relatively untroubled by price curbs, should remain in favour.

There were few takers yesterday for shares in companies whose earnings come from the United Kingdom alone, especially where they depend upon consumer spending.

With the trade unions pressing hard over the last couple of weeks for tighter controls over prices, or even a total freeze on price increases, the retailing sector has been one of the more nervous areas of the stock market.

Thus, given that yesterday's government package rejected the notion of a fresh barrage of controls on retail prices and even went as far as to emphasize the need to protect retailers' margins and profitability, the further fall in store shares might have seemed slightly surprising.

The market's relief that the retailers have not been notably discriminated against, however, has been tempered by fresh uncertainty as to just how deflationary the Government's action is likely to prove. While it is true that this summer's round of high pay awards is likely to leave reasonable strength in consumer spending up to the end of the year, it is now very much an open question what happens after that.

The real key would seem to lie in how high unemployment goes and at what point in that rise consumers in general start to change from a spend-while-you-can to a time-to-save-a-little attitude.

If and when that point arrives the impact on retailers' sales could be quite large. And if it is accompanied by shopworkers—they generally earn less than the national average—pressing for the £6 pay ceiling as the minimum acceptable wage increase, then the impact on profitability could also be fairly strong.

John Sainsbury, chairman of the Sainsbury food chain.

Profits up to the end of the current year are likely to continue on a rising trend, however, and it still seems a reasonable bet that the more efficient and value-for-money retailers will maintain a profit performance above the industrial average in 1976. Food retailers like J. Sainsbury are probably the soundest defensive stocks within the sector, while among the more general retailers it is hard to ignore Marks & Spencer's resilience in the face of previous squeezes.

In general, the greater the weighting of a group towards the consumer durable market, the more vulnerable it is probably likely to be.

With results in from Tunnel Holdings, Concrete, Southerns-Evans and International Timber this has been a good week for assessing investment prospects in much of the construction sector. The conclusion is that some selective switching might be a good portfolio strategy in the face of a generally uncertain outlook.

Good running yields, adequately covered, and a strong defensive liquidity position are available in one or two situations, and that is the recipe that should enable both investors and companies to keep their heads down through anything but a very prolonged construction industry recession. Arguably too, p/e ratios are modest enough in selected cases to take care of the capital element in the overall yield once the upturn in activity comes.

The general backdrop is, of course, hardly attractive. Housebuilding is still depressed despite the greater availability of mortgage funds. This reflects the banks, present grudging attitude to granting building finance and builders' own fears about entering into virtually open-ended contracts given present rates of labour and material inflation, particularly with such an uncertain selling prospect at the end of the day.

Road building is still going down, while water and sewage schemes have almost ceased. The outlook for local authority housebuilding is obviously darkened by the present (though probably slow acting) curbs on public sector spending and the hair-raising cost of some homes now after taking account of inflation and rolled-up interest charges.

Schools, hospitals, libraries and other public buildings will all presumably be subject to the same scrutiny and axing, too. This said, however, certain materials, such as cement, obviously take a fairly high share even of a declining market and are sensitive to any upturn in demand throughout the construction sector.

Tunnel Holdings commends itself not only on this general score but also because of its particular virtues, including net cash of £2m, a yield of just over 10 per cent (more than twice covered) at 121p and because the market capitalization is only just over one third of net asset value.

Tunnel lost out to competitors like Associated Portland Cement last year because of the temporary suspension of the Common Pricing Agreement, but with that now restored competition is roughly equalized and Tunnel's margins should improve. APC yields 2½ points less and is much higher rated than Tunnel just now. Further price increases are coming through in cement and stock positions are generally not onerous to finance.

Many of the arguments that apply to cement apply to timber where its general use in the construction sector is concerned and, of course, the DIY market provides a useful prop. Here, again, Southerns-Evans has the virtue (in present times) of having a healthy net cash position after a much improved stock situation and the full benefit of the Chancellor's tax concessions come in the present year to help finance the next upturn. The yield of 6 per cent at 68p is admittedly somewhat modest, though cover of four times leaves scope for a further improvement this year.

On yield grounds Concrete has its attractions, offering 10 per cent at 44p largely because the share price has not yet fully caught up with the fact that the group has finally got a nasty clutch of loss-making fixed-price local authority contracts out of its hair. Concrete is, of course, tied to the probably more vulnerable systems-building end of the market, but its important flooring interests are not, and the liquidity position is probably still reasonably defensive.

FE

Motor insurance

Double cover is not always double money

Insurance companies are quite happy for people to have more than two policies covering the same risk. Usually the full premium is payable for each—but when it comes to making a claim one cannot claim the full amount twice. Instead, each policy will probably have to contribute to the total cost. In some cases that can mean that two no-claim discounts are lost as a result of one accident.

Fortunately, if there are two or more policies covering your life—or providing weekly benefits if you should be disabled—a claim can be made on each. There is virtually no upper limit for which you may insure your life and there will be no scaling down when claims are made on a number of different policies.

But when it comes to everyday claims on motor policies you will find, as I mentioned above, that two or more different policies may have to contribute to the cost.

For instance, if you have an extension to your household policy which covers personal effects and the like on "all risks" terms and some luggage is stolen from your car it may seem as though that policy should meet the whole cost. But that overlooks the fact that, almost certainly, your comprehensive motor policy covers luggage stolen from the car—up to a modest sum.

It is quite likely, therefore, that the "all risks" insurers will call on the motor insurers to contribute to the claim. This means that a claim will be made on your motor policy whether you like it or not and, as a result, your no-claim discount will be forfeited or reduced at renewal.

If you do not have "all risks" cover on personal possessions it will not be worthwhile in many cases (because of no-claim discount considerations) to claim for the loss of items from the car. Probably it will be better in the long run to meet the cost from your own resources.

On the other hand if you have "all risks" insurance in force it is obviously best for the whole of the claim to be met by this policy, rather than for the motor policy to contribute as well with a resultant loss of no-claim discount. One way of making sure of that is simply to arrange in advance with your insurers for the cover for items in the car to be deleted from your motor policy.

Some of the other extensions in a motor policy can be useful but can have the same kind of drawback. Take, for instance, the extension under the third party section which gives you cover while driving other cars.

There could be a situation where, although you have your own car, you drive somebody else's—either to oblige in one way or another or because your own is temporarily out of action. The comprehensive policy for the car you are borrowing gives cover on the usual terms while somebody else, with the owner's permission, is at the wheel.

Suppose you run into somebody's fence, causing serious damage to both the fence and the car you are borrowing. If you did not have a policy of your own the claim made by the owner of the fence and the cost of repairing the car would be met by the car's insurers, subject, of course, to any excess in the policy.

But, because you have your own policy, it may have to meet the claim for the repair of the fence, with the insurers of the car which you were driving paying only for the cost of the repairs to the car. Naturally, if a claim is paid under your own policy all or part of the discount will be forfeited at renewal.

The owner of the car, also, will suffer a loss of no-claim discount, because his policy will be meeting the cost of the repairs to the car. Thus one accident can result in claims on both policies and the loss of two no-claim discounts.

The same kind of situation can apply where an employee has a company car which his wife is allowed to drive, but where she has a car of her own as well. If she is responsible for an accident while driving the company car the third party claim may have to be met by her own policy with a loss of no-claim discount.

On the other hand, if an employee uses his own car on business, whether regularly or only occasionally, the employer probably has a policy to cover the employer's liability.

It is quite possible that an employee's policy also gives the employer protection in this situation.

Here again, therefore, there can be two policies covering the same risk. In the event of an accident each may have to contribute.

JD

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Gilts close sharply lower

The Government White Paper was taken badly in the stock market, although it was generally admitted that it contained few surprises. The absence of cuts in public expenditure hit hard at gilts, and the City was also disappointed that the Prime Minister again ruled out any prospect of a statutory wages policy at this stage.

The turndown in gilts was particularly sharp, and a final rally reflected little more than the market's initial technical response to the new tap stock, whose appearance came some hours later than expected.

Equities saw some persistent selling, with lines of major stocks coming on the market. Selling was fairly general, although store shares were singled out for special attention. The trading account ended at 5.0 pm, and a depressing feature was the selling which developed in the new account.

The FT index closed 10.8 off at 313.6, a loss of 3.5 per cent on the day. The two week account still shows a net gain of about 6 per cent, but the overall gain was cut back severely yesterday.

Violent price movements in heavy and at times hectic trading were the main feature in the gilts market. The initial reaction to the Government's White Paper was unfavourable, partly because of disquiet at the extra subsidies on food and housing, and partly because of disappointment at the absence of firmer action of public spending generally.

Glass & Metal Holdings were firm against the market trend, in response to good interim profits. The group pays its dividend at the end of the year.

Prices rose swiftly at the opening. By mid-morning both "shorts" and "longs" were showing gains from overnight levels of ¾ point. However, as details of the White Paper became public, selling developed and gathered pace until the close.

The market then steadied, helped by the lack of a new long-dated "tap" announcement. "Shorts" held their ground in after-hours trading and were generally ¾ or ½ point off on the day. A rally in "longs" was sufficient to trim losses to ½ or ¼ point. The eventual "tap" announcement came too late to affect prices.

The day started well for the equity market. Share prices opened firmly, on the back of the gilt edged market, and there were further gains at mid-morning, as Mr Wilson's speech brought bear closers into the market. At best, the index stood at 325.6.

But once gilts had begun to fall back, there was no support for equities. And, as sellers appeared, share prices were marked down. Selling was persistent rather than heavy—only 5,081 bargains were recorded. But in addition to the profit takers, there were some institutional sellers who wanted to rid themselves of substantial lines of stock.

Equities took no part in the late rally in gilts. In fact the last hour of trading, which sees the new account under way, brought sharper falls in major stocks.

Hardest hit were the store leaders. Marks & Spencer at 195p shed 7p as the sellers returned. But Boots, which have been favoured recently, were cut back by 15p to 193p as investors heeded warnings that consumer stocks will be caught in the vice, reduced private spending and controlled margins. United Drapery Stores, also steady over the past fortnight, plunged 7p to 78p. Debenhams (59p) lost 5p.

British Home Stores, regarded as committed to the market share most likely to be hit by wage curbs, plunged by 22p to 284p. J. Lyons "A" shares lost 10p to 132p, also reflecting fears for consumer spending. But hotel shares, such as Grand Metropolitan (63p) and Trust Houses Forte (101p) held up fairly well, aided by the current tourist boom in London.

Mail order issues remained upset by the prospect of higher postal charges. Grattan Warehouses slipped 8p to 70p. Empire Stores were finally 5p down at 94p.

The turndown in major industrials took ICI from a high of 278p to 266p, a net 8p lower on the day. Unilever ended 14p down at 372p after 378p. Beecham were 9p off at 282p after 297p, Fisons 8p off at 365p after 375p, and Glaxo Group 10p off at 343p after 358p.

In tobaccos, shares in Imperial Group slipped to 64½p on further consideration of the interim results, while Bats at 310p lost 10p. Reed Int, a dull feature this week, lost another 10p to 210p, and fellow paper-maker Bowater Corporation fell 5p to 141p.

Among engineerings, GKN (224p) lost 6p. Tube Investments 8p to 254p and Metal Box ended 20p down at 230p after sellers had found the market unwilling to take stock. Pilkington Bros, widely dependent upon prospects elsewhere in British industry, ended 9p down at 205p.

The absence of cuts in public expenditure did little to help the major building and construction issues. AP Cement dipped by 7p to 137p. International Timber continued easier, still upset by this week's trading statement. National Carbonising fell to 44p after the annual meeting had failed to sustain predictions of an upsurge in trading.

Second line features, almost overlooked in the general upset, included J. W. Cameron, 8p up at 122p (after 125p) on the reported talks with Ellerman. Vantona put on 6p to 50p on the bid from Spirella.

Dunford & Elliott is reported to be open to offers for its 6 per cent stake in Johnson & Firth Brown.

Bank shares were dull, although selling was very light on these pitches. The firm exception was Lloyds, which picked up 3p of their recent loss. Insurance issues were also a few pence off without attracting much interest. A mixed pattern developed on the property section, where the absence of controls on business rents was largely overlooked.

Oils were easier, with BP down to 528p as London again turned apprehensive at the lack of support from the United States. Shell (306p) also weakened.

Interest in gold shares was very thin. Most share prices remained at or close to their overnight levels.

Equity turnover on Thursday was worth £53.2m (13,789 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph were ICI, Metal Box new, Bowater new, Shell, Imps, Courtaulds, Boots, Commercial Union, Unilever and GEC,

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Charter Trust (25p) Int	0.55	0.55	15/8	—	1.5
Debenture Corp (25p) Int	0.56	0.56	29/8	—	2.3
Hampton Gld (5p)	1.18	1.1	—	1.18	1.1
Hollas Group (5p) Fin	4.0	4.0	1/10	5.25	5.25
Leigh Mills (25p)	0.93	0.88	3/11	0.93	0.88
NEFO NV Int	2.0‡	2.0‡	21/7	—	5.0‡
Trafford Carpets (25p)	1.63	1.26	31/7	1.63	2.45
Wearra Group (10p) Int	Nil	0.48	—	—	1.0
Whatlings (5p) Int	0.17	0.17	30/9	—	0.42

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. ‡ Florins a share.

Hollas mauled, but not despondent

Contrary to the directors' expectations, the second half proved even worse than the first for the Hollas Group of textile companies in the 12 months to March 31. From a turnover down from £10.5m to £9.7m pre-tax profits slumped from £854,000 to £323,000, with only £143,000 (against £544,000) coming in the final six months. Earnings fell from 10.25p to 3.66p a share.

Shareholders are to have their total dividend maintained at 5.25p and Mr A. Lawson, chairman, expects at least maintained profits this year. "Only the degree of improvement on that performance is uncertain", he adds.

The results were affected by outside influences, and having improved the financial base the chairman is "in no way despondent". He is sure there will be a recovery from the present economic recession.

Schroders called in for Newman

At the request of Prudential Assurance and other institutional shareholders in Newman Industries, J. Henry Schroder Wagg has been appointed by the board of Newman Industries to advise shareholders on the proposals relating to Thomas Poole & Gladstone China and Strongpoint. Schroders have been asked to consider the deals referred to in each of the ordinary resolutions dated June 21, the criticisms which have been made, and any other matters relating which they consider to be relevant and of substance.

Estates & Gen chief favours merger

Mr J. Laurence, newly-appointed chairman of Estates & General Investments, thinks adjusted terms for the merger with County & Suburban Holdings as "fair and reasonable". He has no doubt the merger presents the best hope for the company.

In a letter to shareholders he points out that the terms were fixed before he was connected with the company and he is, therefore, independent. As an accountant he is also qualified to express an opinion.

Haw Par banned

Kuala Lumpur, July 11.—The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange here has suspended dealing in Haw Par Brothers International following an investigation into the affairs of the company by the Singapore Government.—Reuter. The London Stock Exchange restored the quotation of Haw Par on Monday.

Ashbourne probe

The Department of Trade has appointed two inspectors to investigate the affairs of Ashbourne Investments, and to look into the ownership of the company.

The inspectors, Mr Robin Auld and Mr Hobart De Courcy Moore, have been appointed following an application from members of a consortium comprising Crest International Securities and others holding 34 per cent of the equity. The company has promised to co-operate, so there could be an early conclusion to the inquiry.

Lane Fox unable to meet commitments

The shares of property developer Lane Fox were suspended yesterday at the board's request because of the company's "inability to meet its commitments".

After being requoted in a new form at 140p in the summer of 1973 the company's shares did particularly badly last year, and at one point reached a "low" of 10p. In November the company decided not to pay a previously-announced dividend because of its liquid position and the economic outlook.

The shares were suspended at 20p, valuing the company at only £200,000.

Big gain in revenue for Stock Conversion

The accounts of Stock Conversion and Investment Trust which sold its interest in the Piccadilly Circus development, as well as those in Tolmers Square and at 79-84 Tottenham Court Road now expects net revenue before tax this year to next March to reach £3.25m. In 1974-75 it was £2.4m and would have been less but for the disposals.

The group is still interested in development but rental income on properties completed some years ago is growingly important. Investment properties, last revalued in 1971 and 1972, are said by the directors to show no fall in value; some, thanks to rent reviews, have shown a big gain. SC has half of Euston Centre Properties and George Wimpey the rest.

IBM sales depressed

With second-quarter net revenue down from $482.5m to $468.7m (£213m) Mr Frank Cary, chairman of IBM, says results continue to be hurt by inflation and "significant declines" in purchases of data-processing equipment.

Buying is better now than in the first quarter but the chairman says that it is still below the "very high levels" of a year ago.—AP-DJ.

Dubilier recovers

Dubilier, the electrical group, made a lot more in the six months to March 31. The interim results were the best since the new management took over in 1972. Pre-tax profits stood at £289,000, against £54,000. Orders are improving after a fall and the resistor business has been restructured.

The interim dividend is 0.4p, against 0.35p, the first of three payments in an 18-month period.

Diamond Stylus delay accounts to October

Problems with the Voxson hi-fi equipment franchise have led Diamond Stylus, the maker of needles for record players, to delay its accounts until October 22.

The group says that the supply contract over the next two years creates a "substantial future liability which must be stated in our accounts." The company wants to end the contract and this has been agreed by Voxson. But DS wants a legal cancellation before its accounts go out."

In the year to March 31 pre-tax profits fell from £192,000 to £102,000 with stock reductions by customers and steep rises in costs largely to blame.

Trafford losses

Manchester-based Trafford Carpets (Holdings) has run up a pre-tax loss, and has cut the dividend for the year to March 31. Turnover was £2.5m against £2.7m but after heavier depreciation a pre-tax loss of £32,000 was suffered against a profit of £120,000. There was a leasing cost of £12,000 (nil) and interest charges were more than doubled from £23,000 to £54,000. No tax is chargeable this time against £15,500 last, which left the attributable loss at £32,000 against a profit of £105,000. The dividend slides from 3.58p to 2.49p.

Watsham's purchase

Electrical engineer Watsham's is paying £160,000 in shares for 75 per cent of Industrial Pharmaceutical Service, a leading supplier of pharmaceutical products and services for industry. For the year to May 31, 1974, pre-tax profits of IPS were £46,000 and a big rise is expected for the period to May last. The shares issued will be placed with institutions.

Glass & Metal cheer

Reporting interim pre-tax profits up 41 per cent to a record £327,000 for the six months to April 30 Glass & Metal Holdings expects a "satisfactory" increase over the full year. The 1973-74 profit was £611,000. The shares were one of the few good features yesterday. As usual only one dividend will be paid; the board forecasts that the previous 3.15p will be increased by the maximum allowed.

NATIONAL CARBONISING

Group is affected by slump in world coke prices and other adverse factors but is better placed to withstand this difficult period says chairman. Plans under way for oil interests to be merged with London & Scottish Marine Oil, and Cawoods Holdings thus providing a strong unit capable of financing heavy development costs.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

2-for-9 rights at CompAir for £3.7m

CompAir plans to raise £3.7m through a rights issue of new ordinary shares on a 2-for-9 basis at 45p a share compared with a market price of 59p. The group, which makes air compressors and other products employing compressed air, said the money would be used to reduce bank overdrafts in the United Kingdom. The consequent strengthening of the group's financial position will mean, says the board, that it should be well placed to continue expansion.

For the year to September 28 next the board expects to pay a final dividend of 2.97p on the enlarged capital, making a total gross dividend for the year of 4.5p—a 10 per cent increase on 1973-74. The issue is underwritten by Morgan Grenfell and the broker is W. Greenwell.

Issues & Loans

Feedex raise £438,000

Feedex, the animal grain, agricultural equipment and pig production group, is making a 1-for-1 rights issue of 10p shares at par. This will raise about £438,000 after expenses. Dealings will start next Monday. The new shares will rank for all dividends declared in respect of 1975, and Mr J. Williams, the chairman, has said the board plans to pay the most allowed for the current year. The group is now trading more profitably than at the same time last year.

Ace Machinery

Third in yesterday's new rights offers is one of 1.02m shares of 25p at par to raise about £245,000 for A.C.E. Machinery (Holdings). These are being offered on a 2-for-1 basis to members. The issue is not being underwritten. Industrial & Commercial Finance Corporation, which, with associates, holds about 46 per cent of the equity, intends to take up its full entitlement.

A.C.E., which makes construction equipment and mechanical dewatering plant, also issues its first-ever interim statement, showing that for the 28 weeks to April 12 pre-tax profits of £165,000 (against £101,000) on external sales up from £904,000 to £1.32m. Earnings a share jumped from 9.19p to 15.65p.

Brokers' views

The publication of the White Paper on anti-inflation policies largely preempted any attempts last week to forecast from within the stock market. But the latest Quarterly Review from Pember & Boyle provides an excellent summary of the City's doubts.

Pember thinks that the equity market may not fall far below present levels again, and advises selected investment, particularly in companies big overseas. In gilts, Pember echoes many other brokers in stressing the need to cut public spending.

Sheppards & Chase considers that the relative power of the BP share price is "considerably dependent upon prospects in Alaska and the North Sea. Moreover, Sheppards think a sizable rights issue is on the cards. This opinion forms part of a major survey of the oil industry by Sheppards which concludes that international oil industry profits seem unlikely to achieve 1974 levels again for the next two to three years.

But the broker likes Royal Dutch/Shell—"in sound shape, good situations, solidly based, and lowly rated". Investors using funds free from the investment dollar premium, it thinks, should switch from Shell to Royal Dutch.

The success of the bid for Midland-Yorkshire Holdings prompts Buckmaster & Moore to take another look at the shares in Croda International. Buckmaster says the shares reflect the aftermath of the bid situation.

Grieveson Grant finds shares in Dunbee-Combex-Marx, the toymaker, attractive. It thinks that profits will rise from £2.8m to £3.0m this year.

Terry Byland

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	9½%
C. Hoare & Co. ..	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster ..	9½%
Shenley Trust	11½%
20th Century Bank	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6½%, up to £25,000, 6¾%, over £25,000 7¼%.

Commodities

Cocoa futures climb by £45

COCOA futures eased from the morning's highs yesterday afternoon, largely due to long liquidation and jobber profit-taking.

The close was barely steady, although on-balance gains still ranged from £45 (spot July) to £34 per tonne. Dealers attributed the late decline to a natural reaction after an overdone upside movement, while confirmation of the West German grind, at 7.2 per cent higher, possibly attracted a little profit-taking, they said.

COCOA.—July, £589.5-600.0 per metric ton; Sept, £590.0-92.0; Dec, £563.0-65.0; March, £561.0-63.0; May, £558.0-63.0; July, £561.0-62.0; Sept, £562.0-65.0; sales, 7,467 lots, including 10 options. ICO prices, daily, 50.55c, 15-day average, 45.70c, 22-day, 45.23c (US cents per lb).

COPPER.—Cash wire bars closed £8.60 higher and three months £8.00 higher. Cash cathodes rose by £6.00 and three months by £6.25. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £556.50-57.50 a metric ton; three months, £575-75.50. Sales, 4,425 tons. Cash cathodes, £543-43.50; three months, £561.60-62.00. Sales, 325 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £550.50-51.00; three months, £568.50-69.00. Settlement, £551. Sales, 5,625 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £539-39.50; three months, £557-57.50. Settlement, £539.50. Sales, 250 tons.

SILVER closed firmer.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 207.30p a troy ounce [illegible]

[illegible]

May & Hassell look to timber price drop

Stocks are falling at May & Hassell, and liquidity is good. The group is well placed to take advantage of any further fall in producers' timber prices and the "chaotic" internal market, Mr J. Atley, chairman, writes in his review. Unemployment, capital investment and world recessionary trends in general are bound to worsen, he adds.

WEARRA GROUP
For half year to March 31 turnover £2.3m (£2.48m); profit £61,000 (£104,000) after interest of £24,000 (£22,000). Loss incurred by subsidiaries at factories now closed, £149,000 (nil) after which pretax loss £88,000 (profit of £104,000).

DARES ESTATES
Chairman says that increased sales, reduced borrowings and reduced interest rates should lead to improved results in 1975.

FINE ART DEVELOPMENTS
Due to increased paper supplies trading in current year is easier and although there may be slight fall in sale of Christmas cards, profits for full year will look much healthier.

PREMIER CONS OIL
One-for-one rights taken up for 24.1m shares (92.1 pc). Allotment for excess applications will be announced on Monday.

CAMBRIDGE WATER
Applications totalled £1,667,950 in respect of offer for sale by tender of £1m 9 per cent redeemable preference stock 1980; average price of allotment was £99.15 per cent. Lowest price at which allotment was made was £99 per cent.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981	103	104
Airlease 8¾ 1988	85½	86½
Ashland 8 1987	91¼	92¼
BICC 7½ 1987	68	71
Bristol 8¼ 1979	89	91
British Steel Corp 8⅞ 1989	84	87
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar yesterday recorded further extensive gains in European currency centres. At the same time, sterling closed higher on balance. But there was a guarded reaction in some currency quarters to the British Government's anti-inflation "package", dealers said.

The United States unit advanced to 2.4340-60 against the mark, from 2.4190-4200 overnight, after scoring a net exchange gain of some 1½ per cent against the German unit this week.

Reviving confidence around the dollar was chiefly at the expense of the mark, which needed further support within the European joint float, dealers said.

Optimism over the extent of the United States economic recovery and the increase in First National City Bank's prime rate combined to raise the dollar.

Also, the implications of possible Soviet grain deals in North America still influenced European trading.

Sterling closed at $2.2005, up 5 points against the dollar, after briefly moving over the $2.2100 level. The pound's "floating devaluation rate" improved to 26.9 from 27.1 per cent overnight.

Gold rose $1.50 an ounce, to close in London at $165.50.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) July 11	Market rates (close) July 11
New York	$2.1950-2125	$2.2000-2010
Montreal	$2.2920-2700	$2.2670-2650
Amsterdam	5.51-53fl	5.53-54fl
Brussels	79.40-80.20f	79.65-85f
Copenhagen	12.32-38k	12.33-34k
Frankfurt	5.32-39m	5.36-37m
Lisbon	54.80-55.50e	55.20-40e
Madrid	125.00-90p	125.10-30p
Milan	1414-21lr	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Forward Levels

[illegible]

Gold

[illegible]

Discount market

The Bank of England gave help yesterday on a small scale, operating solely by purchasing local authority bills directly from the houses.

The shortage proved a good deal less than had been expected earlier in the day, when houses had made largely fruitless bids around 9 per cent in competition with the 9 per cent or more levels found in the inter-bank market. During the afternoon, however, the situation eased considerably and funds were well offered at the close.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10¼%
(Last changed 2.5.75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Weekend: Open 9 Close 7
Week Fixed 9

[illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 10½

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£619.5m	allotted	£300m
Bids at	£97.63½%	received	39%
Last week	£97.63½%	received	71%
Average rate	£9.4767%	Last week	£9.4942%
Next week	£300m	replace	£200m

Recent Issues

[illegible]

Wall Street

New York, July 11.—On the New York Stock Exchange shares began on a weak note today, but a brisk rally later had the market pointing moderately higher. At noon, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was 5.24 points higher at 877.11.

Some analysts said investors were encouraged somewhat by the fact that no other bank followed First National City Bank in raising the prime interest rate.

Strength in certain high-priced "glamour" shares also aided market sentiment, analysts said.

Yesterday, the Dow Jones industrial average closed at 871.95 up 0.08. It was ahead more than seven points at its high for the session and advanced more than 14 points on Wednesday.

Wheat closes 17c up

Chicago, July 10. — CHICAGO GRAINS. WHEAT closed 2¾ to 17 cents higher. July, 342½-345¼c; Sept, 350-361c; Dec, 360-361½c; March, 372c; May, 372c. MAIZE closed 2¼ lower to ¼ cents higher. July, 282½-284c; Sept, 265-268½c; Dec, 254½-255c; March, 262-261½c; May, 266½c; July, 268½c. OATS closed 1½ lower to 1 cent higher. July, 155c; Sept, 146c; Dec, 147-147½c; March, 150½-150¾c; May, 151-151¼c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. — Products ended off best levels after registering limit gains in Oil during the final hour. Prices ended 0.40 to 0.85 cents a lb higher in Oil and $2.50 to $1.80 ahead for meal. SOYABEANS.—July, 554½-56c; Aug, 544½-45c; Sept, 541-43c; Nov, 545-46c; Jan, 552-55c; March, 560-62½c; May, 567c; July, 573c; Aug, 574c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, $127.00; Aug, $129.50-30.00; Sept, $131.60; Oct, $133.50-4.50; Dec, $136.50; Jan, $139.00; March, $142.00-50; April, $138.00-50; May, $142.00-50; July, $145.00-50; Aug, $146.00-50. SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 23.85c; Aug, 23.95-85c; Sept, 23.35c; Oct, 22.60-70c; Dec, 21.95-2.00c; Jan, 21.60-70c; March, 21.45-60c; May, 21.25-50c; July, 21.10c; Aug, 21.00-05c.

WOOL.—One lot sold today in the Fine Wool futures contract. Prices were 0.10 cent a lb higher at the close. The Crossbred contract did not sell but closed unchanged to 0.10 cent a lb higher on bid and asked quotations. GREASE WOOL.—Spot 136.0c nominal. July, 135.0c bid; Oct, 138.0/41.0c; Dec, 140.0/5.0c; March, 139.0/45.5c; May, 139.0c bid; July, 139.0c bid; Oct, 139.0c bid; Dec, 139.0c bid. CROSSBRED.—Spot 76.0c nominal. July, 72.0/5.0c; Oct, 76.0/80.0c; Dec, 78.0/81.0c; March, 77.0c bid; May, 77.0c bid; July, 77.0c bid; Oct, 77.0c bid; Dec, 77.0c bid.

COFFEE. Futures in "C" contract went through another uneventful session to close 0.65 to 0.10 cent lower. July, 51.75-2.05c; Sept, 54.05c; Nov, 55.05c nominal; Dec, 55.10c; March, 55.80c; May, 56.15c; July, 56.65c nominal.

COCOA. Futures were bid aggressively at the limit up of 3.00 cents in reaction to the smaller than expected decline of 10.8 per cent in United States cocoa-bean grindings for the second quarter [illegible]

[illegible]

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Stock Exchange prices

Sharp reaction

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, July 25. § Contango Day, July 28. Settlement Day, Aug 5.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

45	12	Calcutta Elec	25	..	e ..	..
50	34	E Surrey W 7% 140½		+2	700 17.3	..
35½	25½	Essex Wtr 5% £30		+½	500 16.7	..
202	46	Felixstowe Dock	70	−2	9.7 13.9	9.0
385	100	Imp Cont Gas	360	−7	10.4 2.9	22.5
430	110	LET Hldgs	120	b ..	3.1 2.6	..
35½	25	Mid Kent Wtr £29		+½	500 17.2	..
132	36	Milford Docks	70	−2	.. ..	13.2
96	38	Nigerian Elec	96	..	11.8 12.4	..
385	230	Perak Rvr Hydro 357		..	24.6 6.9	12.9
35½	26	Sunderlnd Wtr £30½		+1½	500 16.4	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 11.07.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	132.49	7.27	14.46	136.42
Largest Coys.	131.82	7.03	13.89	136.18
Smaller Coys.	134.66	6.04	15.97	137.14
Capital Goods	132.01	7.81	17.22	134.76
Consumer Goods	155.00	7.03	12.72	160.39
Store Shares	110.91	8.20	6.50	115.44
Largest financial shares	173.45	5.44	—	175.67
Largest financial and industrial shares	139.75	6.77	—	143.89
Commodity shares	234.59	4.33	12.98	233.25
Gold Mining shares	629.72	5.02	7.54	635.56
Industrial debenture stocks	76.56	8.12*	—	76.42
Industrial preference stocks	48.41	14.31*	—	45.23
3½% War Loan	25½	13.96*	—	25⅝

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below —

	High		Low	
All-time	138.47	(15.06.72)	60.19	(12.12.74)
1975	130.16	(05.06.75)	61.42	(06.01.75)
1974	136.18	(28.02.74)	60.15	(12.12.74)
1973	189.33	(12.01.73)	129.19	(11.12.73)
1972	186.47	(15.08.72)	174.48	(10.01.72)
1971	174.77	(31.12.71)	122.23	(02.03.71)
1970	146.78	(14.01.70)	110.75	(26.05.70)

* Flat interest yield

SPORT

Golf

Cole rules after lead changes five times in unparalleled Open

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

The third round of the Open golf championship at Carnoustie yesterday produced a great deal of excitement and agreeable watching for a large crowd, but left the situation even more confused than it had been at the halfway stage. Journalists seeking a clue to the final issue, or even a clear-cut lead, were frequently being baffled as the leadership changed hands at least five times with no more than three strokes separating as many as 10 players.

The final position was that Bobby Cole, playing in the last pair with David Huish, was in front at 12 under par after a 66. One stroke behind him, on 205 is Jack Newton, who at the moment when it looked as though he was slipping back, started a run from the 11th which brought him home in 32, the lowest of the week.

The 10th had caught him out, his second finishing in sand. The putt from a short distance to save his par was a poor little thing and his iron shot off the 11th was heading for trouble but found a clear lie from where he made the first of five birdies, four of them consecutive.

Tom Watson, in spite of dropping two strokes at the ninth and surrendering the lead, climbed back to three behind the lead, one behind Miller, who had set a hot pace for the day. Nicklaus summed the situation up with his usual clarity when he said that they came to Britain to get away from American conditions and play British golf. He is clearly at some disadvantage in the easier conditions, because it is only when the difficulties are emphasized by wind and rough that the superior players can draw clear. Nicklaus in the final round, starting four shots behind a tougher lead than the day before, can only rely on mounting pressure as an ally, and if the weather holds that may not be enough.

He is, of course, within range as, indeed, is anyone on 208, but with nine bunched behind those four strokes anyone on the higher figure has a crowd to fight his way through to victory. What a contrast with last year, when Gary Player was the only man under par at the end, or with the last two United States Opens, when the winner has been over par.

The leader board could not contain all those under par who totalled nearly two dozen, a number without precedent surely at this stage of the championship. But then the conditions have been without precedent. Let us list them once again—no wind to speak of, no rough to speak of, a warm air, wonderfully true and easy-paced greens holding almost any pitch, and quieter fairways than one had a right to expect by the sea at this time of year.

It is typical of the day that it was not until the last putt of the entire field had gone down that we knew the leader, Bobby Cole; he had dropped back by taking five at the 17th, where he took three from the edge, but he got one back to give the day a grand climax at the 18th by holing from 10ft for his birdie. The confidence that he had expressed in his driver the day before held good again.

He made a slow start and seemed to be getting left behind in their rush, but he was back in 33. In this international Open a South African leads from an Australian, with two Americans, Miller and Watson, in close attendance and Neil Coles the leading Briton on 208 by one stroke from Oosterhuis.

Newton owed a great deal to his putting. It was not exactly a tidy round—how can one say that of a round of 65 at Carnoustie?—but it was a round of courage. He has been off with his putting for some time but got a tip from watching Nicklaus in practice and has been holding his hands higher up the club. It was only yesterday that this began to pay dividends. He started off with one of 18ft for a birdie and another of 12ft on the third, but the most important to his morale was the saver from 10ft for his par at the 16th after he had missed the green on the right; this held him at 10 under, and another putt of 20ft on the 17th raised him to within one of the eventual leaders. He clearly enjoyed playing with Nicklaus, who, he said, helped him to feel relaxed. It is perhaps not surprising to find one of the straightest drivers so well placed after three rounds.

Cole echoed most people's thoughts but anyone within four strokes of the lead has a chance today and is quite sure that, given comparable conditions, he is going to score in the sixties. Apart from the 17th he was only once over par, at the fifth where he drove into a bunker, otherwise it was a neatly balanced round with four birdies in each of two halves of 33. He was bunkered again at the sixth but got his four and indeed had birdies at all the long holes. "I am really amazed at the weather and conditions", he said, "and I think the Scots are too." You can say that again.

The conditions suited no one better than Miller with his beautiful upright swing and high ball. He soon gave the mixture a stir by holing some birdies from 15ft and 18ft on the first two greens. He also saved a shot at the fifth, holing from 8ft and at the 6th with a chip and a yard putt for his fourth birdie of the round. He was out in 31 with his third successive birdie at the 7th, but, so hot was the pace, that he yielded the lead when after driving into the left rough at the 10th—one of the few bad spots on the course, he laid up short of the burn.

But he had not lost his attacking spirit; his pitch to the concealed flag stick narrowly missed the bunker, and after dropping a shot there he took his driver down the 11th flying the ball scornfully over the fairway bunkers to give himself a clear pitch to another well-concealed flag stick. Apart from the 10th his driving was wonderfully confident. It was on this that he based a birdie at the 14th, which was only an inch or two short of an eagle, and a par at the 15th.

Assuming without disrespect to Huish that the halfway lead figure was a false one, both Miller and Nicklaus were only two shots behind a firm lead at the halfway stage and they took full advantage of it. Miller is on good terms with his driver and yesterday used it off every tee except one. That is a strong recommendation for a good final round and he is as confident as ever, pointing out that there are few among the leaders with as much winning experience as himself.

A 67 from Coles, reminiscent of his final 66 at Troon which put him into second place two years ago, brought him into the picture as the leading Briton with Oosterhuis one behind. Oosterhuis had a 71, highly respectable in normal conditions, but not good enough as Marsh also found, to make any impression yesterday. Of those who had started on the leader board yesterday, the unfortunate Huish was the only one not to make progress. It cannot have been made easier for him to see as he teed up on the first that Miller had started with two birdies, while he found himself later escorting the new leader, Cole.

Coles took his two wood off the tee five times and had 30 putts. It was typical of Coles's relaxed, homespun attitude that he was more eloquent about his new putter—"a home made one copied from a friend for £10"—than about his own achievement. It is perhaps characteristic of his ability to think his way round the course, that not counting the short holes he took six different clubs off the tee, from his driver to his three-iron at the seventh.

Tapie, the young American who has maintained a foothold on the star-studded scoreboard, kept out of trouble all the way round until he drove into the burn off the last tee. It was the only time he went over par in a round of 67, which included two long putts of 15 and 20ft.

Still nobody is quite sure what to make of Nicklaus. He has kept us in suspense all the week as he is perfectly entitled to do, mixing brilliant shots with indifferent ones. He was in three bunkers around the turn, but he still got round in 68. The 6th was typical of the times he is frustrated. He was short on line with his second after driving into rough, and put a little bank between himself and the flag. The lie was bare and he had no alternative but to run it; it bounced off line and his chance of a birdie, on which he would certainly count there, was gone. Watson who led the US Open last month at the halfway stage has worked himself once again into a pressure position with a good chance to win. One who believes that this time he will not fade away is Trevino, who has put a fiver on him at 33 to 1. This confidence is based on his great accuracy in quiet conditions; if conditions had called for manufactured shots that five pounds would not have left Trevino's pocket.

The attendance, 17,000, was a few thousand down on a year ago, though it was not noticeable, and the suspicion has arisen that a good many are getting in by the Aberdeen gate. A stricter guard is being kept on the course today. A total of 61 qualified on 221 and better for the final day. The last couples will go out about 1.30.

Newton putts for a birdie three at the 13th green yesterday.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	406	4	10	453	4
2	464	4	11	372	4
3	343	4	12	473	5
4	379	4	13	166	3
5	397	4	14	488	5
6	524	5	15	461	4
7	397	4	16	235	3
8	174	3	17	454	4
9	421	4	18	443	4
Out 3,510		36	In	3,555	36

Stephen makes a strong impression on Trevino

By Lewine Mair

Although Sandy Stephen, with a third round 78, failed to make the last day and thus leaves Carnoustie without an amateur medal, he can take some consolation from the fact that he made a considerable impression on his playing partner, Lee Trevino.

"Sandy", opined Trevino, "has a first class putting stroke. I particularly like the way he accelerates through the ball". Trevino deemed the 21-year-old Scot a good bunker player and a confident and competent performer with the long irons. Only on Stephen's driving did the former Open champion feel that criticism was justified: "As far as I could see, he only has one shot with his driver. He has a lot of loft on his clubs, and every drive he hits is high and right to left. It's my impression that he's quite strong enough to be able to work the ball either way".

Trevino, in fact, had drawn attention to this shortcoming in Stephen's game at the short 16th. Where the little Mexican manufactured a glorious tee shot which started out in the direction of the 17th fairway and curled in on to the green, the former Scottish amateur champion hit straight and flat out for the flag, his ball floating away among the humps and hollows.

Of his own championship challenge—he starts today at two over par—Trevino said that he simply was not fit enough to expect to be in contention this week. After the lightning incident, he explained, he had had 10 days at home in which he had been unable to practise and had had to forgo his daily two-mile run.

He mentioned, too, that he had come to Carnoustie with "the wrong clubs and the wrong clothes". Since he could scarcely recall having been anything but cold and windswept in his five previous visits to our Open, he had determined, many months ago, that he would come prepared this year.

His clubs—lighter and shorter than usual—were designed to keep the ball down under the wind. "They're useless to me," he said. "Carnoustie this week is asking for a high ball, and getting a high flight with these clubs is something I can't do without doing different things with my body and upsetting the track of my swing".

As for his clothes, Trevino had had seven pairs of slacks made up in pure wool, together with six double Cashmere sweaters. Yesterday, in temperatures of over 70 degrees, he became progressively more uncomfortable.

None of this, however, has adversely affected his view of Carnoustie: "It's a glorious course—and I'm going to make sure that I enjoy my final round".

Scores after the first three rounds at Carnoustie

Qualifying score for today's final round, 221

204
R. COLE (SA) 72, 66, 66.

205
J. NEWTON (Australia), 69, 71, 65.

206
J. MILLER (US), 71, 69, 66.

207
T. WATSON (US), 71, 67, 69.

208
N. COLES (Holiday Inns), 72, 69, 67.
J. NICKLAUS (US), 69, 71, 68.
J. D. MAHAFFEY (US), 71, 68, 69.
H. IRWIN (US), 69, 70, 69.
A. OOSTHUIZEN (SA), 69, 69, 70.

209
A. TAPIE (US), 70, 72, 67.
P. OOSTERHUIS (Pacific H), 68, 70, 71.

210
G. V. MARSH (Australia), 72, 67, 71.

211
B. GALLACHER (Wentworth), 72, 67, 72.

212
P. LEONARD (Royal Co Down), 70, 69, 73.
D. HUISH (N. Berwick), 69, 67, 76.

213
G. F. BURNS (US), 71, 73, 69.

214
T. HORTON (Royal Jersey), 72, 71, 71.

215
M. BEMBRIDGE (Little Aston), 75, 73, 67.
A. PALMER (US), 74, 72, 69.
B. J. WAITES (Notts), 74, 72, 69.
T. WEISKOPF (US), 73, 72, 70.
H. M. GREEN (US), 72, 73, 70.
D. EDWARDS (US), 70, 74, 71.
R. SHEARER (Australia), 69, 72, 74.

216
I. E. STANLEY (Australia), 75, 71, 70.
D. GRAHAM (Australia), 74, 70, 72.
S. F. N. HOBDAY (Rhodesia), 70, 70, 76.

217
G. HUNT (Southampton), 73, 68, 76.
D. I. VAUGHAN (Bill Valley), 72, 71, 74.
H. BAIOCCHI (SA), 72, 72, 73.
R. HINKLE (US), 76, 72, 69.
E. L. PEARCE (US), 72, 75, 70.
R. J. CHARLES (NZ), 74, 73, 70.
S. TORRANCE (Routenburn), 72, 74, 71.
B. W. BARNES (Cluny Hill), 71, 74, 72.
T. BRITZ (SA), 74, 71, 72.
R. DE VICENZO (Argentina), 71, 74, 72.
D. BRASK (US), 71, 71, 75.
D. HAYES (SA), 73, 71, 73.

218
K. D. G. NAGLE (Australia), 72, 73, 73.
C. O'CONNOR, jun (Carlow), 72, 73, 73.
L. TREVINO (US), 76, 69, 73.
M. F. CAHILL (Australia), 71, 73, 74.
B. HUGGETT (Camb Hotel), 72, 71, 75.

219
N. WOOD (Turnberry), 75, 73, 71.
M. FOSTER (Clayton), 72, 74, 73.
G. PLAYER (SA), 73, 71, 75.
L. GRAHAM (US), 73, 72, 74.
R. FLOYD (US), 71, 72, 76.

220
P. DAWSON (Hartsbourne), 74, 75, 71.
I. LE BROCQ (Hampstead), 72, 76, 72.
R. GARRETT (US), 76, 72, 72.
LIANG-HUAN LU (Taiwan), 76, 72, 72.
R. J. CARR (Sutton), 76, 72, 72.
V. FERNANDEZ (Argentina), 76, 70, 74.
C. MASON (Gorino and Streatley), 73, 72, 75.
P. H. WILCOCK (Trevose), 77, 68, 75.
P. M. P. TOWNSEND (Portmarnock), 74, 70, 76.
D. CLARK (NZ), 72, 72, 76.

221
J. A. JACOBS (US), 72, 76, 73.
H. HANSEN (Denmark), 74, 74, 73.
J. DORRESTEIN (Netherlands), 73, 75, 73.
R. GILDER (US), 75, 71, 75.

222
J. O'LEARY (Jury's Hotel), 73, 75, 74.
D. WEAVER (US), 76, 72, 74.
M. E. GREGSON (Spain), 75, 73, 74.
G. SMITH (Burhill), 74, 73, 75.

223
*C. STADLER (US), 77, 72, 74.
E. DARCY (Erewash Valley), 75, 74, 74.
C. DEFOY (Bryn Meadows), 77, 71, 75.
V. BAKER (Kensington), 72, 75, 76.
M. PFEIL (US), 72, 74, 77.
*S. STEPHEN (Lundin), 73, 72, 78.
G. KELLEY (US), 74, 70, 79.

224
W. R. LOCKIE (Barassie), 73, 76, 75.
R. SHADE (Ellersley House), 74, 73, 77.
D. JONES (Bangor), 73, 74, 77.
J. CANIZARES (Spain), 73, 74, 77.

225
D. C. WREN (SA), 76, 72, 77.
A. DOKKA (US), 73, 74, 78.
W. S. M. ROOKE (Hillside), 74, 72, 79.

226
J. MORGAN (Stoneham), 74, 75, 77.

227
*A. M. POXON (Whittington Barracks) 72, 77, 78.

228
C. A. ORDONEZ (Argentina), 74, 75, 79.

229
P. W. THOMSON (Australia), 73, 75, 81.
R. BERNARDINI (Italy), 72, 76, 81.

* Amateur player.

For the Record

Golf

MOLINE (Illinois): Quad Cities tournament, first round: 66, H. Twitty. 67, T. Dill; D. Eichelberger. 68, F. Board. 69, S. Snead; D. Stockton; R. Thompson; B. Lietzke; A. Miller; G. Jones. 70, L. Nelson; S. Rachels; R. Zender. Foreign scores: 70, J. Lister (New Zealand); B. Shaw (Australia). 72, T. Murakami (Japan). 74, F. Molina (Argentina). 79, A. Jacklin (GB).

Tennis

FELIXSTOWE: East of England championships: Men's doubles, semi-final round: M. G. Cole and M. W. Collins beat M. Partill and M. J. Reynolds, 6—3, 6—4; D. K. Becker and G. Halder beat J. C. Cooper and S. Meer, 6—4, 6—4. Women's doubles, semi-final round: Miss L. D. Blachford and Miss A. M. Coe beat Miss J. Cottrell and Miss J. Lloyd, 6—2, 6—1; Miss K. Hallam and Miss J. Wilton beat Miss S. N. Imhof and Miss R. Lewis, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

DUBLIN: Irish championships: Semi-final round: Miss L. Charles beat Miss P. Moor, 6—1, 6—1; Miss S. Mappin beat Miss C. Molesworth, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4.

BAASTAD: Men's singles: Quarter-final round: T. Koch (Brazil) beat B. Borg (Sweden), 6—3, 6—3; M. Orantes (Spain) beat P. Proisy (France), 7—5, 6—1; J. Higueras (Spain) beat J. Gisbert (Spain), 6—0, 6—3; C. Barazzutti (Italy) beat I. el Shafei (Egypt), 6—3, 6—3.

KITZBUHEL: Austrian championships: Semi-final round: J. Kodes (Czechoslovakia) beat U. Pinner (W. Germany), 6—1, 6—2; A. Panatta (Italy) beat W. Fibak (Poland), 6—0, 6—4. Women's singles: Quarter-final round: Miss S. Barker (GB) beat Miss F. Bonicelli (Uruguay), 7—5, 6—2; Miss P. Teeguarden (US) beat Miss M. Wallenfels (W Germany), 6—4, 6—0; Mrs K. Ebbinghaus (W Germany) beat Miss R. Giscafre (Argentina), 4—6, 6—1, 6—0; Miss D. Fromholtz (Australia) beat Miss M. Neumanova (Czechoslovakia), 6—1, 6—4.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Services meeting: Royal Navy and Royal Marines: Leaders in Queen's Medal: 1, Lt McKay (Portsmouth), 575 pts; 2, Cpl Moorecroft (RM), 548; 3, Marine Weatherby (RMR), 541. Army: Army Hundred: 1, Col Lal Bahadur Rana (2/2 Gurkhas); 3, Lt-Col Bryant (POW Depot). Britannia Trophy: 1, Queen's Own Highlanders (holders), 89; 2, 10 GR, 85; equal 3: 2/2 Gurkha Rifles and 1 WFR, 78. Unit championship: 1, 1 QOH, 812; 2, 1 WFR, 705; 10 Gurkha Rifles, 785. Minor unit championship: Depot Para, 169. Methuen: 1, Para, 953; 3, REME, 941; 5, RE, 951. Combat snap shooting match: 1, RAF Valley, 32; 2, RAF Uxbridge 27. Long range match: 1, Strike Command, 727; 2, Support Command, 722; 3, Training Command, 714. Barton Cup (Pistol): 1, Chief Tech Barrand (RAF Lyneham), 195; 2, Chief Tech D. E. Durnford, 194; 3, Sqn Ldr Fluker, 193.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Boston Red Sox 8, Texas Rangers 7; Minnesota Twins 6, New York Yankees 3; Detroit Tigers 3, Kansas City Royals 2; Baltimore Orioles 7, California Angels 5. NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 3, San Diego Padres 1; Pittsburgh Pirates 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 1; Montreal v Atlanta (postponed).

Squash rackets

MELBOURNE: Victorian open: semi-final round: Q. Zaman (Pakistan) beat M. Khan (Pakistan), 9—6, 8—10, 9—1, 9—7. G. Hunt (Australia) beat G. Alauddin (Pakistan), 5—9, 7—9, 9—7, 9—0, 9—0.

Yachting

HELSINKI: World OK dinghy championship: Fourth race: 1, P. Kirketerp (Denmark); 2, G. Lock (New Zealand); 3, D. Ball (Britain). Fifth race: 1, Lock; 2, P. Lester (New Zealand); 3, G. Berndtsson (Sweden). Overall: 1, Kirketerp, 43.7pts; 2, Lester, 45.7; 3, Lock, 59.2.

Cycling

Merckx loses 30 seconds

Puy de Dome, July 11.—Lucien Van Impe, of Belgium, confirmed his reputation as the best climber in the Tour de France today by winning the 14th stage after breaking away up the Puy de Dome mountain. But the main interest was in the Frenchman Bernard Thevenet.

Thevenet, placed second on the 104-mile stage, cut half a minute from the overall lead of Eddy Merckx, who was third. Merckx, who almost collapsed at the finish, protested after the stage that he had been punched in the side by a spectator about 150 yards from the finishing line.

Police said Merckx later recognized the youth who punched him. He called a policeman and had the youth's name and address taken and is believed to be starting legal proceedings against him. Jacques Goddet, the race director, said he would also start legal proceedings against the youth.

Merckx now leads the overall standings by about a minute over Thevenet. Third place overall is held by the Dutchman Joop Zoetemelk, who finished fourth here ahead of two Belgians, Doyen and Pollentier. Afterwards Thevenet said: "It will be tough, but I think I'll be able to take some more seconds off Merckx." Merckx said: "This was a climb that didn't suit me very well."

Van Impe and Thevenet broke away from another group led by Merckx as they started to climb the Puy de Dome's steep slope. With about half a mile to go, Van Impe moved ahead and finished 15sec before Thevenet. Merckx was 49sec behind the winner. The 30-year-old world champion seemed to be struggling as he climbed the foggy route which was lined with thousands of boisterous spectators.

After riding down the Puy de Dome for a quick shower and a meal the riders were tonight catching a special flight to Nice where they will spend tomorrow resting before tackling the Alps on Sunday. Although today's run was relatively flat before the final climb, it forced three more riders to drop out, reducing the field to 107 out of the original 140.

STAGE 14: 1, L. Van Impe (Belgium), 5hr 26min 51sec; 2, B. Thevenet (France), 5:27:06; 3, E. Merckx (Belgium), 5:27:40; 4, J. Zoetemelk (Netherlands), 5:27:40; 5, H. Doyen (Belgium), 5:27:69. British placing: 101, B. Hoban, 5:58:06.

OVERALL: 1, Merckx, 70:05:02; 2, Thevenet, 70:01:00; 3, Zoetemelk, 70:06:56; 4, Van Impe, 70:07:53; 5, F. Gimondi (Italy), 70:11:56. British placing: 74, Hoban, 71:11:00.—Agencies.

Cricket

England caught on mettlesome pitch

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM: England, with three wickets in hand, are 276 runs behind Australia in the first Test match.

The Australians must be wondering what they have done to deserve the luck they are having at the moment. After six weeks of playing their cricket in almost unbroken sunshine, it rained in Birmingham yesterday for long enough and at just the right time to commit England to batting on a nasty, mettlesome pitch. As a result, the first Test match is as good as lost.

Australia had been bowled out soon after 2.30, after a hard, unexciting grind, for 359. Long since, Denness must have rued his decision to field upon winning the toss. When, after Lillee had bowled the first over of England's innings, a heavy storm flooded the pitch, he knew that the gods were against him.

By the time the ground was fit for play again it was 4.45. More than an hour having been lost, the drawing of stumps was put back until 7.30. That left Australia two hours and three-quarters in which to see what damage they could do on a pitch that was wet on top and hard underneath, the recipe in which bowlers delight. From England's point of view they could hardly have fared worse. In 40 overs they lost their first seven wickets for 83 runs.

To start with Thomson, rather than being boosted by making 49, bowled so wildly that after two overs Chappell had to take him off. Already he had bowled four wides and several others on the border line. It was like seeing a great boxer pawing the air, or a champion golfer hitting drive after drive out of bounds. In these opening overs Thomson had no rhythm, no confidence, no pace like fire. He was better when he came back for his second spell, from the other end, by when Amiss and Fletcher were out.

In the ninth over of England's innings Amiss was caught at backward short leg, trying to fend off a ball that lifted, not viciously, but enough to take a lot of killing. After 20 minutes of misery—and no one can look more miserable in his misery—Fletcher was caught in the gully off Walker, the predictable outcome of an apprehensive stroke.

For 50 minutes Denness held on, less troubled by Lillee and Thomson than he sometimes is. With Edrich all grit and granite at the other end, England had got to 46 for two when Denness fell to a lovely ball from Walker and a fine tumbling catch at second slip by Greg Chappell. Gooch followed in the same over, caught at the wicket down the leg side off a ball of much less merit, a member of that distinguished club to have made nought in their first Test match.

With an hour to go then, we were back in Adelaide, or Sydney or Perth, depending again upon Greig and Edrich to avert further disasters. With a lofted drive almost for six, and a leg side snick for four off successive balls from Walker, the crowd had a rare chance to cheer, before off the next ball Greig was caught at the wicket, following something that lifted and left him.

It was hard not to be thinking that England would have been bowling on this had they batted first. That is the way with sport, though. So often the side that deserves to make its own luck does so. Walker bowled superbly. He was in his element, with the ball moving a lot at uneven heights. In 59 overs until yesterday he had taken five first-class wickets on the tour for 231 runs. Now when he came off with 20 minutes left, he had four for 35 in 15 overs. Lillee, back in Thomson's place, had Edrich dropped at the wicket, a low, hard chance. He then bowled Knott and had the defiant Edrich leg before, playing no stroke, before, far into the evening, we were spared from further suffering. As matters looked last night, the match could be over today.

England's bowlers, especially Snow, had endured more than their share of misfortune in ending the Australian innings. They took the new ball straight away, still with a hope of restricting Australia to, say, 275. In the event, Edwards might have been more likely to be dismissed by the old one, such was the regularity with which he played and missed at the new. Snow took it all in good part. There was not much else he could do, and the stumps, as an old England bowler said, are there to be hit.

Although it might not seem so from his figures (33—6—86—3), Snow bowled well enough in this innings for his long absence from England's attack to be hard to defend, at least on technical grounds. He must have embarrassed Edwards yesterday morning, beating him time and again outside the off stump. Once, when Edwards edged him, Fletcher dropped the catch at first slip, ankle high. Edwards was 47 at the time. He batted for four hours and 10 minutes for his 61. As an exercise in survival, it was remarkable. As a piece of batting, it was fraught with difficulty.

Australia had five wickets left when the day began. The first of these fell after 40 minutes when Marsh was caught at the wicket, following any amount of coming and going, and fussing and frowning. Eight overs had been bowled with the new ball when it lost its shape. Off went umpire Bird, who always has to be at the centre of these affairs, in search of a comparable one.

After bringing out a full box of possibilities and deciding with umpire Fagg that none was sufficiently like the one in use, he asked Alan Oakman, the Warwickshire coach, to take a new one to the nets, and in the fastest possible time to bowl eight overs with it. This was done, the scene evidently resembling a film that was being run at too fast a speed. Whitehouse, of Warwickshire, batted, Brown and others bowled.

Marsh, meanwhile, was at once caught at the wicket when play restarted, not off the ball that had gone out of shape but one that Fagg had been carrying in his pocket and had had something like 20 overs bowled with it. Marsh's brother, at Carnoustie, could hardly have looked angrier than Rodney had he found a perfect drive trodden into the fairway. When, breathlessly, the ball that had been through the sausage machine was rolled out to Bird, he kept going with Fagg's, which was used for the rest of the innings.

After Marsh was out, the last four Australian wickets still added 94 runs. Bird was back in the picture when he gave Walker caught at the wicket off the deserving Snow. Thomson flexed his muscles and threw his bat, all to good effect. Knott took a second catch behind the wicket to dismiss Lillee, this time off the inside edge, but it was half an hour into the afternoon before Thomson was caught at mid-off and the innings ended.

Much of the criticism of Denness for putting Australia in may well have been made for the sake of it. It was with the backing of those who should know best, his bowlers, that he chose to field. They fancied their chance of taking wickets on Thursday morning and they and the captain were wrong. It is fairer, I think, to question Denness's handling of Underwood.

When, at last, Underwood came on yesterday, it was 91 overs since he had last bowled, or six and a half hours of playing time. With his sixth ball he took Thomson's wicket, which had eluded Snow, Old and Arnold for an hour and a quarter. There was a world of meaning in the way Underwood put his sweater back on and stumped off the field. When, half an hour later, he watched the rain falling on an unprotected pitch, he had a word to say about that too, I imagine.

Scorecard

AUSTRALIA: First Innings
R. B. McCosker, b Arnold .. 59
A. Turner, c Denness, b Snow .. 37
*I. M. Chappell, c Fletcher, b Snow .. 52
G. S. Chappell, l-b-w b Old .. 0
R. Edwards, c Gooch, b Old .. 56
K. D. Walters, c Old, b Greig .. 14
†R. W. Marsh, c Fletcher, b Arnold .. 61
M. H. N. Walker, c Knott, b Snow .. 7
J. R. Thomson, c Arnold, b Underwood .. 49
D. K. Lillee, c Knott, b Arnold .. 3
A. A. Mallett, not out .. 3
Extras (b1, l-b 8, n-b 9) .. 18

Total .. 359

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—80, 2—126, 3—135, 4—161, 5—186, 6—265, 7—286, 8—332, 9—343, 10—359.

BOWLING: Arnold, 33—3—91—3; Snow, 33—6—86—3; Old, 33—7—111—2; Greig, 15—2—43—1; Underwood, 7—3—10—1.

ENGLAND: First Innings
J. H. Edrich, l-b-w, b Lillee .. 34
D. L. Amiss, c Thomson, b Lillee .. 4
K. W. R. Fletcher, c Mallett, b Walker .. 6
*M. H. Denness, c G. Chappell, b Walker .. 3
G. A. Gooch, c Marsh, b Walker .. 0
A. W. Greig, c Marsh, b Walker .. 8
†A. P. E. Knott, b Lillee .. 14
D. L. Underwood, not out .. 8
C. M. Old, not out .. 0
Extras (w 5, n-b 1) .. 6

Total (7 wkts) .. 83

J. A. Snow, G. G. Arnold to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—24, 3—46, 4—46, 5—54, 6—75, 7—78.
BOWLING (to date): Lillee, 12—6—13—3; Thomson, 10—3—21—0; Walker, 15—5—35—4; Mallett, 3—1—8—0.
Umpires: A. E. Fagg and H. D. Bird.

Max Walker, who took four wickets for Australia.

One reason for Hampshire gratitude

By Alan Gibson

BASINGSTOKE: Glamorgan (16 pts) beat Hampshire (4) by 66 runs.

The match was over early in the afternoon, though not without plenty of excitement: at 164 for two, Richards still in, and all the time they needed for the last 139 runs, Hampshire looked set for a win. Then Nash, who had been heavily smitten by Greenidge in the early stages, came back to take five consecutive wickets. It was 202 for seven, 202 for eight, 218 for nine. Even then it was not over, for Roberts was hitting the ball so surely and powerfully that he might have won the match in another half hour. He was out to a fine catch by Armstrong, a racing, bending catch in the deep.

This was a good match, getting better as it went along. In their last four matches Glamorgan have beaten Hampshire twice, and drawn once. Hampshire will be thankful that they do not have to play them again this season.

Greenidge scored 76 out of 105 for the first wicket, 60 of his runs in boundaries. Richards was not at his best, gave a chance, but was still an ominous figure for Glamorgan to see at the other end. It was the change bowlers, Ellis and Davis, who took the first two wickets. Then Nash bowled Jesty with what he thought afterwards might have been the best ball of his life, Richards dragged a ball into his stumps, and nobody else could put an innings together until Roberts brought his touch of thunder.

Nash took 14 for 137 altogether. It was the second time this season that he has surpassed his previous best match figures. He did not have excessive help from the pitch. The occasional showers probably did it more good than harm. The highest score was made in the fourth innings. So far as the future of first class cricket at Basingstoke is concerned, there is no reason why the pitch should let them down, and neither did the public. It was a large crowd for a third day.

On the way back to the station I paused for a while in the old Church of St Michael, once the town's pride, now overshadowed, pushed into a corner, by the huge, *Ministry-of-Love-style* shopping precinct. It is cool and peaceful. Indeed, I have written this report here, quietly, in a back pew. I daresay St Michael's will be here when the shopping precinct is gone, and I daresay they will still be playing cricket up the road. Both of these are comforting thoughts.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings, 207 (A. Jones 54). Second Innings, 227 (Majid Khan 62; A. M. E. Roberts 4 for 49, R. S. Herman 4 for 56).

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings, 152 (M. A. Nash 9 for 56).
Second Innings
B. A. Richards, b Nash .. 56
C. G. Greenidge, c E. Jones, b Ellis .. 76
R. V. Lewis, c A. L. Jones, b Davis .. 0
T. E. Jesty, b Nash .. 39
*R. M. C. Gilliat, c E. Jones, b Nash .. 14
A. J. Murtagh, c E. Jones, b Nash .. 6
J. M. Rice, c E. Jones, b Nash .. 8
†G. R. Stephenson, c Cordle, b Armstrong .. 1
R. S. Herman, c Armstrong, b Cordle .. 2
A. M. E. Roberts, c Armstrong, b Cordle .. 32
J. Southern, not out .. 0
Extras (b 9, l-b 2, n-b 1) .. 12

Total .. 236

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—105, 2—106, 3—164, 4—177, 5—186, 6—201, 7—202, 8—203, 9—218, 10—236.

BOWLING: Nash, 25—6—81—6; Cordle, 9.1—3—55—2; Armstrong, 6—3—27—1; Ellis, 10—1—30—1; Davis, 18—7—31—1.

Umpires: D. J. Constant and A. E. G. Rhodes.

Second XI competition

BRADFORD: Yorkshire II, 236 (B. Leadbeater 51) and 176 for 5 dec (Leadbeater 82 not out); Nottinghamshire II, 136 and 177 (M. K. Bore 5 for 74, M. Ramage 4 for 36). Yorkshire II won by 99 runs.

HOVE: Middlesex II, 215 and 307 for 7 dec; Sussex II, 160 and 366 for 9 (K. Wessels 85, J. J. Groome 77, N. Wisdom 58; C. Whiteside 6 for 72). Sussex II won by one wicket.

Squash Rackets —

NORBURY: Kent II, 299 and 308 for 8 dec (P. A. Topley 80, C. J. C. Rowe 62 not out); Surrey II, 404 for 6 dec and 205 for 3 (C. J. Aworth 102 not out, A. R. Butcher 59). Surrey II won by seven wickets.

Under-25 competition

DERBY: Lancashire, 112; Derbyshire, 89 (Good 5 for 22). Lancashire won by 23 runs.

NUNEATON: Leicestershire, 123 for 6 (D. Humphries 46); Warwickshire, 127 for 6 (W. Bourne not out 31). Warwickshire won by four wickets.

Schools matches

*Cranbrook 185—9 dec (N. J. Clarke 60 not out); Sutton Valence 145—6 (M. R. Benson 64 not out). *Felsted 220-2 dec (C. P. Hickson 101 not out, A. J. Church 63 not out); Highgate 156 (T. G. Dunbar 67, A. Morrison 8—30).

*Home side

Lancashire take tonic in small doses

By Peter Marson

SOUTHPORT: Lancashire (7 pts) drew with Worcestershire (6).

Lancashire's aspirations to become county champions, a title presently held by their opponents, Worcestershire, were encouraged and discouraged yesterday, the dose being of equal parts at different times during a day packed with action, most of it surrounding the expulsion from the crease of 24 batsmen. We had rain during Thursday night and early yesterday morning, and when the sun got to work, the faster bowlers and later the slow bowlers made merry.

Shuttleworth had an outstanding match. He made a half century on the first day and took six for 28 in Worcestershire's first innings. He then became top scorer in Lancashire's second innings and followed this with a brilliant piece of fielding, the result of which saw Imran run out when Worcestershire were thinking in terms of victory. As someone said, they ought to rename this place Shuttleport.

Worcestershire, needing 134 runs to win in 110 minutes, failed to make the kind of start they needed. Wickets fell regularly, five of them to Simmons for 31, and Gifford and Holder were together in the last moments holding off Lancashire. At the close Lancashire were a wicket short and Worcestershire 36 runs from their target.

In the 20 minutes before luncheon there was nothing to suggest that Lancashire might collapse in the way they did, though Gifford, who bowled the last over, was heartily supported when he appealed for leg before against Engineer who received the last ball. But later, with Gifford and d'Oliveira in harness on a pitch well under the influence of wind and sun, it was possible to predict a degree of panic by the batsmen.

Apprehension, perhaps, rather than panic, but with the bowlers ascendancy written large and clear, it seemed folly for the batsmen to withdraw into a tight, defensive mechanism in which sooner rather than later they would get out and commit the bowlers to a swing. Thus, with caution the overriding influence, it was not altogether a surprise when the first seven batsmen came and went for a meagre 46 runs.

We had Shuttleworth to come, of course, and as my neighbour put it, "with one bound our hero was here". Simmons gave him his cue by pulling d'Oliveira for six. Shuttleworth caught on quickly and drove d'Oliveira for an equally impressive six. In the same over a second six was a splendid blow, but a shade mistimed perhaps, the ball landing on the railway line behind midwicket with the 3.45 from Liverpool a little behind schedule. After Shuttleworth became the ninth wicket to fall, the innings closed for 88.

The start to the morning's play was delayed for half an hour while the pitch was made ready. The bowlers were soon among the batsmen. The first to go were helped by two excellent catches. Lever in the gully diving full length to remove Yardley and Imran turning Shuttleworth off his legs to Hughes standing backward of square leg. That was in the second and third overs and with seven wickets down. Worcestershire were 70 runs behind.

Cass managed to survive for an hour and three-quarters at one end and Shuttleworth and Simmons polished off Inchmore, Gifford and Holder at the other. So, by 12.45 Worcestershire, all out for 212, had done reasonably well.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings, 257 (D. P. Hughes 54, K. Shuttleworth 50 not out; Imran Khan 5 for 70).
Second Innings
A. Kennedy, c Ormrod, b Gifford .. 14
†F. M. Engineer, c Yardley, b Gifford .. 8
F. C. Hayes, c Yardley, b D'Oliveira .. 6
C. H. Lloyd, c Yardley, b D'Oliveira .. 0
B. W. Reidy, l-b-w, b D'Oliveira .. 5
*D. Lloyd, c Hemsley, b Gifford .. 11
D. P. Hughes, c Parker, b D'Oliveira .. 0
J. Simmons, b Imran Khan .. 16
K. Shuttleworth, l-b-w, b Imran Khan .. 20
P. Lever, b Imran Khan .. 4
P. Lee, not out .. 2
Extras (b 1, n-b 1) .. 2

Total .. 88

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—24, 3—34, 4—34, 5—34, 6—46, 7—46, 8—78, 9—83, 10—88.

BOWLING: Holder, 3—0—6—0; Inchmore, 2—0—7—0; D'Oliveira, 18—11—28—4; Imran Khan, 5.3—0—13—3; Gifford, 21—11—23—3.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings
G. M. Turner, c Engineer, b Hughes .. 46
J. A. Ormrod, c Hughes, b Simmons .. 63
E. J. O. Hemsley, c Engineer, b Shuttleworth .. 46
J. M. Parker, c Engineer, b Shuttleworth .. 1
B. L. D'Oliveira, c D. Lloyd, b Shuttleworth .. 0
T. J. Yardley, c Lever, b Lee .. 4
†G. R. Cass, not out .. 24
Imran Khan, c Hughes, b Shuttleworth .. 0
J. D. Inchmore, l-b-w, b Shuttleworth .. 5
*N. Gifford, b Simmons .. 3
V. A. Holder, c Hayes, b Shuttleworth .. 0
Extras (b 4, l-b 6, w 3, n-b 7) .. 20

Total (79 overs) .. 212

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—66, 2—151, 3—166, 4—166, 5—167, 6—180, 7—187, 8—198, 9—209, 10—212.

BOWLING: Lee, 23—5—48—1; Lever, 14—3—30—0; Hughes, 13—3—47—1; Shuttleworth, 17—6—28—6; Simmons, 10—2—38—3; D. Lloyd, 3—0—11—0.

Second Innings
G. M. Turner, c Simmons, b Hughes .. 13
J. A. Ormrod, run out .. 14
E. J. O. Hemsley, c Hayes, b Simmons ..
J. M. Parker, c Hughes, b Simmons .. 23
B. L. D'Oliveira, c Engineer, b Hughes .. 7
T. J. Yardley, c C. Lloyd, b Simmons .. 26
Imran Khan, run out .. 3
G. R. Cass, b Simmons .. 0
J. D. Inchmore, c Kennedy, b Simmons .. 7
N. Gifford, not out .. 3
V. A. Holder, not out .. 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 1, n-b 1) .. 4

Total (9 wkts) .. 98

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—21, 3—33, 4—45, 5—76, 6—82, 7—85, 8—89, 9—97.

BOWLING: Lee, 3—0—4—0; Lever, 3—1—11—0; Hughes, 15—3—48—2; Simmons, 15—4—31—6.

Umpires: C. G. Pepper and D. Oslear.

County championship

	P	W	L	D	Bt	Bl	Pts
Lancs (8)	11	6	1	4	53	39	152
Hants (3)	11	6	4	1	36	38	134
Essex (12)	10	6	1	3	30	31	121
Kent (10)	10	5	2	3	29	38	117
Yorks (11)	11	4	1	6	32	38	110
Leics (4)	10	4	1	5	29	28	97
Glam (16)	10	4	4	2	23	35	[illegible]
Surrey (7)	10	3	1	6	27	36	[illegible]
Warwick (9)	10	3	4	3	19	32	[illegible]
Notts (15)	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northants (8)	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	38	[illegible]
Worcs (1)	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somerset (6)	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	34	[illegible]
Middlesex (6)	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77
Derby (17)	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	33	67
Gloucs (14)	11	1	7	[illegible]	20	30	62
Sussex (13)	10	1	7	2	18	33	60

1974 positions in brackets.

Gloucestershire survive anxious periods

LORD'S: Gloucestershire (18 ...) beat Middlesex (3) by ... wickets.

Today's cricket

Tomorrow

Racing

Calaba is best bet for Magnet Cup

Michael Seely

Calaba, trained by David Morley at Bury St Edmunds, is my choice to win the sixteenth John Smith Magnet Cup at York this afternoon. Although an outstanding position is held by the antepost favourite Zimbalon, Calaba may present better value each way. Calaba enjoyed a fruitful time last season when she was trained by Alec Kerr, now retired. Unbeaten in her last five races, her triumphs included victories at the main Goodwood and York meetings.

On her reappearance this spring, she finished fifth to Copabout in the Ultramar Jubilee Handicap. But it was on her last outing in the Bessborough Stakes at Ascot that Calaba underlined the fact that she may still be underrated. Attempting to give 13 pounds to the winner, Fools Mate, the mare appeared to be travelling well within herself early in the straight but was badly squeezed for room at a vital moment when poised to challenge. Vindicated by Piggott in the last furlong, she flew but it was too late and she lost by half a length.

The third horse, Blaskette, finished four lengths away and Fools Mate went on to win the Old Newton Cup at Haydock by three lengths under a ...n pound penalty. Calaba should have more than this afternoon's 9 st 3 lb to carry if the handicapper had had to work on the Ascot form. Zimbalon, the other improving horse in the race, possesses as formidable credentials. In the same ownership as Sea Anchor, Zimbalon is highly regarded at West Ilsley. Indeed, it is considered more than likely that he will develop into a candidate for the St Leger.

Zimbalon's true potential was revealed for the first time when winning his fourth consecutive race in the King George V Stakes at Ascot. A study of the result makes startling reading. The second horse, Marco Ricci, who received a stone when beaten by Zimbalon, was about three lengths behind Libra's Rib in the Princess of Wales Stakes on Tuesday at level weights. Zimbalon, therefore, would have narrowly won the Newmarket race. The next four horses to finish have all won since, with the exception of Hunza Dancer who was fourth to Star Appeal in the Eclipse Stakes.

Despite the presence of such proven performers as Swell Fellow, Prominent, successful in this event in 1971 and 1972, Kew Gardens, the Britannia Stakes winner, Chil the Kite and the progressive Mr Bigmore, the only other horse I fancy apart from these two is Jolly Good. This horse would present a threat on his best form and will be well suited by the prevailing soft ground.

Zimbalon, already a top class performer now that he is receiving almost his correct mark in the handicap, may well need further than today's distance of one mile and two and a half furlongs. Because Calaba is equally effective over today's distance and because she has the assistance of Lester Piggott in the saddle whose patient genius with mares needs no repetition here, I suggest Calaba has a good chance of giving the weight to Zimbalon.

There is an interesting supporting card at York. The Harp Lager Stakes, a handicap for three-year-olds, may be won by Western Isle, a fast finishing second to Proud Pathan at Warwick. Two fast two-year-olds, Gay Shadow and Woodsome, oppose each other in the Courage Stakes. My preference is for Gay Shadow, an impressive winner of her only two races for Douglas Smith. There are welcome signs that Noel Murless's team may at last be emerging from the shadows. He can take both the last two races. The Fountain Stakes for maiden three-year-olds could be won by the unraced Bally Honey, a half-brother to Attica Meli. West Two runs in the Fishergate Stakes and has gained from her recent work with Sauceboat, conquerer of Roussalka in the Child Stakes at Newmarket earlier this week.

At Chester some smart stayers contest the Chester Summer Handicap, run over the two and a quarter miles of the Chester Cup course. The winner of the Queen Alexandra Stakes, Cumbernauld, Kambalda, third in the Gold Cup, and two previous winners of this race, Boco and Linkenholt, both stand their ground. Boco, who won in 1973, may again show too much resolution for last year's winner, Linkenholt. The best bet at Chester is the eight-year-old Happy Victorious, four times a winner over the track, who showed that he retains all his old zest when narrowly beaten by Firetail at Brighton.

The race for women riders could turn out to be a match between Franc Flinders, the mount of Dianna Bissell, and Tachibana, to be riden by Gai Johnson-Horton. I side with Franc Flinders; Pat Eddery and Barry Hills can take the last two events with Island Degree and Sir Something.

Following nearly an inch and a half of rain in the York area this week, the changed going resulted in several form upsets in the Knavesmire yesterday afternoon. Although the official state of the ground was changed only from good to good to soft, several jockeys, including Piggott and Durr, said the going was definitely on the yielding side. The first surprise came in the opening race, the St Saviourgate Stakes. Rampion, 7-4 favourite to give Piggott his first winner of the meeting, was struggling soon after halfway and finished well beaten.

The race went to Donrae, who was driven right out to resist the challenge of Mino Boy in the final furlong. Trained by Snowy Gray at Beverley, Donrae belongs to Mrs Lorna Fraser who owns a small stud at Kelso. Mrs Fraser's original mare was called B Flat who, through her offspring, has now bred six individual winners of 24 races. Brief Chorus, the dam of Donrae has been the most successful race mare owned by Mrs Fraser. Besides winning several good races, Brief Chorus finished third in the Yorkshire Oaks.

Unfortunately, Mrs Fraser sold Border Bounty, a half-sister to Brief Chorus, to Mr Rogers when in foal to Petingo. The result of that mating was Pitcairn, winner of the Blue Riband Trial Stakes at Epsom, the Hungerford Stakes and the Goodwood Mile for Mr Struthers last season. Piggott was also out of luck in the second race, the Walmgate Stakes, where he had the mount on the 4-6 favourite Coed Cochion. Coed Cochion, who had impressed all watchers with his courage when narrowly defeated by Blood Royal at Ascot, ran a lifeless race.

Piggott was hard at work early in the straight and gave up when pursuit was hopeless two furlongs from home. The decisive winner, much to the surprise of his trainer, Jeremy Tree, was the Nijinsky colt, Quiet Fling. After taking a maiden race by 10 lengths at Newbury, Quiet Fling had finished seventh out of eight behind Sea Anchor at Ascot. "I thought he had a stone too much weight, that he detested soft ground and, in addition, Piggott had declined to ride him", said the astonished but delighted trainer afterwards.

In the feature race of the afternoon, the Black Duck Stakes for two-year-olds, the 4-7 favourite, Donald Young, again never held out any hope for either Patrick Eddery or the colt's supporters. The changed going was in no way advanced as an excuse for the eclipse of the favourite by his trainer, Peter Walwyn. "We even thought he'd be suited by soft ground" and he went on to say that there was no apparent reason for Donald Young's poor showing. The race was won by Scattered Scarlet, who was scoring for the fourth time in succession for Michael Easterby and Mrs Anne Mears. Scattered Scarlet, a tough and consistent type by Hotfoot cost only 1,200 guineas as a yearling. This was the 34th winner Easterby has sent out from Flaxton this season and beats his previous best total of 33.

Only two favourites won yesterday. The first was Last Tango who sprinted five lengths clear of the early leader, Craigellachie, in the last furlong of the Rievaulx Stakes. Trained by John Sutcliffe jr, the son of the soft ground specialist Be Friendly had previously disappointed when tried in blinkers. They had an electrifying effect yesterday. The other favourite to succeed was Super Kelly, trained by Atty Corbett and ridden by Eddery, who beat Genesis, the mount of Piggott, by three quarters of a length.

STATE OF GOING (official): Lingfield Park: Good. York: Good to soft. Carlisle: Hard. Salisbury: Good to firm. Chester: Good. Edinburgh (Monday): Good to firm. Folkestone (Monday): Firm. Leicester (Monday): Good to firm.

Matahawk's route alters course

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Plans for the celebrities are beginning to take shape. Already we know about the intentions for Grundy, Allez France, Dahlia, Bustino and Sagaro. Now the name of Matahawk can be added to the list.

After he had won the Grand Prix de Paris so decisively, it was first assumed and then confirmed that Matahawk would be trained for the French St Leger, the Prix Royal Oak. But since then, his trainer, Henri Van de Poele, has had a change of heart. He is convinced that Matahawk is improving fast, and feels justified in making an issue of the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe instead.

With Europe's richest race now foremost in his mind, Matahawk is to be rested until September 7 when he will reappear at Longchamps and try to win the Prix Niel. That is seen by Van de Poele as the perfect stepping-stone along the route that will lead him to the Arc. Incidentally, an American offer of the equivalent of £330,000 has recently been turned down for Matahawk, whose pedigree will ring an old bell in this country and in Ireland. He is by Sea Hawk II, and out of Carromata, who is by St Paddy and out of Carrozza, the mare who was bred by our National Stud and who won the Oaks in her heyday carrying the Queen's colours.

The name of Van de Poele may not be familiar in this country, but his skill is appreciated since he is being patronized by an increasingly large number of English owners. Van de Poele is Alec Head's brother-in-law. He has lived in the shadow of his immensely successful brother-in-law for years and it is an odd twist that he should emerge as an international figure in the year that so much was initially expected of Head.

Bell Records are marking their entry into race sponsorship by entertaining 300 guests and many stars at Lingfield Park today in addition to giving the prize-money for two races. Knowing who will be present, I am tempted to suggest that the attractive Surrey course will resemble a pop festival more than a racecourse. Every racegoer will be presented with a gift package which will contain a record made especially for the occasion.

The Bell Records Stakes, which is the most valuable race on the card, could provide Court Chad with his second victory over this course and distance this season. His form stands up particularly well under scrutiny, especially after the events at Newmarket on Wednesday. At Newmarket in May, Court Chad was beaten by only a head by Penny Post, who last Wednesday won the Bunbury Cup. It was one of the most competitive races that I have seen this season. Rozel Buoy, who finished fourth only a few inches behind Penny Post, was second in the Queen Elizabeth Handicap, which Court Chad won at Lingfield in June.

Mount Street, who won the Brighton Mile last month, is my selection for the Arista Records Stakes. He could be the first of two winners that John Dunlop will saddle at Lingfield, the other being Tadorna, Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk's Sea Bird filly, who ran a promising race against the more experienced Tranos at Brighton. Stamen, who won the Hethersett Stakes at Brighton in May on the disqualification of Horseguards, is preferred to Horseguards, Baldur, and Boulevardier for the William Hill Handicap Stakes.

Lingfield Park results

2.15 (2.19) BIRCH MEAD PLATE (2-y-o: £414: 5f)
Gay Judo, b f, by Manacle—My Rhonda (Mrs R. Gooch), 8-11 A. Murray (4-1) 1
Broken Date, b f, by Busted—Arrival (T. Egerton), 8-11 J. Mercer (10-11 fav) 2
Sigh Baby, b f, by Sahib—Royal Tears (S. Hunt), 8-4 P. Cheese (20-1) 3

3.15 IFIELD HANDICAP (£821: 1¼m)
Ballad Singer, br h, by Prince Dual—Dusky Legend (Mrs Q. Cressey), 5-7-13 M. L. Thomas (9-2) 1
Traquair, b g, by Klairon—Brandina (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), 6-9-10 Ron Hutchinson (14-1) 2
Indian Mark, b c, by On Your Mark—Indian Music (F. Rowe), 4-8-12 R. Marshall (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 fav Attalas, 7-2 Blaskotte, 5-1 Tudoroy (4th), 14-1 ...

—Juli Girl (S. Hemsworth) 8-1 P. Waldron (8-1) 1
Astraline, b f, by Skymaster—Fridoline (P. Gorvin) 8-2 G. Lewis (5-1) 2
God Willing, ch f, by Red God—Thornawilla (Mrs D. Abbott) 7-7 .... D. Cullen (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 fav Starlit Way, 6-1 Mythical Lady, 13-2 St Severin, 10-1 Charlie M, Phlox, Royfern, 16-1 Welsh Mate, 20-1 Tribal Feast, Nor Bars (4th), 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 30p, 23p, ...

... Prince's March, b c, by Prince Soulo—Miss Sousa (Miss M. Loquime) 8-9 Ron Hutchinson (8-1) 2
Amberren, ch c, by Amber Rama—Renoir Picture (Lord Cadogan) 8-9 .... T. Rogers (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-8 fav Airlock, 5-1 Back One Eleven, 10-1 King Ocar (4th), 20-1 Cry for Joy, Halmahera, Red Rogue, Sea Jel, 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 14p, 20p, 21p. C. B. J. Dingwell, at East Ilsley. 5l, hd. 1min 11.48sec. Tontine Street did not run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Ballad Singer, Gold Mark: £19.30. TREBLE: So They Say, Sea Kestrel, Night Club, £53.75.

Waldron in fall from a winning mount

A few seconds after winning the Dormansland Handicap at Lingfield Park yesterday, Gold Mark slipped up and caused Philip Waldron, his jockey, a heavy fall. Waldron, limping badly, was assisted to the winner's enclosure by the trainer, Stafford Ingham and after the saddle was removed from Gold Mark, Waldron was able to weigh in. Gold Mark gashed his off hind leg

"It was slippery and my mount lost his footing," Waldron said. Every favourite was beaten at Newmarket on Thursday and it was the same story at Lingfield Park, two of them starting at odds on.

In the first race, the Birch Mead Plate, the odds-on favourite Broken Date was outpaced by Gay Jude. "About time, it's my first of the season," the trainer, Richard Westbrook said

There followed the defeat of Staredo (5-4 on), outstayed by So They Say in the Crawley Down Plate.

Ballad Singer, ridden by Myrddin Thomas, took charge from the start of the Ifield Handicap and stayed on strongly

York results

2.0 (2.03) ST SAVIOURGATE STAKES (3-y-o: £1,049: 5f)
Donrae, gr f, by Don II—Brief Chorus (Mrs L. Fraser), 8-8 E. Apter (8-1) 1
Mino Boy, b c, by Decoy Boy—Pontesbury (Mrs P. Yong), 8-11 C. Dwyer (6-1) 2
Fingora, b c, by Raffingora—Frisky Molly (W. C. Watts), 8-8 G. Oldroyd (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-4 fav Rampion, 11-2 Song God, Master Cutter, 10-1 Amun Ra (4th), 20-1 Cartridge Speed, 33-1 Alison Sarah, 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.20; places, 33p, 43p, 35p; dual forecast, £4.90. W. Gray, at Beverley. ¾l, 4l. 1min 2.27sec. Ubedizzy did not run.

2.35 (2.36) WALMGATE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,261: 1¾m)

Lingfield Park programme

[Television (IBA): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

ARISTA RECORDS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £860: 1¼m)
42-0041 Mount Street (D. Montagu), J. Dunlop, 9-0 D. Gillespie 5 3
340-014 Gay Man (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 8-8 .... P. Cook 5

WILLIAM HILL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,646: 1¼m)

BELL RECORDS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,418: 7f 140yd)

LYBURN STAKES (2-y-o: £869: 7f)

SUMMER HANDICAP (£468: 7f)

BRAMBLETYE STAKES (3-y-o: £577: 1¼m)

LEWES STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £661: 6f)
0000 Blackfoot Girl (J. Payne), R. V. Smyth, 8-11 .. P. Cheese 7 11
Charley's Bairn (Miss J. Halford), M. Masson, 8-11 A. Bond 3 4
Corderay (D. Cecil), P. Cole, 8-11 ...... R. Edmondson 1
00 Kshipra (T. Ward), G. P.-Gordon, 8-11 .... D. Maitland 6
00 Lady Jay (Lord Carrick), G. R. Smyth, 8-11 ... T. Carter 5
0 Liquidity (Mrs M. Johnston), T. Gosling, 8-11 C. Furlong 7 3
My Fair Niece (J. Phillipps), B. Hobbs 8-11 .. G. Baxter 8
0 Puzzi (J. Costello), J. Dunlop, 8-11 .... D. Gillespie 5 7
0 Saint Motanda (Dr C. N.-Williams), S. Woodman, 8-11 T. Cain 3 9
43044 Some Jewel (J. Ratcliffe), M. Haynes, 8-11 .... P. Cook 12
00 Tudor Sally (M. Ryan), T. Gosling, 8-11 .. P. Richardson 2
00 Vesta Tilly (Mrs T. Egerton), J. Astor 8-11 M. L. Thomas 10
...4 Puzzi, 5-1 Lady Jay, 9-2 My Fair Niece, 6-1 Vesta Tilly, 10-1 Kshipra, ... others.

Lingfield Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
... Mount Street. 2.15 Stamen. 2.45 COURT CHAD is specially recommended. 3.15 Admiral Count. 3.45 Hill Too. 4.15 Tadorna. ... My Fair Niece.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
... Gay Man. 2.15 Stamen. 2.45 Court Chad. 3.15 Admiral Count. ... Little Catworth. 4.45 My Fair Niece.

Carlisle programme

KNARESDALE STAKES (2-y-o: £465: 6f)
013 Whitstable (V. Behrens), B. Hills, 9-1 .... W. Carson 6
Camel Mendas (B. Bargh), M. W. Easterby, 8-11 J. Skilling 8
Eager Beaver (W. Stephenson), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11 G. Welsh 4
Jailer (Mrs R. Jackson), Denys Smith, 8-11 .. P. Kelleher 3
Sea Headrig (J. Walker), N. Angus, 8-11 Richard Hutchinson 7
44 Star Reform (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 8-11 .. B. Raymond 1
00 Thatched House Lad (W. Wright), G. W. Richards, 8-11 — 5

BORROWDALE HANDICAP (£559: 6f)

LANGDALE STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £410: 5f)

LORTON HANDICAP (£417: 1m)

ESKDALE HANDICAP (£554: 1m 1f 80yds)

DUNMAIL STAKES (3-y-o: £406: 1¼m)

Carlisle selections

Chester programme

2.0 ECCLESTON STAKES (2-y-o: £900: 6f)
2 33111 Fastpad (D) (Sir H. Ingram), P. Walwyn, 9-5 .... P. Eddery 2
5 11121 Penninz (D) (J. Throup), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 .. J. Seagrave 3
7 02111 Short Reign (G. Blum), Blum, 9-0 .... G. Duffield 1
10 00013 Endorsement (R. Darley), P. Milner, 8-11 ...... C. Moss 4

2.30 FURS AND FASHION STAKES (Ladies' race: £1,103: 1¾m 85yds)

3.0 CHESTER SUMMER HANDICAP (£2,844: 2¼m 97yds)

3.30 CITY WALL HANDICAP (£954: 6f)

4.0 CASTLE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £987: 7f 122yd)

4.30 FULFORD STAKES (2-y-o: £513: 7f)
21 003 Sabala (M. G.-Watson), H. Candy, 8-11 .... P. Waldron 7
11-4 Island Degree, 4-1 Sabala, 9-2 Maltese Lace, 6-1 Go About, Meredith, 8-1 Ironbridge, 10-1 Peaceful Venture, 20-1 others.

5.0 ALDFORD STAKES (£521: 1m 5f 88yd)
1 002 Chukka (J. Wilson), D. McCain, 5-9-4 .... C. Moss 9
2 0000-0 Mary Jump (D. Dipple), D. Plant, 5-9-4 ...... K. Lewis 5 4
3 0003-00 Miss Quilp (Mrs L. Wright), A. Goodwill, 4-9-4 .. E. Eldin 7
4 00000-0 El Trobol (E. Raynes), I. Walker, 3-8-8 ...... P. Madden 6
6 0000-0 Jolly Streaker (Mrs J. Bigg), R. Hollinshead, 3-8-8 T. Ives 5
7 00-0200 Sir Something (J. Stafford), B. Hills, 3-8-8 ...... P. Eddery 2
9 4000-00 Devadara (T. Charlton), T. Corrie, 3-8-5 R. Wernham 5 10
10 000-004 Examount (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 3-8-5 .... P. Young 5 8
11 0223-0 Hafod Wen (R. McAlpine), E. Cousins, 3-8-5 .. G. Cadwaladr 1
12 0-00 Regal Step (Mrs B. Firestone), R. Houghton, 3-8-5 P. Waldron 3
4-6 Sir Something, 7-2 Hafod Wen, 11-2 Chukka, 8-1 Regal Stop, Examount, 16-1 others.

Chester selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Short Reign. 2.30 Franc Flinders. 3.0 Boco. 3.30 HAPPY VICTORIOUS is specially recommended. 4.0 Priestlaw. 4.30 Island Degree. 5.0 Sir Something.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 Cumbernauld. 3.30 Happy Victorious. 4.0 Priestlaw. 5.0 Examount.

York programme

[Television (IBA): 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 and 3.0 races]

1.30 JERVAULX STAKES (3-y-o: £1,333: 1¾m)

2.0 COURAGE STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,735: 6f)

2.30 JOHN SMITH'S MAGNET CUP (Handicap: £5,043: 1m 2½f)

3.0 HARP LAGER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,821: 1m)

3.30 FRIARGATE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,612: 5f)

4.0 FOUNTAINS STAKES (3-y-o: £1,130: 1¼m)
614 0 Lantonside (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 8-11 Ron Hutchinson 1
615 40 Mary Kanga (N. Butler), W. Elsey, 8-11 ..... F. Durr 6
617 2000-20 Skerne Springs (E. Smith), Hbt Jones, 8-11 .... E. Johnson 5
618 00040 Stand In (Mrs J. Shaw), J. W. Watts, 8-11 .... J. Lowe 12
5-2 Joking, 7-2 Lantonside, 6-1 Castaway, 13-2 Bally Honey, 8-1 Rosehearty, 10-1 Asama, 12-1 Mary Kanga, 14-1 Philip Green, 16-1 others.

4.30 FISHERGATE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,615: 6f)
1 210230 Bold Sage (CD) (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 9-5 .. F. Durr 4
4 01-00 West Two (D) (L. Freedman), N. Murless, 8-10 .. G. Lewis 5
6 310-040 Running Jump (Mrs P. Ross), J. W. Watts, 8-1 J. Lowe 2
8 00-1011 Gan On Geordie (D) (R. Baker), Denys Smith, 7-12 L. Charnock 5 3
11 0-20 Kings Royale (R. Burchett), H. Price, 7-8 .... R. Fox 5 1
11-10 Gan On Geordie, 4-1 West Two, 9-2 Bold Sage, 13-2 Running Jump, 10-1 Kings Royale.

*Doubtful runner.

York selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 True Word. 2.0 GAY SHADOW is specially recommended. 2.30 Calaba. 3.0 Western Isle. 3.30 Rehearsal. 4.0 Bally Honey. 4.30 West Two.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Peterhof. 2.0 Gay Shadow. 2.30 Chil the Kite. 3.0 Layawake. 3.30 Arch Sculptor. 4.0 Bally Honey. 4.30 West Two.

Salisbury programme

2.15 COBBLER HANDICAP (£655: 6f)
1 201-404 September Sky (A. Tenty), G. Balding, 4-9-11 .... J. Curant 5
2 400200 Parbleu (CD) (Mrs A. Kidd), A. Stevens, 6-9-11 R. Weaver 6
3 024-010 Laseroy (D) (A. Kennedy), A. Breasley, 4-9-6 .. S. Cottle 5 8
10 3-00041 Power and Glory (O. Rowswell), D. Marks, 4-8-12 C. Williams 4
11 00-0202 Sailor's Frolic (D) (Exors of late G. van der Ploeg), W. Marshall, 4-8-11 R. Marshall 6
12 43000 Plum Hook (Mrs L. Carroll), V. Lay, 5-8-10 .... J. Reid 5 7
14 1000-0 Miss Golightly (L. Briggs), H. Williams, 3-8-6 .. G. Starkey 9
16 0-00003 Prince Mandarin (D) (T. Fu), C. Benstead, 6-8-5 P. Cheam 11
17 00-0000 Sillins Pride (CD) (F. Allison), G. Stephenson, 5-8-3 J. Lynch 1
20 34-003 Sylvan Lady (Mrs M. Slade), H. Price, 3-8-1 .... A. Murray 3
21 0-030 Quickstream (J. Dellal), J. Sutcliffe, 3-8-1 ...... B. Rouse 10

2.45 MYROBELLA STAKES (2-y-o: £548: 5f)
11 0 The Magi (Mrs J. Mitchell), D. Keith, 9-0 ...... J. Wilson 6
12 03 My Precious (Mrs S. Enfield), H. Price, 9-0 .... A. Murray 12
15 0 Security Council (T. Smith), W. G. Payne, 9-0 G. Ramshaw 10
18 04040 Survival (D. Lark), W. Marshall, 9-0 .... R. Marshall 16
19 04 Wickwell (Lord Vestey), F. Maxwell, 9-0 .... — 17
20 00 Willie May (C. Benmore), R. Wilson, 9-0 .... J. Egan 8
21 August (Exors of late R. Watson), H. Candy, 8-11 C. Williams 11
22 0 Bachara (C. Webster), R. Smyly, 8-11 .... J. Reid 5 21
25 Flaming Truth (Mrs P. James), S. James, 8-11 .. B. Procter 19
26 Florinan (S. MacTaggart), R. Akehurst, 8-11 .. R. Millman 7 3
28 Gloom (R. Barber), P. Cole, 8-11 .... J. Lynch 22
30 0004 Pasquabond (Mrs J. Stevenson), F. Muggeridge, 8-11 D. McKay 9
31 0 Quenelle (M. Wyatt), H. Candy, 8-11 .... D. Cullen 1
33 0 Vitoria (T. Baker), J. Cann, 8-11 .... H. Ballantine 5 2

3.15 FAIR TRIAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £704: 1m)

3.45 QUEENPOT STAKES (2-y-o: £620: 7f)

4.15 OWEN TUDOR HANDICAP (£654: 1¼m)

4.45 BECKHAMPTON STAKES (3-y-o: £437: 1½m)

Salisbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 September Sky. 2.45 Captain Paget. 3.15 Calibina. 3.45 Wickwell. 4.15 Mr Fixit. 4.45 ROYAL FANFARE is specially recommended.

Rugby Union

President's plea to keep slate clean

Tarn Bainbridge, from Durham, the new President of the Rugby Union, made a "let's wipe the slate clean" appeal for next season when the Australian touring side come to Britain.

Mr Bainbridge, speaking at the annual meeting of the RFU said: "We all know there were unhappy incidents on the field in Australia when England were there earlier this year. I have heard it said that revenge will be taken. I sincerely hope that will not happen and I'm sure the Australian Ruby Union and the tour manager, Ross Turnbull, do not want rough play".

Mr Bainbridge was referring to several outbreaks of fighting in the two international matches England played in Australia in May and which culminated in the England prop forward, Michael Burton, being sent off.

The larger gate-taking clubs failed in their attempt to obtain direct representation on the RFU Committee. An amendment by the Club calling for full representatives on the main committee was conclusively defeated by 583 votes to 137. Instead, they have had to settle for a major club's subcommittee on which they will have equal representation of eight members with the RFU.

During a long debate, England's poor international record was often raised. Christopher Winn, of Rosslyn Park, a former England wing, in proposing the amendment claimed that the bigger clubs, by getting direct representation on the committee, could make a real contribution towards improving the international playing standard. He questioned whether the Rugby Union had the right professional approach.

Martin Turner, an England selector, supported the move by the more important clubs. He felt that the game needed restructuring and believed that England's international record could be improved by the formation of small leagues of five clubs from four regions. "We could then establish the strongest 20 clubs in the country", he said.

The new national coach is the former Bristol full back, Peter Colston, and the selection committee have one new member in Malcolm Phillips, a former England centre.

The draw for the first round of the national knockout competition is:

Plymouth Albion v Gloucester; Penryn c St Luke's College; Bath v Bristol, Rosslyn Park v Marlow; London Welsh v Richmond; London Scottish v Wasps; Havant v Thurrock; London Irish v Saracens; Kettering v Coventry; Northampton v Bedford; Gosforth v Cockermouth or Hartlepool; Hedingly v Roundhay; Orell v Sale or Tynedale, Moseley v Nottingham; Maidenhead v Wakefield; Liverpool v Leicester.

Squash rackets

Angry reaction to open World Cup competition

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Jonah Barrington, chairman of the International Squash Professionals' Association (ISPA) is to recommend to the executive committee that they should no longer recognize the authority of national amateur associations and should withdraw from events run by amateur governing bodies. In Barrington's view the only exceptions should be events of traditional stature and those of value to the sport as a whole. "We must try to ensure that all events in which we compete are run efficiently".

Barrington's recommendations, which will be put before the executive in Johannesburg on August 27, are a confessedly "angry" reaction to the news that, an open World Cup team competition, sponsored by Pakistan International Air Lines, is to be organized from March 26 to 29 in Karachi. Barrington's anger arises from the fact that the ISPA, whose cooperation is essential to the success of such an event, were not consulted about its timing and organization.

"It is an excellent idea", Barrington says. "At this moment I could think of nothing better than an open team event." But he pointed out that the British Open championship, to be played from January 31 to February 9, will be officially recognized as a world individual championship, that there will therefore be two world championships in two months, and that the International Squash Rackets Federation (ISRF) should have been aware of this when they met in June.

"The players do not welcome any events after late March," Barrington says, "because they are jaded after the British season. It would take more than patriotism to get them there." The Karachi events will cover a total of 13 days because the World Cup tournament will be succeeded by a 32-draw individual open tournament. The prize money is £3,750. "I hardly think the ISPA would allow itself to be involved for prize money at that scale," Barrington said. "It does not relate to what it should be for an event of that magnitude."

The points at issue would all have been raised, Barrington says, had the ISPA been consulted. He said that he and Barry Dennis, the ISPA secretary, had tried "to set up a good communications link" with Britain's Squash Rackets Association. "We felt we had made some headway. But we were probably living in a fool's paradise. The most important event of the summer was the I-RF meeting. The matters arising included us. We could have been brought in for consultation. But we had no representation." In addition to the Karachi events he referred to distinctions between professionals and amateurs. "They are trying to tighten the regulations as to what constitutes an amateur, which in 1975 is stupidity. This decision was taken at a meeting of our governing body. But we do not have to recognize it as such."

Football

Record £1.4m transfer

Milan, Italy, July 11.—Naples football club have signed Guiseppe Savoldi, a Bologna striker, in a deal worth about £1.4m — an Italian record

Naples paid Bologna about £1m plus two of their players. They transferred to Bologna their veteran Brazilian striker, Sergio Clerici, who scored 14 goals last season, and also gave them part ownership of half back Rosario Rampanti.

Chester

SPORT

Athletics

Pascoe drops out of crucial cup match

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

A not unexpected blow to Britain's chances of qualifying from this weekend's European Cup semi-final at Crystal Palace came yesterday with the news that Alan Pascoe, reluctantly following the advice of both his coach and of his doctor, had withdrawn because of a hamstring injury. Pascoe's replacement will be Bill Hartley, who could still finish second today to the Pole, Hewelt, who has already defeated Hartley once this season.

In view of this blow it was heartening to find yesterday that a competition which sometimes seems a cold statistical exercise could be a matter of passion for Pascoe's friend and fellow relay runner, David Jenkins, who is also the British record holder for 400 metres.

After all the hours of comparing points which could be won or lost by Britain in their struggle today and tomorrow with Sweden and Poland to reach next month's cup final in Nice, it was Jenkins who proved that he, at least, felt fire in his belly. He said: "We've got to get our fingers out or else we're in trouble. If Britain doesn't get to the final in Nice then the British Board won't get the big crowd they want for the Russian match and we athletes won't get all the sorts of backing we need to prepare for next year's Montreal Olympics."

Jenkins's sense of urgency came, I believe, not only from his own will to win the demanding triple of 200 and 400 metres and 4 x 400 metres relay. It seemed that he had sensed, among a few of his colleagues, a somewhat lackadaisical, even cynical attitude towards *this weekend's crucial match.* He said: "We should get together and bang the table and say we must qualify—we must think positively."

His message was echoed by the more self-effacing Frank Clement who, in 1973 won the 1,500 metres in the cup final in Edinburgh and has interrupted his honeymoon in Scandinavia to race at Crystal Palace. Clement has just returned from abroad after achieving three fast times—a British mile record of 3min 55sec and 3min 38sec and 3min 38.1sec for 1,500 metres. The difference of his tour and today's cup semi-final was, he said, "out there, I was just running for me, now I'm running for Britain and every point counts. I've got to try and win, whatever the final time, and that includes beating the Swede, Hogberg."

The draw which puts Britain today in against Russia (automatic qualifiers as reigning men's champions), Sweden, Poland, Bulgaria and Spain is, as the British Board's secretary Arthur Gold said yesterday, the toughest of all the semi-finals and may not be decided until "the last leg of the last event". That would be Jenkins anchoring the 4 x 400 metres relay tomorrow. John le Masurier, the senior British coach said: "Practically every event could be a turning point. Everyone's got to be fighting to get ahead."

I hope that gets through strongly to men like the shot putter, Geoffrey Capes who, because of recent brushes with officialdom, might find it hard, for once, to key himself up. No one in the British team must feel a poor relation today or tomorrow. I do not wish to open old wounds, but I would feel more sanguine about the outcome if only there was an active team captain, rather than those who have long been absent from the thrill of competition, to pump up the adrenalin.

Of the 10 events down for today's programme, I give Britain a chance, at least, of winning the shot, the 400 and 1,500 metres. *With his most spirited* finish, Simmons could take the 10,000 metres, though Karlsson, of Sweden, has almost as good as time this season, and Haro, of Spain, is by far the most experienced competitor in a field which also includes the versatile Pole, Malinowski.

The British team need inspiration today with the odds heavily weighed against them in both the high jump (M. Butterfield will be up against five men who have all cleared 7ft 1in or better) and the 4 x 100 metres relay in which Britain will be represented by four sprinters who have never raced together before. The British long jumper, Mitchell, ranks third on the list of those entered but I will be *delighted if, calling* upon his mental as well as his physical toughness as a decathlete, he could win four points. Dickenson lies fourth in the hammer but on paper that is only one foot ahead of Blomqvist, of Sweden, so there is another reason for an indrawn breath and crossed fingers.

English Schools championships

Winners in the English Schools athletic championships at Durham yesterday were:

BOYS: Senior: Long Jump: S. Preglar (Greater Manchester), 22ft 8½in; Discus: R. Wheway (Devon), 153ft 4in. Intermediate: Triple Jump: M. Effiong (Middlesex), 45ft 1¼in. Junior: Shot: N. Walker (West Midlands), 50ft 7½in; Hammer: D. Hugall (Durham), 160ft 7½in; Javelin: M. Teare (Cheshire), 161ft 9in; Pole vault: L. Hamilton (London), 10ft 4¾in.

GIRLS: Senior: High Jump: C. Mathers (Middlesex), 5ft 5¾in. Intermediate: Shot: L. Newton (Berkshire), 44ft 3¼in (new record); Discus: V. Watson (Cheshire), 148ft 6½in (new record); Javelin: D. Williams (Greater Manchester), 118ft 3in (new record). Junior: Shot: M. Tree (Kent), 38ft 4¾in.

Rowing

Seven British crews find salvation in repechages

From Jim Railton
Lucerne, July 11

Seven of the nine British crews competing in six of the mens heavyweight elite events today at the Lucerne International Regatta qualified for the semi-final and final rounds. All seven found their salvation in the repêchages, in which the two British casualties were the Amateur Rowing Association (ARA) coxless pair (Richardson and Cusack) and the Leander coxed pair (Summers and James). Sean Drea, of Ireland, who won the Diamonds last Sunday, qualified first time, winning his heat in the fastest time of the day.

Five British crews have qualified direct for Sundays finals after today's racing on the Rotsee eight-laned course: the ARA and London University coxed fours; Baillieu and Hart in the double sculls; London University in the coxed pairs, and the ARA coxless four. The Henley Rowing Club coxless pair and Kenneth Dwan in the singles sculls face semi-final rounds tomorrow.

The British national training team eight here will compete only in the coxed and coxless fours. Both were impressive today when they crossed the line first in their repêchages. The coxed four *finished second in their heat,* just over a length down on the Russian four, who finished second in a photo-finish in Ratzeburg last month before forming part of the Soviet Unions winning eight on the second day of the West German regatta. London University, who won the Prince Philip at Henley last week, finished third in their heat, which was won by a strong Bulgarian crew, who finished almost four lengths ahead of them.

The ARA coxed four—the stern of the Leander-Thames Tradesmen's eight, who won the Grand at Henley—and London University lined up together in the same repêchage. But the national training team crew kept their rival compatriots well at bay to win by a margin of over three lengths, with London University in second place.

The ARA coxless four, after finishing *third* behind two West German crews in their heat, made amends later in the day, winning their repêchage ahead of Netherlands and Cxzechoslovak crews, timing their finishing sprint to *perfection.*

Britain's worldl bronze medallists, Baillieu and Hart, in the double sculls trailed the world silver medal winners—the Hansen brothers of Norway. But the British double qualified with ease in their repêchage along with West German and Swiss doubles. In Sunday's final the British double will meet two other 1974 world finalists—Norway (silver medal) and Czechoslovakia (fourth)—to test their chances in this year's world championships in Nottingham next month.

Britain's only representative in the single sculls is Dwan, who was mostly unimpressive, finishing fifth out of seven scullers, some fouor lengths behind a relaxed Drea. Dwan took the fourth and last qualifying place in his repêchage to reach tomorrow's semi-final round, where his survival looks uncertain.

The ARA and Henley Rowing Club coxless *pairs finished last* and went into the one repêchage in this event from which four of the seven crews qualified for the semi-final round. When this event reached about 700 metres the umpire stopped it. The Rotsee was whipped into a frenzy by a thunderstorm and there was an imminent danger to the crews *from lightning* It was the first time in 15 years that racing had been postponed on the course.

The regatta was held up for an hour until the storm passed and on the rerow the Henley coxless pair—Marsden and Glen—took third place to qualify.

COXED FOURS (First in each heat direct to final, remainder to repêchages, first three in each repêchage *to final*): Heat 1: 1, Bulgaria, 6min 34.5sec; 3, London University, 6min 43.9sec. Heat 2: 1, USSR, 6min 30.36sec; 2, ARA (GB), 6min 34.93sec. Repêchage 2: 1, ARA (GB), 6min 26.44sec; 2, London University, 6min 36.05sec.

DOUBLE SCULLS (First in each heat direct to final, remainder to repêchages, first three in each repêchage to final): Heat 1: 1, Norway, 6min 38.75sec; 2, ARA (GB), 6min 39.31sec. Heat 3: 1, Czechoslovakia, 6min 30.41sec. Repêchage 1: 1, ARA (GB), 6min 36.84sec.

COXLESS PAIRS (First four in each heat to semi-final round, remainder to one repêchage, first four in repêchage to semi-final round): Heat 1: USSR, 6min 58.31sec; 2, Neureus II (Netherlands), 6min 58.84sec; 3, Zurich (Switzerland), 6min 59.88sec; 4, Neureus I (Netherlands), 7min 6.81sec; 6, Henley RC (GB), 7min 17.82sec. Heat 2: 1, Czechoslovakia, 6min 54.18sec; 3, Rotterdam (Netherlands), 6min 56.69sec; 5, Gusar Split (Yugoslavia), 7min 3.50sec; 4, Vesper BC (US), 7min 5.40sec; 7, ARA (GB), 7min 11.55sec. Heat 3: 1, Aegir (Netherlands), 7min 1.97sec; 2, Frankfurt (West Germany), 7min 4.63sec; 3, Csepel (Hungary), 7min 10.04sec; 4, Strasbourg (France), 7min 23.15sec. Repêchage: (first four qualify): 1, Spain, 7min 39.80sec; 2, Ludwigshafen (West Germany), 7min 46.06sec; 3, Henley RC (GB), 7min 47.48sec; 5, ARA (GB), 7min 52.55sec.

SINGLE SCULLS (First in each heat to semi-final round, one repêchage, first four to semi-final round): Heat 1: 1, S. Drea (Ireland), 7min 8.52sec; 2, W. Ulli (Austria), 7min 13.14sec; 3, H. Ruckstuhl (Switzerland), 7min 14.69sec; 4, D. Oswald (Switzerland), *7min 20.94sec; 5,* K. Dwan (GB), 7min 34.38sec. Heat 2: 1, U. Ragazzi (Italy), 7min 15.68sec; 2, J. Dietz (US), 7min 19.16sec; 3, A. Serny (Czechoslovakia), 7min 19.79sec; 4, J. Welthauer (Switzerland), 7min 20.47sec. Heat 3: 1, A. Lasdenieks (USSSR), 7min 17.84sec; 2, J. Wyss (Switzerland), 7min 18.28sec; 3, E. Duleev (USSR), 7min 18.46sec; 4, A. Steiner (Switzerland), 7min 19.44sec. Repêchage: 1, C. Stewens (West Germany), 7min 57.96sec; 2, B. Maan (Netherlands), 7min 58.77sec; 3, P. Rowe (Australia), 7min 38.94sec; 4, K. Dwan (GB), 7min 42.75sec.

COXED PAIRS (First in each heat to final, remained to repêchages: first three in each repêchage to final): Heat 1: 1, USSR, 7min 19.92sec. Heat 2: 1, Yugoslavia, 7min 16.17sec; 3, London University (GB), 7min 22.57sec; 7, Leander (GB), 8min 5.31sec. Repêchage 1: 1, Hungary, 7min 32.65sec; 5, Leander (GB), 7min 44.88sec. Repêchage 2: 1, Potomac (US), 7min 24.50sec; 2, Laga (Ntherlands), 7min 25.24sec; 3, London University (GB), 7min 26.79sec.

COXLESS FOURS (First in each heat to final, remainder to repêchages: first three in each *repêchage* to final): Heat 1: 1, Köln (West Germany), 6min 24.26sec. Heat 2: Pottsdam Germania (West Germany), 6min 21.49sec; 3, AFA (GB), 6min 30.14sec. Repêchage 1: 1, ARA (GB), 6min 37.27sec; 2, Neureus (Netherlands), 6min 39.51sec; 3, Czechoslovakia, 6min 41.34sec. Repêchage 2: 1, Hansa Dortmund (West Germany), 6min 43.56sec; 2, Schaffhausen (Switzerland), 6min 45.44sec; 3, Biel-Cham (Switzerland), 6min 46.07sec.

Television highlights

BBC 1
Golf: Open championship (11.10, 1.10, about 2.40, 3.55).
Cricket: England v Australia (11.30, about 2.40).
Athletics: European Cup semi-*final round* (2.5, 3.10, 5.5).

BBC 2
Cricket: England v Australia (4.30, between 9.50 and 11.10).
Golf: Open championship (between 9.50 and 11.10).

BBC 1—tomorrow
Athletics: European Cup semi-final round (3.5).

BBC 2—tomorrow
Cricket: Yorkshire v Lancashire (1.50).

IBA
Cycling: Tour de France (12.35).
Racing: York races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0; Lingfield Park races at 1.45, 2.15, 2.45.
Motor racing: Hot Rod tournament (3.10).
Wrestling: Bradford promotion (4.0).

Postal and Weekend Shopping also on page 10

هكذا من الأصل

Business to Business

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

DO-IT-YOURSELF BRANCH

DUTCH RETAIL TRADE

with multiple shops in Holland and Belgium wants to come into contact with a financially strong concern for the purpose of

INCREASING SHARE OF MARKET

We request interested businessmen to write to our advertising agency

Alta Utrecht B.V.,
Kromme Nieuwegracht 92-94,
Utrecht, Holland,
with mention of number G. 9223.

INVESTOR WANTED.—£3,000 to £5,000. Sound, interesting show-biz project.—Box 0218 S, The Times.

IRAN. Intelligent person leaving by car, 23rd July, returning end of Aug. Commissions invited. Box 0117 S, The Times.

LIMITED COMPANIES available. J.P. Company Registrations and Co. 01-698 9985.

AIR CHARTER & FREIGHT

DELTA International Airfreight offer worldwide charters, shipping, forwarding, collection, packing, storage. 01-572 6516, tlx 935605.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

WORLDWIDE CONSULTING ENGINEERING PRACTICE

having substantial contacts with government and industry, is offered as going concern. Successful owner retiring. Practice suitable engineer with structural mechanical background who likes to work for himself. Existing contracts run to end '76, fee income £40,000. Excellent prospects in tender proposals. Practice valued at £16,000 with all equipment. Payments, terms negotiable. Write Box 0162 S, The Times.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

TOP PRICES paid for office furn. See Sales and wanted.

BUSINESS TRAVEL

FLYING ? For low cost fares to many destinations on scheduled flights.—See Holidays and Villas —Mayfair Travel.

BUSINESS TRAVELLERS. — Book now with Wingsoan.—See Holidays and Villas.

BUSINESS TRAVEL serviced by experts. F.T. 439 7751/3. (Airline Agents).

BUSINESS SERVICES

HOW OTHER FIRMS MANAGE

How do other firms manage their management problems? "Business Sense" tells you, snappily. A 3-weekly bulletin. It gives you the guts of new management practice in a few lines. Without the jargon! Some of the ideas you could adapt and adopt. Get a free sample from: "Business Sense", 7 Alton Gdns., Beckenham, Kent. 01-658 6189.

IBM ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS, factory reconditioned and warranted by IBM. Buy, save up to 30 per cent. Lease, 3 yr. from £1.90 wkly. Rent, from £16 per month.—Phone Veriex, 01-641 2365.

IBM TYPING, audio and automatic typing. Lithoprinting, facsimile letters. Artwork. Typesetting. Mailings.—Red Tape Services, 2 Princes St., W.1. 493 2379.

TELEPHONE answering with Ansamatic. Low rental, 1 year contract.—Ring now, 01-446 2451.

RELIABLE London office accommodation address and answering services, etc. Profile 01-723 4468.

BUSINESS SERVICES

TELEX SPEEDS up business. Use our fast, economical, 24hr service. Also telephone answering. Phone BRTS 01-464 7631.

TO CUT CONFERENCE COSTS dramatically: ring 0295-75-770. Oxford Conference & Tourist Agency Ltd.

EDUCATIONAL

WOLSEY HALL

The Oxford Correspondence College offers individual instruction from qualified tutors by post for:

G.C.E., DEGREE, GATEWAY, PROFESSIONAL, BUSINESS & LEISURE COURSES.

Free Prospectus from The Principal, W. M. M. Milligan, MBE, TD., MA., Dept. AJ1, Wolsey Hall, Oxford, OX2 6PR. Tel.: 0865 54231. Founded 1894. Accredited by C.A.C.C.

L.T.C. SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

DIPLOMA COURSES
(a) for Executive Secretaries, Personal Assistants.
(b) In Combined Secretarial & Foreign Language Training.
Prosp. from Registrar (TW), 26-32 Oxford St., London W1A 4DY.
Tel. 01-637 0681/5

OXFORD AND COUNTY SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

Tel. 55966

Residential flats for Students. Comprehensive secretarial training including languages. Courses 36 weeks. Prospectus.

QUEEN'S GATE PLACE TUTORS has vacancies for pupils and students. Tel: 01-584 7196.

ST. JAMES'S Secretarial College. Prospectus from Registrar, 4 Wetherby Gdns, SW5. 373 3852.

THE TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY Educational Trust. Publishers of "Schools" illustrated guide £5. "Scholarships at Boys' Public Schools" £1.05. "Scholarships at Girls' Schools" 75p. "Directory of Catholic Schools and Colleges" £1.40. Also available "Choosing A University" 77p. Full list on request. 78 Notting Hill Gate, London, W11 3LJ. 01-727 1242.

UNIVERSITIES POLYTECHNICS COLLEGES

Your special feature designed to help fill your courses will be appearing each Wednesday during August (6th, 13th, 20th and 27th). Whether you want to reach our student readership, or our business readers who wish to extend their qualifications, The Times Educational feature is a must. Leisure and Educational Courses is the name of this varied feature.

For further details and advertising costs telephone

AVRIL PEARCE
(01-278 9351)
who will be happy to assist you.

GENERAL VACANCIES

MONEY SHOP/FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGER

required for demanding position, West End. Bank/Accounts experience. Age immaterial.

Ring 01-370 5137.

FANTASTIC COOK ?

Tiny Kensington restaurant requires enthusiastic girl to make mouth-watering contributions.

Tel.: 01-937 3224

A MIDDLE EAST Architectural Practice wishes to enlarge its London, Dublin and Exeter offices. All grades of Architectural Staff required and salaries commensurate with qualifications. Applicants should apply to: The Secretary, 30 Sydney Street, London SW3 6PU.

EXPEDITION LEADERS wanted for Asia and Africa, 25-50.—Ring Exodus, 01-937 6965.

YOUNG MAN, 16-18, for Estate Agent in South Kensington, with view to learning profession. 584 9715.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

LEICESTER

8-partner firm require a Solicitor mainly for advocacy and some conveyancing and preferably, but not essentially, with some experience since qualifying.
Partnership prospects may be available.
Write to:
MR. RAYMOND J. MOORE,
Ironsides,
5 Bowling Green Street,
Leicester.
Marked "personal"

RUBINSTEIN, NASH & CO.

Old Established firm of Solicitors in Gray's Inn require an experienced
PROBATE SOLICITOR OR MANAGER
to run their very busy Probate Department. Good salary offered. Please contact,
MISS RUBINSTEIN
242 8404.

ALANGATE Legal Staffs. These specialist consultants to the profession offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Roinick, Mrs Edwards or Mrs Harkness, 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

ACCOUNTANCY

GRADUATES offered Articles by leading City practices. £3,300 to start. John Walker, A.C.A., 01 248 0441.

TEMPS. £2.50-£3.00 p.h. Hewitson Walker, 01-236 0425.

GENERAL VACANCIES

SNO

SCOTTISH NATIONAL ORCHESTRA
requires
ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL SECOND VIOLIN
VIOLA
CELLO
(Salary by negotiation)
Vacancies also for
RANK AND FILE FIRST AND SECOND VIOLINS
Generous Pension and Sick Funds in operation.
Applications to General Administrator, Scottish National Orchestra, 150 Hope Street, Glasgow G2 2TH.
Telephone 041 332 7244.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

GLAMORGAN-GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

The Trustees wish to appoint a DIRECTOR and an ASSISTANT for the newly formed Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

Candidates should preferably hold a degree or other qualification in Archaeology and be experienced in organising fieldwork programmes, excavations and in the preparation of reports.
SALARY: Director: AP5-SO2 (£2,983-£3,459 + threshold payments).
Assistant: AP3-4 (£2,244-£2,880 + threshold payments).
Further particulars and an application form can be obtained from:
P. V. Webster, Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies,
38/40 Park Place,
CARDIFF CF1 3BB
Completed application forms should be returned by 8th AUGUST 1975

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of St. Andrews
UNIVERSITY OBSERVATORY

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary to the Director of the University Observatory. This post of considerable responsibility would suit someone with initiative and wide experience of secretarial work. Salary on scale £1,734—£2,184 (Universities clerical grade 5), (under review), plus threshold payments. Applications, with name of a referee, should be sent to the Director, University Observatory, Buchanan Gardens, St. Andrews, Fife by 28th July 1975.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

United Theological College,
SYDNEY
LECTURER IN OLD TESTAMENT STUDIES

Applications are invited for the Lectureship in Old Testament Studies at the United Theological College, Sydney. The United Theological College is responsible for training men and women for the ministry of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in New South Wales. The three denominational colleges were united to form the UTC in 1974.

The Lecturer in Old Testament will be responsible for the Old Testament programme in a three year college course. The initial appointment is for five years and may then be renewed.

Salary and allowances relate to stipends paid within the N.S.W. churches, with sabbatical leave every seven years. Reasonable removal expenses are paid.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Principal, United Theological College, 420 Liverpool Road, Enfield N.S.W. 2136, Australia, with whom applications close on 16 August, 1975.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL
School for Girls
HERTFORD

Graduate Assistant required for the Autumn term to share the teaching of MATHEMATICS up to Univ. Scholarship standard.

Apply in writing to the Headmistress with c.v. and the names and addresses of two referees. Would suit newly graduated mathematician.

TEACHING POST. Sept. for 1 year. Small Sussex boarding school. French to "O" level. If possible help with music. Might suit young man awaiting university.—Box 0194 S, The Times.

SUDAN. Volunteers needed to teach English. 589 0630, Sandell, 32 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.

Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL

LADY BOOKKEEPER
ABOUT 10 HOURS PER WEEK

Small friendly Management Consultancy, Hyde Park Corner. Salary/hours by arrangement.

Tel. DUTTON, 01-235 0111 business hours, or 01-736 2899 weekends.

PITMAN SHORTHAND teacher, full or part-time. See Secretarial.

GEE'S RECRUITMENT consultants for career-minded staff of both sexes.—24 Binney Street, W.1. 499 6101-4.

TWO SPARKLING GIRLS with good secretarial skills. One to be P.A. to a young Director of a creative Advertising Agency and to help him manage his interests in Spanish property and travel. The other to help run the Property and Travel Co. Good atmosphere, young companies, great opportunity for getting on. Phone Paloma Escandell (01) 836 6131.

M & J PERSONNEL, The City. 80 Bishopsgate, 588 0174.

M & J PERSONNEL, West End. 36 Southampton St., 836 4757.

WHICH TEMPS are rich temps? Centacom temps of course! Above average rates for above average girls. CENTACOM STAFF. 937 6525.

SECRETARIAL

AT ADVENTURE

We place P.A.s, Secretaries, College Leavers, Girl Fridays and Receptionists in the better jobs in Advertising, P.R., television, film production, companies and Design Studios. Do call us or drop in for a coffee and chat any time—Gillian and Lizzie on 499 8992, Jackie and Penny on 839 1478.

ADventure

£3,000-£3,500

Chairman of International Advertising Agency seeks top calibre PA/Secretary, aged 28-40. Advertising experience necessary.

JAYGAR CAREERS
730 5148.

£2,500

Shorthand Secretary to work for partner dealing with conveyancing and probate. Must have legal experience. The offices and the people are very nice and they are in the WC1 area

242 2691
Mrs Perkins
CLAYMAN AGENCY
31/33 High Holborn, London, WC2.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

for a very attractive female Secretary. Opportunity of a lifetime for young lady 20-25 with pleasing personality and background experience as P.R.O./Secretary. Smart appearance and sense of humour essential. Interesting and rewarding position with secure future prospects. Business gentleman (aged 37) is proposing establishing a very lucrative business in the U.S.A. and requires young lady to accompany him on a trip initially 2-3 months to set up operation. Will visit New York, Chicago, Las Vegas, Ohio, California. Car driver preferred.

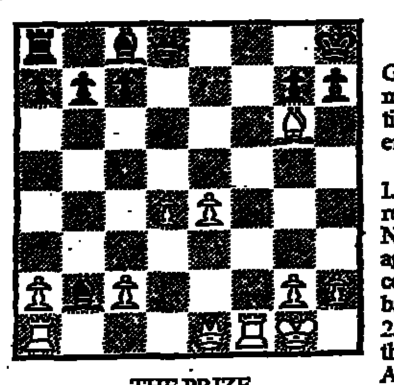
Please reply in confidence giving full details of past experience, also a recent photograph which will be returned, to Box 0203 S, The Times.

All interviews will be conducted at the Grosvenor House Hotel, London.

Win a £500 Holiday

THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS PAGES CHESS COMPETITION

Planning your next move in chess, as in your career can be critical. In this chess position chosen by Harry Golombek, The Times Chess Correspondent, international master and President of the European zone of The World Chess Federation; White's next move is the key to his winning, against any move by Black.



HOW TO ENTER

Write down on a sheet of paper the continuation moves that force a win for White and accompany it with a composed game or position using a similar check-mating idea.

The prize will be awarded to the sender of the entry that in the opinion of the judge contains the complete, correct solution together with a composed game or position with the continuation moves that best illustrate another application of the idea employed by White in winning from the diagram position. Send your complete solution and composed game or position with the completed entry form to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT.

THE PRIZE

The prize will be the holiday of your choice to the maximum value of £500 from the Winter 75/76 or the Summer 76 Thomson Holidays Brochures.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES

The closing date for receipt of entries is August 4th, 1975. Only those entries received by this date will be judged. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery.

JUDGING

The judge will be Harry Golombek. His decision is final in all matters connected with this competition. No correspondence will be entered into.

RULES

1. The competition is open to all UK residents except employees of Times Newspapers Limited, their advertising agents and anyone connected with the competition. The families of persons barred by this rule may not enter.
2. Entries must be accompanied by the official form and sent to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT, to arrive before 4th August, 1975. There is no limit to the number of entries a competitor may submit providing each one is accompanied by an official entry form.
3. The winner will be notified by post and his name will be published in The Times after completion of the judging.
4. All entries become the property of Times Newspapers Limited, who reserve the right to publish any of them if they so wish.

Attached to this entry form your suggested moves for White and Black together with your composed game or position with the continuation that achieves a win by the same idea as used by White in the diagram problem, and send them to:

The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition,
12 Coley St., London WC99 9YT.

Name
Address
Telephone No:

THE TIMES

HELLO SATURDAY : Meditation time! Top PA SECS/Top Admin/retail/marketing, etc. Take stock of what you have got. We don't say that the grass is always greener elsewhere but if YOU honestly think it could be come and see us. You'll get an honest answer! Have a happy weekend.—Joan Fernie Personnel, 113 Park Street, W.1. 408 2412/2415/2499.

P.A./SECRETARY to Senior Marketing Executive of a small lively Management Recruitment Consultancy in Fleet Street. With good secretarial skills, shorthand and typing will take less than 50% of your time. Intelligent and willing to become fully involved in all aspects of the work. £2,500. Career Plan, 01-353 1858.

S.W.1.— Solicitors require very interesting young lady to run general office single handed: very responsible and demanding work; £35 p.w. up.—Call Mrs. Barnes, 828 6805.

TYPIST ASSISTANT
Unusual interesting job working for creative Director of famous big Ad Co. Helpful Help with TV commercials etc. £2,100. Rand
491 3774 (Phone Mon.)
rand

Tempting Times

TEMPORARY REWARD

We expect a lot from our Temporaries but the benefits and rates are really rewarding. Ask Sue at.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
173 New Bond St., W.1.
01-499 0092, 01-493 5907

BUT OF COURSE ! Top Secretaries with shorthand or audio wanting a spell of Temporary work prefer JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU because they enjoy the individual attention, stimulating assignments, better rates of pay and a cheque in the current week. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU at 21 Brompton Arcade, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3 (a few steps Knightsbridge Tube, Sloane St. exit). 589 8807.

GRADUATES with secretarial training for temporary office work—mainly non-commercial, academic and the media. Intelligence and speeds of equal importance. Please phone Prospect Temps 629 2200/1331.

INTELLIGENT TEMPS—Use your brains as well as your skills: we offer good rates for director-level assignments. Contact Maggie Webb 493 8980. Career Girl Ltd., 13/14 New Bond St., W1.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES. All my girls are working next week. What am I to do when my clients ring? If you have good skills and can help please contact London Town Bureau. 836 1994.

RARETYPES £1.60 p.h. to everyone. 100 shorthand, 60 typing, experience and a pleasant personality is all we ask. Career Plan, 01-734 4284.

NOTICE

All Advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

SECRETARIAL

A FISTFUL OF DOLLARS FOR TRUE GRIT

We can't offer you jobs in the Wild, Wild West, or Clint Eastwood as your boss, but we can offer W1, 2, 3, etc., and the City—in fact the whole of London—working for a selection of cowboys, gold-diggers, apaches and big white chiefs . . . so if you have a feather in your cap (i.e., good shorthand and typing) contact —
Gilly Mart
Secretarial Division
GRADUATE GIRLS
01-584 3615
on Monday.

MARKETING MADNESS ! £ * $!

There's these market research people in Soho who've got a psychologist who spends all his time oiling factory chimneys. They need a secretary who can look after him and a couple of Directors. You'll have to be smart and really on the ball. Slow shorthand's O.K. You'll have your own office and earn £2,500 into the bargain.
ACORN
493 2064
79 New Bond St., W.1.
(Ring Monday)

STELLA FISHER TODAY

Office people who work out of Town during the week find it more convenient to call on a Saturday morning when we are open from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110-111 Strand, W.C.2
01-836 6644
(Opposite Strand Palace Hotel)

CUT THIS OUT

You will be glad you did when it's time to find your new job. We are here to find the right job for you, it's what we're good at—we've been told we're the best! Try us—and see!
Tel.: Jenny or Fiona 589 4451/584 4223.

NEW HORIZONS
49 Brompton Road, SW3

WANTED

Experienced Secretary with impeccable shorthand-typing to work in busy book publishing office. Not afraid of decision making, party throwing, author escorting and smoothing feathers. A faultless memory and organizational flair a must. LVs. Salary negotiable.
MICHAEL JOSEPH LTD.,
52 Bedford Square, WC1.
01-637 0941, ext. 1.

SECRETARY, LISTEN

£2,500 p.a.

Your shorthand typing is the life saving answer to Shipping men, who have found their land legs in E.C.2.
Please dial

499 9774

DON'T SPEAK, JUST LISTEN

START ON TOP AT £3,000 P.A. !

Key executive at West End subsidiary of big, international oil company, needs a tip-top senior Secretary able to set up his new office, create and control all systems and look after the lot when he is away. Lovely job—super conditions. Ring Miss Gibbs, CHALLONERS, 19/23 Oxford St., W.1. 437 9030—FIRST THING MONDAY.

PITMAN CLASSIC SHORTHAND.—Experienced teachers required by a leading London Secretarial college. Must be capable of taking students through intensive courses to R.S.A. stage 3. Good salary and conditions. 8 weeks' holiday. Also 1 part-time and 1 trainee teacher for shorthand and typewriting. Please contact: The College Secretary on 01-584 0438.

PAPER-BACK Sales Director of leading W.1. Publishers seeks PA/Secretary. Opportunity to learn all aspects of book trade in friendly environment. £2,700. Bond St. Bureau 499 1558.

TOP SEC. JOBS for all college leavers.—Belravia Bureau. 584 4343.

THE LAST BUS to the best jobs leaves from Monica Grove & Associates, 92 Brompton Road (opp. Harrods). 589 0131.

MARLENE LERNER PERSONNEL.—Top Permanent and Temporary positions.—City 243 5148: West End 935 3012.

COLLEGE LEAVERS will find a wide range of better opportunities through the careers specialists at COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

TALENTED TEMPS.—Start Monday and enjoy top bookings at top rates through COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

BILINGUAL French/English Secretary Accountant required for an international airline. Commercial/airline experience necessary. Salary a.a.e. Phone in first instance 409 2987.

TRANSLATORS (m) Algeria Engineering. French, £486 p.m.—Bello Agy. 4 Marylebone High St., W.1. 486 3986. 405 4844.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

BEAUTIFUL TOWN HOUSE, N.W.3

between St. John's Wood and Hampstead. Few minutes' Regent's Park.

4 bedrooms, master bedroom, bathroom-en-suite fitted walk-in cupboard, dining room, 40ft. reception area; central heating; patio; garden; garage; fabulous buy at £39,500.—To view telephone 586 2077.

WEST HAMPSTEAD

Luxuriously modernized Victorian terrace house. 3 bedrooms, 4th bedroom/study, lounge, large fully fitted kitchen/dining room. 2 bathrooms. Garden.

£25,500

Tel.: 435 2174

ISLINGTON, N.19. Victorian family house, 5 bedrooms, 40ft. kitchen/diner, bathroom, shower-room, 2 receps. with French windows onto garden. Gas c.h. Rewired. £19,000 Freehold inc. carpets.—Call 272 1558 (eves. and weekends).

SOUTHGATE, N14. £30,000. Spacious 5 bed Georgian town house corner plot. 2 baths, cloaks, extended dining room, fitted kitchen. View now. Clark Quinney & Co Ltd, Royston (0763) 71547.

HAMPSTEAD.—South of the Heath between Chalk Farm and Parliament Hill in unique, tranquil, flowered backwater, N.W.5, 4 bedroomed, double reception house with s.c. flat. Fully modernised and in excellent condition. Freehold £29,750 for quick sale. Phone 01-267 2489, after 6.30 p.m.

GLOUCESTER CRESCENT, N.W.1. Quiet terraced house, built 1840, 3 mins. Regent's Park, 2 reception, 4 bed, 2 baths, patio, gas C.H., £44,500. Freehold.—01 267 4885.

LONDON FLATS

W.C.1.—Sunny 3rd-floor flat in modernized block; 2 rooms, semi-fitted kitchen and bathroom; 66-year lease; £13,100, o.n.o., inclusive of fixtures and fittings.—278 4738.

MARBLE ARCH.—S/c. 2 roomed flat. 10 year lease for sale. £8,000 Rent £50 p.a. Shepherds, 01-499 0271.

PROPERTY TO LET

BERKSHIRE.—Luxuriously equipped easily run Bungalow, 3 bedrooms with bath ensuite, large picture windows facing south. Overlooking wild garden and lake. Indoor swimming pool. London 1 hour train or road, midway between M5 or M4. Lease from 6 mths to 2 years. £150 p.w.—Phone Eversley 732 681.

MAIDENHEAD. Regency house to let.—See Rentals.

BERKSHIRE. Spacious family house, well equipped in Shurlock Row area. 5 bedrooms, 2 bath., 3 recept. delightful garden & orchard. Garages, etc. ½ mile village shops, within 40 minutes central London. To let for 18 months from October 1975. £150 p.c.m.—Twyford 341014.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

BELTINGE HERNE BAY

Detached Family House of Character

Four bedrooms, bathroom with shower, 2nft. x 16ft. lounge, dining room, breakfast room, luxury fitted kitchen with split-level oven; gas-fired c.h. and h.w. water; fitted carpets throughout included in sale; garage; 1/3rd acre of mature gardens ideal for kids. Play school 100 yards. 50 yards from village shops and 300 yards from sea. In quiet cul-de-sac. Easy access to London.

£22,500.

Phone: Herne Bay (02273) 61767 (evenings)

ESTATE AGENTS & PROPERTY DEVELOPERS

don't hide your new houses away. Uncover them in a Times New Homes Property feature on Friday, July 18th. It will be another successful Property Feature advertising a variety of new homes throughout England at a variety of prices. So to ensure your properties are seen by over 1 million readers.

Phone 01-278 9231

now to book your space. The Property Team will be glad to help you.

BLETCHINGLEY SURREY

17th CENTURY COTTAGE

in High Street, suitable for character home and/or business. At present established as craft pottery. Tastefully modernised, 3 bedrooms, gas c.h. Secluded walled garden.

£25,500 o.n.o.
FREEHOLD
Phone GODSTONE 3550.

ESTATE AGENTS

Do you have properties suitable for Leisure Homes or Retirement Homes? If so, find your buyers in The Times, by advertising in The Times Property Feature on Friday, July 18th. It's entitled

MOVE WITH THE TIMES

and carries both Leisure and Retirement Homes and New Houses. Advertising is only £7.90 a s.c.m. semi-display. So 'phone The Times Property Team on 01-278 9231 now and place your advertisement.

PORT DINORWIC NORTH WALES

New cottage with moorings boat and garage in exclusive harbour development. Luxury facilities and glorious views. 3 bedrooms, living room, dining hall, fitted kitchen.

£15,950

Details 021 553 6251

GUERNSEY

Detached freehold 4 bedroomed family house of local stone, near coast, in the rural parish of St. Andrews, standing ⅔ acre of ground. 1½ miles St. Peter Port. 2 reception, kitchen, bathroom.

£55,000

Telephone Cambridge 63189 or Guernsey 22183.

DORSET/WILTS. Period, Thatched, White Cottage, edge village. 4 miles station, Waterloo 2½ hrs., London (M3) 110 miles. Hall, bathroom, 4 beds. (1 with basin), 3 large reception, fitted kitchen. Open fires, fully beamed. Storage radiators. Garage, lawn, pond, spring. Offers invited for the freehold, Templecombe 311 or Buurton 458.

260-YEAR-OLD Double Cottage, fully restored, Kent. Margate area. Secluded but near sea, schools, shops. Immaculately furnished, every luxury installed including dishwasher, etc. £28,500.—'Phone Thanet 68571 for further details.

SALISBURY.—19th-century detached 4-bedroom Family House in quiet cul-de-sac: 2 baths, 3 reception rooms, double garage, secluded garden all within 5 minutes city centre. £25,000.—Telephone Salisbury (0722) 3191.

CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE, Northwood, Middx., of outstanding character, situate in desirable residential area, surrounded by green belt. Delightful floodlit formal gardens. Residence comprises 3 double beds., guest room, drawing room, dining room, music room. Wrighton fitted kitchen/diner, 2 baths., master bed./shower en suite, galleried landing, full gas fired central heating, 2 drives, large detached garage. Games room. 20 mins. central London. Exceptional value at £39,500. Tel. Northwood 21677 for appointment to view. C.I.C.

ROSSCARBERY, near Cork. Fully furn. 2 bed. (slps. 4) holiday lodge, mains water, electricity. £7,000. Tel.: Melbourne (Derby) 2529.

COUNTRY FLATS

SUSSEX, EAST WITTERING

modern 2nd floor 2 bedroomed flat on seafront, with uninterrupted views over the Solent. Lift. Night storage heating. Telephone, car port: 99 year lease. £15,950.
01-487 3569 EVENINGS
01-488 3886 WORKING HOURS.

BRISTOL.—Luxury maisonette; 4 beds, modern kitchen, spacious lounge. Quick sale. What offers? Tel. Mr Windrum Bristol 36330.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED, Country Cottage (Remote!) in South or South East England, preferably 6 beds. Telephone, c.h., secluded garden. Six weeks or longer 736 2170.

MOTOR CARS

DAIMLER SOVEREIGN, 4.2, XJ. Dark blue, 1973, 26,000 miles recorded. £3,500. Hindhead 5810.

CAVENDISH MOTORS offer fine selection of all Rovers and Land Rovers, new and used. Phone Mrs. Simmons, 01-459 0046.

NEW JAGS, Stags, Range Rovers, immediately available.—Hamilton Autos. Telephone 01-959 8216.

STYLE, ELEGANCE and Beauty for under £500. Buy my early P1800 Volvo. For details, 078 75 3416.

COME AND TEST DRIVE the fabulous new Citroen CX at Continental Car Centre, 01-959 6821.

NEW FIAT 131 MIRAFIORI. Immediate delivery. Choice of colours. —For special terms contact Normans now. 01-584 6441/01-622 0042.

STAG, Sept. '74 Auto, 10,000 mls. Hard/soft top, £3,100. Day 580 0018, Eve. 455 4194.

TRIUMPH STAG, M reg. 10,000 miles, white, black interior, hard and soft tops; automatic transmission, electric windows; l.h. drive. Owner moving back to U.S. mid-July. £3,600.—01-876 1388.

BMW retail sales. For the best delivery and prices.—R. Edwards, 01-568 9156.

NEW CITROEN 2CV Diane GS available now. Ring for details of special offer. Continental Car Centre, 959 6821.

LEX FOR JAGUARS 01-903 8787. Lex for Daimlers 01-902 8787. Lex for Triumphs 01-903 8787. Lex for Rovers 01-903 8787.

MERCEDES-BENZ. If you are considering any new model or wish to purchase or sell your low-mileage car, try Chris Streller at Goodliffe Garage (Croydon) Ltd. 01-681 5881.

EUROCARS (LONDON) LTD. Offer: 1972 Citroen DS20 Pallas, Hydr. silver/black leather, 17,000 miles. Furocars (London) Ltd. 01-263 2728/9.

DATSUN CHERRY 100A, '72, Red, 2 door, 28,000 miles. Fine condition, £625. 01-603 7859.

STYLE, ELEGANCE and Beauty for under £500. Buy my early P1800 Volvo. For details, 078 75 3416.

BMW 2002 TII, M Reg., 14,000 miles, 1 owner, £1,895. Northwood 21792.

MOTOR CARS

AS NEW '75 STAG

Latest model 3 mths. old, less than 3,000 miles, auto., p.a.s., hard & soft top, elec. windows, headrests, Philips 712 stereo radio/cassette, Sundym glass, x15 tyres. Private sale—save £900 on new £5,775.

Phone 01-977 3324.

1972 MERCEDES 280 SE 3.5 SALOON

Maroon. Electric windows, sun roof, 40,000 miles. Immaculate.

£2,750
01-452 6105

ROVER 2000 T.C.

L registration

Mexico brown, under 40,000 miles. Good condition. Newly serviced.

£1,250

Ring day Newbury (0635) 44006 or evenings Highclere 253164.

PORSCHE 911E
(Sportomatic 1972)
CARRERA BODY

Metallic blue. Electric windows and sun roof. Stereo radio and cartridge. One owner.

Unique opportunity for once
£3,900
'Phone 01-584 2824

LAMBORGHINI ESPADA, mark 2. K registered. Amaranto maroon biege leather. Prepared to Concours condition for export. Complications abroad force sale. 4 new tyres & rims, exhaust overhaul, new clutch assembly, 6,000 mile service 2 weeks ago. Paintwork better than new. Must be seen to be appreciated. £4,750 for quick sale.—Ring Blunsdon Wills (079 372) 500.

PORSCHE 911 T LUX, L reg.; privately owned; superb example, Tangerine/black interior, electric sliding head and windows, tinted glass, stereo and recaro seats; £5,600. — Tel. 061-338 5621 (day) or 01-359 3968 or 02607 651.

1975 PEUGEOT family estate, automatic, stereo, radio, metallic grey, 7,200 miles, £2,650. Phone: Cowin Copthorne (0342) 714949.

1973 PEUGEOT 504S, Maize saloon, radio, sun roof, 39,000 miles. Like new. £1,140 o.n.o.—Colchester Weeley 221.

WANTED

CARS WANTED.—Any make of vehicle. All models and M.O.T. failures. 01-444 8551.

M.O.T. FAILURES. — Old cars wanted for cash; 1100s and Minis a speciality.—King Motors Ltd., tel.: 01-888 6864.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PITMAN-TRAINED B.A. 1942 French/German copy typing/translation from manuscript (research also undertaken), 60p per hour, surcharge or discount negotiable according to difficulty/interest of work. Accuracy/confidentiality money back guarantee. Bank refs. required/supplied. Box 0243 S, The Times.

EDUCATED LADY would like position of responsibility. Dorset/Wilts., rural area with accommodation, owner/driver, 2 boys prep. school.—Box 0152 S, The Times.

EXPERIENCED English/French/Spanish Secretary (27), public school A levels, seeks P.A. post London.—Box 0267 S, The Times.

FLAT SHARING

YOUNG COUPLE needed to share 3 dble. bedrooms in luxury flat, SW1. £15 p.w. each. 584 0852 after 6.30 p.m.

BLOOMSBURY, large room in flat, £30 p.w. now/Oct.—405 3652.

BARNES.—Delightful room, free parking, professional lady. £16 p.w.—748 7067.

S.W.5.—Luxury garden flat. Two to share large double room, £10 p.w. each.—637 3684 (day).

S.W.6. 3 persons for luxury house, nr. Tube. £18, £14, £13 p.w. 736 1002 Eves.

BATTERSEA. 3 girls. 1 double, £8.50, 1 single £12. Tel.: 235 6810.

GRADUATE for quiet room in Islington family house, £15 p.w. 359 3324 after 2 p.m.

S.W.7. 1 person (25-30), own room, £28 p.c.m. 373 7470 (eves.).

FULHAM.—Person for comfortable flat with 2 others, own room. £15 p.w. inc. 381 0806.

ANY ACCOMMODATION TO LET ? —Sharing/bedsits/short lets, etc. All areas and prices.—Executive Flatsharers, 01-235 6188.

BARNES.—Girl, own room in small house, £14 p.a. incl.—876 3518, evenings.

CHELSEA. — HOUSE, fully furnished, needs 3rd to share: own bedroom and balcony; £17 p.w. inc. colour TV, telephone, linen, etc.—584 2297.

N.7.—Professional, 20s, share spacious maisonette, own room. £48.33 p.c.m.—267 3773.

HAMPSTEAD. Own large room for female, Graduate professional or student, about 25 yrs. Share garden, kitchen, bath and phone. £13 p.w. 435 1879.

S. KEN.—1/2 girls, spacious new flat, private gardens, colour T.V., Own room, £15 p.w. Large double, £10 p.w. even.—373 3143.

N.3. nr. Tube. Own room with graduates. Early 20s. £8 p.w. 346 4748 weekends.

RENTALS

MICHAEL LIPITCH wishes to purchase German, Italian, French and English Antiques.—Day, 01-352 4574, eves. 01-440 7797.

NEFF/MIELE APPLIANCES. Ring us first MOP, 01-769 2033.

GOLD KRUGERRANDS AND SOVEREIGNS.—Before you buy compare our prices. David Owen Edmunds (Gold and Diamonds Division). 01-235 9744/5.

CHELSEA. Elegant flats, lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b., c.h., tel., lift. £55. Flatlet £25. 730 8932/589 5716.

YOUNG BACHELOR requires small flatlet in W.8, S.W.1, 3, 5, 7 or 10; £22 p.w.; excellent references.—Box 0261 S, The Times.

MAYFAIR prestige residential company suite facing Green Pk. 235 0288.

EALING COMMON, W.5.—Lux. purpose-built flat, 2 bedrooms, c.h., ground floor, £35 p.w. Suit couple, convenient 3 tubes, 20 mins. Piccadilly.—Box 0155 S, The Times.

MARSH & PARSONS offer well furnished flats/houses on short/long lets with prompt and efficient service. Ring 937 6091.

HARLEY ST. Furnished flat, large sitting room, 3/4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. £100 p.w. Tel. 486 7431.

W.8. Very smart, 3 room flat, 1 person. £37 p.w. 727 5203.

CHELSEA.—Service apts. for 1/2 any let from £35 p.w. 352 6676.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. — double bedroom, k. and b., recep., tel., phone, c.h., garden. £40 p.w.—589 3816.

BEDSIT, 5 mins. Angel tube, Islington. Use of k. & b. Nr. City. Suit business man. £15 p.w. Refs. required.—837 6856.

AVAILABLE NOW. Quality Flats, Houses to let.—LAL. 937 7884.

BERKSHIRE. Luxurious bungalow with swimming pool. See Prop. to Let.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE needs luxury furnished flat or house up to £120 p.w. Usual fees required. Phillips Kay & Lewis, 629 8811.

S.W.7. Facing garden square, top floor flat with lift, 3 beds., 2 sitting rooms, 2 baths., separate w.c., daily help; to rent 22nd July-1st November. £45 per week. Box 0213 S, The Times.

MARRIED LECTURER requires Canterbury accommodation, Sept.-June 1976. Bredon, "Oakdene", Coach Rd., Gt. Horkesley, Colchester. Tel: (020 637) 378.

LUXURY flats/houses wanted and to let. Long/short term.—L.A.L. 937 7884.

SCOTT GILROY for the best in furnished flats/houses in London. Short/long lets. £35 to £400 p.w. 584 7881.

KATHINI GRAHAM LTD. for really good furnished houses and flats in Central London. 01-352 0113 weekdays.

LONDON RIVERSIDE HOUSE. July 19th-Aug. 30th. £40 p.w. 995 9174.

HAMPTON & SONS. Large selection of furnished flats and houses in central London and inner suburbs always available. 01-493 8222.

FURNISHED FLATS, rooms and houses to let and required. Short/long term. Most areas. London Flats. 373 5002.

PROFESSOR'S FLAT, view Hampstead Heath, available careful tenant, £1,500 year.—794 5385.

URGENT ! URGENT ! URGENT ! Houses and flats, central areas, needed for short/long lets, from £100. L.S., 235 0026, Monday.

S.W.6.—Actor's flat; 2 months; 2 bedrooms; £45 p.w.—Tel. 736 0115.

RENTALS

MAIDENHEAD

Fully furnished spacious secluded Regency house close to centre of town and M4. 3 reception, 5 bedroom, modernised kitchen, large basement, laundry facilities. Full gas C.H., double garage, mature garden. £50 p.w.—6/12 month let preferred.

Phone Maidenhead 20931

S.W.5 UNFURNISHED SPACIOUS MAISONETTE

Quiet garden square 2 floor flat, beautifully decorated, 3 bedrooms, elegant drawing room, dining room, kitchen and bathroom, cloakroom, c.h. Small own garden, 5 yr. lease renewable £1,000 p.a. Curtains, carpet and kitchen equipment £5,500.
Tel. 373 6634

MARBLE ARCH. Beautifully situated spacious period house. Tastefully furnished. Five beds, 2 receptions, 3 baths/w.c.s, 2 separate w.c.s, gas c.h. c.h. water. Rent £200 p.w. Exclusive of Rates. Minimum 1 year. Ring 242 9020, ext. 550 day or 262 5195 eves.

ISLINGTON.—A very attractive furnished town house. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, fully equipped kitchen, 2 cloaks, terrace overlooking garden. C.H.; quiet tree-lined St. short walking distance Tube, available mid-September. £75 p.w.—Winchester 3028.

HARLEY STREET.—Medically licensed, 5-roomed luxuriously appointed Duplex Penthouse. Private lift. Fully carpeted, furnished, etc., c.h., c.h.w. All services. New lease £5,000 p.a.—Telephone 10-30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. 935 4330.

RESPECTED International Company seeks furnished accommodation for Executive Director, wife and 2 adult children, 6 months from mid-September. Area preferred Little Venice, Holland Park, or similar.—Telephone: 286 8904.

LARGE 4 BEDROOM FLAT, Putney Common, London. Ideally situated near River and amenities and 15 minutes from City Centre. Family on holiday preferred. Available from 23rd July £50 p.w. 01-603 6596.

CURTAINS FOR YOU.—Patterns brought to your home inc. Sanderson & Sekers. All styles expertly made and fitted. Soft Furnishings Services (Wallington), 01-301 0308 (Wallington) 01-647 5109 and Ruislip 72127.

AROUND TOWN FLATS, 120 Holland Park Ave., W 11. Central London's short let specialists. 2 w.s' min £35 (studio)—£100 (4 bed. house). 229 0033.

LONDON, HOLIDAY, W.4.—Exceptionally charming, well placed, well equipped house and garden to let 8 weeks from mid-July, sleeps 5 £100 p.w. 01-994 8749.

PRIMROSE HILL.—Totally equipped and delightful 3 bed maisonette, with tiny garden, 1-2 years. £52 p.w. 722 4535.

SUPERIOR FLATS/HOUSES available and required for diplomats, executives. Long/short lets. All areas.—Lipfriend Co., 499 7578.

MORNINGTON & WESTON Baby Grand, good condition. £490. Morley Clavichord as new £275. 01-854 3465.

CHELSEA / KENSINGTON. — Charming Garden Flat, 2 rooms, k. and b. 2 months. £26 p.w.—731 3734.

OBTAINABLES.—We obtain the unobtainable. Tickets for sporting events and theatre. 839 5363.

W.2.—Huge Furnished Family Flat available August to careful tenants, £50 p.w.—01-262 0514.

TOP PRICES paid for office furn. Spa Office Furniture. 837 1383.

ERARD HARP, excellent condition. £550.—St. Albans 52042.

SPACIOUS lock-up garage, Marble Arch. £5.80 p.w.—262 0077.

HUNTER & CO., 23 Brook St., W.1. specialists in furnished houses and flats, all areas in central London. 629 1087.

SHORT-TERM RENTALS for all areas London at competitive prices from £40-£300 p.w. Open Saturdays.—Quintess. 584 9115.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE APARTMENTS for luxury flats and houses in central London, 24 hr. answer service. 01-581 2337.

BOYD & BOYD, incorporating Hawkes & Co., have personally inspected houses and flats; prices from £50-£300.—584 6863.

SHORT STAY SPECIALISTS. We have the largest selection of flats in central London. Call us Monday Century 21, 580 2516.

SATURDAYS. closed. Open Monday to Friday for details of your furnished properties. James & Jacobs 930 0261.

AT HOME IN LONDON LTD., for London's finest furnished flats and houses.—Tel. on Monday 01-581 2216.

RELIABLE TENANTS are found and we then provide reliable, imaginative management of good property in London, Home Counties. Jonathan David & Co., 434 1874.

PLAZA ESTATES offer excellent flats, houses, service apartments, and holiday homes in the best areas. Call us on Monday. 584 4372.

THE PRINT CO., Ditchling, for signed Limited Editions by Flint, Lowry, Bradley, etc. 07918-4167.

ATKIN FROM PURDEY. Quality sporting gun, 20 bore, perfect condition. Best offer secures. Apply Box 0159 S, The Times.

BARRISTER'S WIG required urgently.—353 4741 (day).

HARPSICHORD, Flemish style, 2 x 8, buff, Painted case, decorated sound board, deep, rich, sound. £950 o.n.o. 01-640 1847.

CLAREMONT PIANO, lovely mahogany upright with metal frame and overstrung. £250. 720 5805.

AEOLIAN HARP. Perfect condition. Highest offer over £45. 749 0015.

LARGE private collection of printed and other ephemera for sale. Military, Royalty, Advertising, etc. 701 4029.

IBM ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS.—The Vertex Way.—See Business Services.

WESTINGHOUSE/SCHOLTES appliances 20% off MOP 01-769 2033.

CUSTOM BUILT reproduction furniture, direct from craftsman at substantial savings. For quotation Tel. Mason Ryan Furnishing, Staplehurst (STD 0580) 891047. 24-hour service.

SUMMER SALE.—Finest selection, new pianos, Bechstein, Yamaha, Knight, Kemble, etc.—Jaques Samuel Pianos, 142 Edgware Road, London W.2. 01-723 8818.

LUXURY SWIMMING POOLS. Concrete construction, completed in 3 weeks! Classic Swimming Pools. Tel. 01-549 3145.

PIANOS.—Stocktaking Sale. Special prices for very special pianos. Bechstein, Blüthner and Steinway. Uprights and grands and many miniatures of all makes, both new and reconditioned. Guaranteed. You can trust Fishers of Streatham, the Specialists. 01-671 8402.

FREEZERS — fridges — Beat our prices! 01-229 1947/8468 and 01-743 4049.

SERVICES

REGISTERED REST HOME, Leigh-on-Sea, vacancy for lady, single or sharing. General care given. Incl. hairdresser, colour t.v., etc. Details—Mrs. Bye. Southend 76314.

WRITE FOR MONEY.—Articles or stories. Personal correspondence coaching of unequalled quality. "Writing for the Press" free from London School of Journalism (T), 19 Hertford St., W.1. Tel. 01-499 8250.

DATELINE COMPUTER DATING.—Meet your perfect partner by calling 01-937 0102 (24 hrs.) or write Dateline (T), 23 Abingdon Rd., W.8.

PREGNANCY ADVISORY SERVICE. Tests £2. Call or send for details. B.P.A.S., 275a Kensington High St., W.8. Tel. 01-603 6869.

YOUR LONDON OFFICE £1.50. Prestige address. Tel. answering Telex, Xerox, printing.—Mercury 30 Baker St., W.1. 01-486 5353.

HOGARTH TUTORIALS courses in Oxbridge Entrance and O levels starting Sept. 381 3748.

A & O LEVEL exams. Oxbridge. Marsden Tutors. 01-385 6060.

MAN—YOUR OWN Hair Saloon at Spiers for expert styling. Instant service at 27 Berkeley Square, W.1. 629 4622.

PRESTIGE INTRODUCTIONS. Personal dating and marriage. 458 1760.

GREEK/LATIN tuition by Cambridge Graduate.—226 3834, evgs.

BRITAIN'S TOP FRIENDSHIP/marriage bureau. Est. 1943. Intros., worldwide, all ages.—Jean's, 91, Sidwell St., Exeter (74840).

EDUCATION Problems? Consult Talbot Rice, 584 1619.

(continued on page 24)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.

01-837 3311

Manchester office 061-834 1234

Appointments Vacant	23
Business to Business	23
Concerts	8 and 9
Domestic Situations	10
Educational	23
Entertainments	8 and 9
Financial	23
Flat Sharing	23
Legal Notices	10
Motor Cars	23
Postal and Weekend Shopping	10 and 22
Property	23
Rentals	23
Saturday Bazaar	11
Secretarial and General Appointments	23
Services	23
Situations Wanted	23
Travel	10

Box No replies should be addressed to: The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs prior to the day of publication.

DEATHS

BEST.—On July 10th, Arthur Andrew, of Briar Bank, Beach Road, Penarth, Glamorgan, the very dear husband of Betty. Funeral service, Tuesday, 2 p.m., at Pendoylan Church, Glamorgan, and afterwards in the churchyard. Flowers may be sent to James Summers and Son Ltd, Routh Court, Newport Road, Cardiff.

CLARKSON.—On July 11th, 1975, Henry Roy Clarkson, of Oxted, Surrey, beloved husband of Joan and a much loved father and grandfather. No letters or flowers, please.

COOPER.—On 9th July, 1975, peacefully, in his 87th year, at his home, 47, Whitgift Avenue, South Croydon, James Gough Cooper, A.R.I.B.A. Funeral service at Croydon Crematorium, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, 15th July. He will be greatly missed.

DONNAN.—On July 11, 1975, peacefully, at Ilkley, Yorkshire, Ruth (nee Ainslie), widow of Hugh Donnan, late of Mexico City. Cremation private. No flowers, by request.

EDDY.—On July 10th, in a nursing home, John Percy Eddy, late of Blundellsands, Liverpool, 23. Funeral private. Inquiries to H. Leslie Humphreys Ltd., 051-922 4500.

ELLIS DOCTOR AUDREY EVA, wife of the late Professor R. W. B. Ellis, suddenly, at home on 10th July. Memorial service 3 p.m. 15th July at Cholesbury Church to be followed by cremation. Family flowers only.

HERIOT, NIGEL.—On July 11th, dear husband of Jo, of Staplers, Great Totham, after much illness, so patiently borne. Cremation private. No flowers. Any donations to R.N.L.I.

HOLLAND.—On July 11th, peacefully, after a short illness, Kay, of Costock, Leics., beloved mother of Nigel and Julian. Service, Wednesday, 16th July, 12.15 p.m., St. Peter's Church, Ruddington. Private cremation. Flowers—Costock.

HORWOOD.—On 9th July, 1975, tragically in an accident at work on the M25 motorway site, aged ...

BIRTHS

ADOPTIONS

BIRTHDAYS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,044

Solution of Puzzle No 14,043

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MARKETING MATTERS... SO DOES SELLING YOURSELF!

FOCUS ON SALES & MARKETING

Thursday, 24th July

The Times Appointments Team 01-278 9161

Manchester Office: 061-834 1234

CANCER RESEARCH

REWARD

LOST

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

HADLEY'S OF LONDON

Late night Restaurant that unashamedly brings back The Age of Gracious Living.

Four shows nightly

Gourmet Cordon Bleu menu

International cabaret twice nightly

Dine and Dance with The Hadley Girls

Open Sundays

Reservations: 629 8947

8 MILL STREET (off Conduit Street) LONDON, W.1.

GOOD COMPANY

Good Entertainment from 9 p.m. You'll feel at ease with your clients at

THE GASLIGHT

4 Duke of York Street St. James, S.W.1

The venue where the friendly atmosphere exists. Telephone:

930 1648

LONDON CLUB has decided, in view of rising costs, to offer suite of rooms to another club who would retain their identity. Replies in strictest confidence to Chairman, R.P. Ltd., Box 0184 S, The Times.

RESIDENTIAL Social Club in Central London requires permanent or semi-permanent residents ...

UK HOLIDAYS

VISIT SCOTLAND!

Stay at the comfortable, historic, secluded

KNOCKIE LODGE

or one of the 3-bedroomed cottages situated in 6,000 acres of beautiful Scottish Highlands bordering.

LOCH NESS

Open Apr.-Nov. Private Fishing, Walking, Riding, Shooting and Deer Stalking on the Estate.

For Brochure and information write or call: KNOCKIE, Whitebridge, Inverness-shire, Tel: Gorthleck (04563) 276.

MEDIEVAL COUNTRY HOUSE on WELSH BORDERS

Commanding views, sleeps 10 comfortably, 3 bathrooms, music and T.V. rooms. Period furniture, central heating and dishwasher. Maid or cleaner available. Garden. Riding, swimming at hand. Available for fortnightly lets August, September & October. £65-£85 weekly

Weekends Coleford 3174

Weekdays a.m. 01-219 5045

Weekdays eves. 01-602 2600

HADRIAN'S WALL

Some places still remain on an introductory summer School, August 9th-16th. Lectures, site visits and accommodation £36 inclusive. Dept. of Adult Education, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU. Tel.: (0632) 815911 for details.

FURNISHED ESTATE COTTAGES

COTSWOLD HOUSE TO LET.—Month of August. 7 bedrooms, large garden, swimming pool, secluded position. £40 a week. Tel.: 01-352 2700 or Little Cherrington 22.

FEW VACANCIES LEFT for landscape painting holiday. Beautiful 17th century country house, set in 40 acres of rural Hertfordshire. September 6th-19th. Phone Welton Stone (092 083) 714 for further details.

WHITSTABLE TOWN COTTAGE. Aug. 16th-Sept. 6th. Garden leading to beach. 3 bedrooms, television. £40 p.w. WHI 64162.

SELF-CATERING holiday flats and B.B. at many centres during the summer months. University Holidays Ltd., Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 6TD (07873) 76280 (24hr.).

IN-AND-OUT Club Member. Family holiday house wanted for Aug. Sleep 5 (3 teenage girls). Rent/caretake/share. Ballymena 41088. Code BT43 5BU.

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL. Fully furnished luxury flat, recently built, in quiet residential area. Available 1975 Festival period. Sleeps 4. TV, phone, fridge, heating, garage.—Phone 0482 41451, ext.35.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

BEST VALUE IN FARES WE'RE No. 1

LOWEST RELIABLE DISCOUNT SCHEDULED AIRFARES

to 119 worldwide destinations plus ABC flights to North America. For our free 48-page brochure giving full details phone 01-584 9917 or 01-584 5153 (24 hours 7 days Ansafone), or write to: U.K. and International Office

WORLD EXPEDITIONARY ASSOCIATION

45 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3

CORFU NEXT WEEK!

16th July, villa for 2/4, £159 p.p., 2 weeks inc. maid, flight, skiing, riding.
Also villa for 4, £164 p.p., 2 weeks, inc. flight, half-board, maid, skiing, riding.
26th July, villa for 5, £153 p.p., 2 weeks inc. maid, flight, £147 if only 4.
Other vacancies during August.

Corfu Villas Ltd.

168 Walton St., S.W.3.

01-581 0851

(01-589 9481 24 hour answer service)

ATOL 337B

POUND-SAVERS

Economy fares to: the Middle East, India, Pakistan, Far East, Australia, New Zealand, U.S.A. / Canada, S.W.E. Africa, the Caribbean and other world-wide destinations.

UNITED AIR TRAVELS LTD., 5-6 Coventry St., W.1.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

Where but Rhodes does the sun shine 14 hours a day?

That's what you can expect in July. In August or September you shiver along on 13 or 13 hours with only the swimming, boating, sight-seeing, bargain-hunting and night-life to divert you. Still, from £148 for a fortnight half board it's worth seeing a travel agent quickly.

Thomson Holidays

ATOL 152BC

* Prices are subject to availability, are inclusive of fuel and currency cost changes.

GREECE & SPAIN BY AIR JULY & AUGUST

We still have a few vacancies for 2 week holidays to our camp-site Beach Club near Tarragona on the Costa Dorada and rooms in village houses in Tolon on the Peloponnese. A limited amount of taverna accommodation is also still available in Tolon.

In September and October there are vacancies on most dates for self-catering, camping, tavernas, apartments and hotels in Greece. Camping and cheap B & B holidays in Spain.

FREEDOM HOLIDAYS

45T Earls Court Rd., W.8. 01-937 3306 (ATOL 432B)

LATE BOOKING SPECIALISTS

AFRICA EAST/SOUTH WEST AFRICA SPECIALISTS

Lowest fares Nairobi, J'burg, Dar, Seychelles, India, Far East, Australia, Lagos, Accra, Addis, Cairo, Rome, Lusaka, Blantyre, ...

UK HOLIDAYS

TAKE A WELCOME BREAK!

For only £32 you can spend a mini-holiday at the luxurious 4 star Royal Norfolk Hotel, Bognor Regis. This fabulous value for money includes accommodation with private bathroom for 4 nights and all meals for 5 full days, including a Saturday night dinner dance with a chance of winning a free bottle of champagne!

Also special weekend terms £16.50 with private bath and all meals.

Send for brochure

ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL

Bognor Regis, Sussex.

Tel.: Bognor Regis (02433) 26222.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED

We have managed to obtain extra hotel space on two of our Greek islands for the two-week period commencing July 25. The availability is very limited, no options will be granted, first deposits received will secure.

SPETSE ISLAND
Hotel Spetses (A class) £150 p.p. half board.
Twin-bedd villa room £101 p.p.

ALONNISSOS ISLAND
Marpounta Club, twin room £144 p.p. half board.
Prices do not include fuel/currency surcharge.

SUNMED HOLIDAYS

157 KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, W.8

Tel. 01-937 3607 (24 hr. phone service)

A Government Bonded Operator. ATOL 382 B.

LATE BOOKINGS GREECE

CORFU TAVERNA, £129 2 weeks, ½ board

CRETE HOTEL, £115 2 weeks, b/b.

VILLAS AND APARTMENTS from £116-£170. We still have a few vacancies for most dates in Crete, Corfu and Lindos.

COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS LTD

FOR SALE AND WANTED

CARPET SALE

Heavy quality contract cord carpet £1.99 yd. (inc. VAT). Eight colours. Standard quality from £1.28 yd.

RESISTA CARPETS LTD.

584 Fulham Rd., S.W.6. 01-736 7551

HOME SERVICES

LUXURY BATHROOM SUITES

SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE TIME

now on

BIG REDUCTIONS

CARPET CUSTOM MADE TO ROOM SIZES—NO WASTE!

STEINWAY 1959

2 Model

£1,200 o.n.o.

LET THE EXPERTS TEACH YOU WRITING

MRS. B. N. ROWE AT 778 7146

ROMARK HYPNOTHERAPIST & PSYCHOLOGIST

For details and free consultation ring or write 185, Bickenhall Mansions, Baker St., London, W1H 3DD. Tel.: 01-486 3345.

(continued on page 23)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

01-837 3311

This is the telephone number for placing an advertisement including Births, Marriages and Deaths, in the Classified columns.

Hours of business: Weekdays 9 am-5.30 pm Saturdays 9 am-noon

or send it to THE TIMES PO Box 7 New Printing House Square Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8EZ Telex 264971

Times Newspapers Ltd offices Manchester: Thomson House, Withy Grove, Manchester 4. Tel: 061-834 1234

MINIMUM CHARGE: 2 lines in all classification. Semi-display and Display settings, minimum 3cm.

NOTICE—All Advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.—We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof-read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur, and we ask therefore that you check your ad, and if you find an error report it to the Classified Query Department immediately, by telephoning 01-837 1234, Ext 7180. We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

FOR COURT PAGE NOTICES AND ALL OTHER DEPTS Tel: 01-837 1234

THERE'S NO BUSINESS LIKE TIMES BUSINESS

LOOKING FOR A JOB!

6 replies and 4 interviews made

EXPERIENCED P.A./SEC. offers H.N.D. Fluent German, car, clean driving licence and no ties in return for job abroad/country. Tel:

Instead of waiting for a job to come your way why not go out and get one by advertising your skills in our situations wanted column. This lady did and she was extremely pleased with the response and was able to cancel on the 2nd day (booked on our successful (4 + 1) series plan.

Let your potential employer know what you can do!

Ring

01-837 3311

and let The Times help you.

Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited, ...

TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1975